

IELTS WRITING 2021

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5 KÊNH CHÍNH THỨC DUY NHẤT CỦA THẦY NGỌC BÁCH IELTS

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Chúc các bạn học tốt !

IELTS Ngoc Bach

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU CỦA TÁC GIẢ

Hi các bạn,

Mình là Ngọc Bách. Các bạn đang cầm trên tay quyển sách IELTS Writing 2021 được viết bởi mình và đã được review bởi giám khảo IELTS bản xứ.

Cuốn sách được viết với mục đích nhằm giúp cho tất cả các bạn đang tự học IELTS Writing có một tài liệu cập nhật nhất với đề thi thật, ngoài ra đảm bảo độ chính xác, đáng tin cậy nhất có thể để các bạn tham khảo

Các bạn có thể tìm thấy rất nhiều tài liệu chia sẻ trên mạng về IELTS, nhưng mình khẳng định tài liệu các bạn đang cầm trên tay là một trong những tài liệu mất rất nhiều thời gian biên soạn, được viết công phu, chi phí tốn kém nhất (nhất là chi phí để giám khảo chấm và review bài. 500k cho 1 bài task 1, 800k cho 1 bài task 2).

Do vậy, mình hy vọng các bạn có thể cố gắng hết sức tận dụng tối đa nguồn tài liệu quý này để ôn tập, luyện thi IELTS cho tốt. Đừng chỉ tải về rồi bỏ đấy sẽ rất phụ lòng của người soạn sách là mình.

Chúc các bạn học tốt và hy vọng nhận được tin báo điểm tốt từ các bạn (Các bạn có thể gửi về email ieltsbach1707@gmail.com thông báo kết quả điểm để mình vui và có động lực soạn thêm các sách mới ^^)

-Ngọc Bách-

HƯỚNG DẪN SỬ DỤNG SÁCH

+ **Bước 1:** In tài liệu ra để học cho dễ

+ **Bước 2:** Với mỗi bài mẫu các bạn học như sau:

1) Không nhìn vào đáp án của mình tự gạch chân từ khóa, lên dàn ý : Mở bài định viết gì ? Thân bài định viết gì ? Kết luận viết gì ?

Với bài phần task 1, thì đọc kỹ biểu đồ nhận xét xem mở bài, tổng quan, 2 khổ thân bài các bạn sẽ viết gì ?

2) So sánh với phần "essay plan" của mình xem hướng các bạn định viết có ổn không ?

3) Dựa vào phần "essay plan" của mình -> tự viết 1 bài hoàn chỉnh.

4) So sánh với bài mẫu của mình. Xem bạn còn thiếu sót phần gì.

Tất nhiên là với 1 bài task 1, task 2 có nhiều cách viết và tiếp cận để đạt điểm cao, tuy nhiên hướng mình sử dụng trong bài mẫu thường sẽ là hướng đơn giản nhất, ăn điểm cao nhất

Note: Với task 2, cố gắng học thuộc các cụm từ tốt được giải thích sau mỗi bài và áp dụng vào chính bài viết của các bạn. Tốt nhất là mỗi khổ thân bài các bạn nên sử dụng 3~5 cụm từ mình sử dụng

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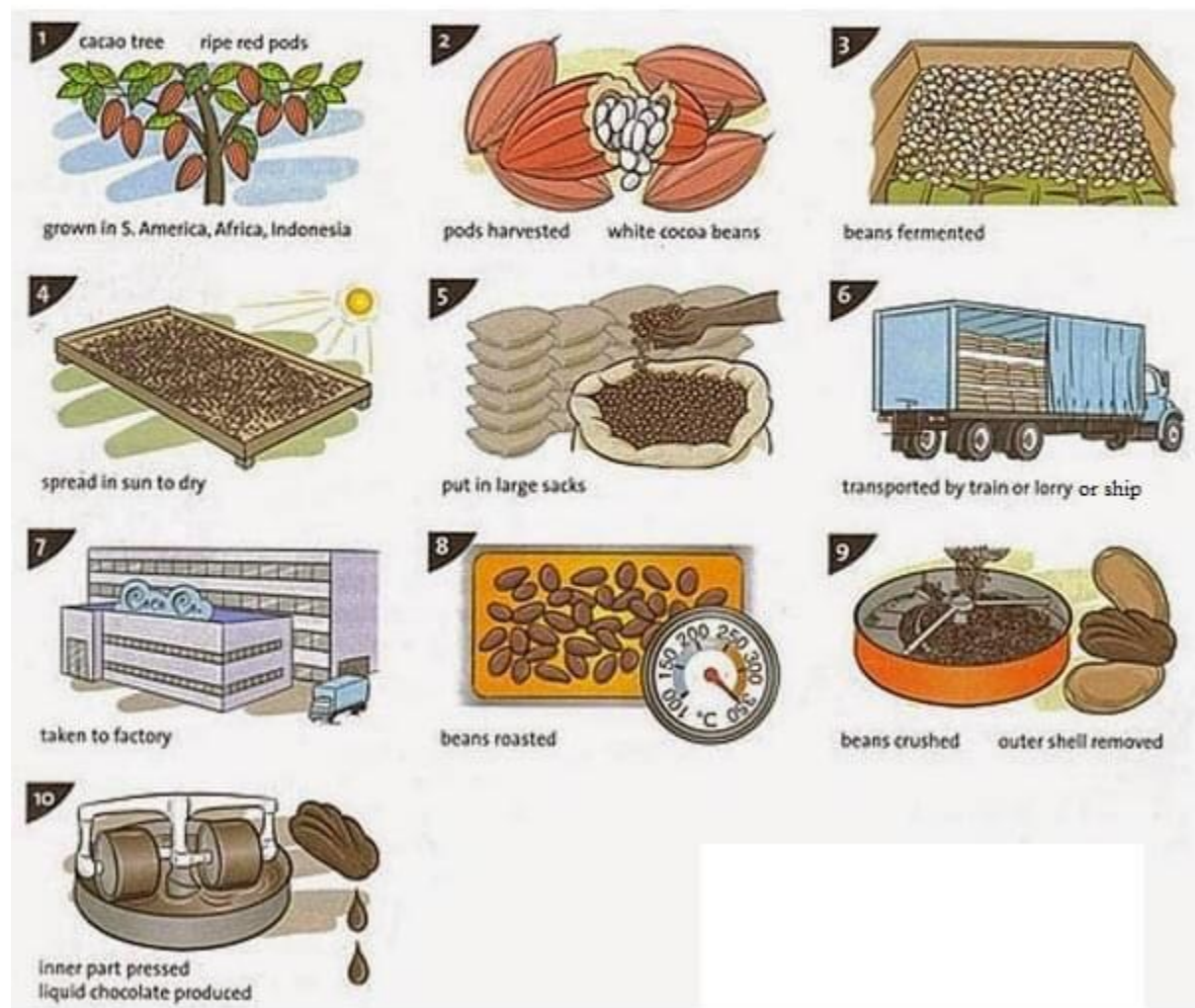
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Đề thi ngày 9/1/2021

Task 1: Process (cocoa beans to chocolate)

The illustrations show how chocolate is produced. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant. **Group Pass Ielts**
Write at least 150 words.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: illustrations>flow chart; show>illustrates; how chocolate is produced>steps in the process of chocolate production**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: report the number of stages and refer to the first and last stages**
- **Paragraph 3: report on stages 1-4, making use of the vocabulary given in the illustrations**
- **Paragraph 4: report on stages 5-10, again making use of the vocabulary in the illustrations**

Report:

The flowchart illustrates the steps in the process of chocolate production.

Overall, there are ten stages in how chocolate is produced, beginning with the collection of pods from cacao trees and ending with the production of liquid chocolate.

First, cacao trees, which are grown in South America, Africa and Indonesia, bear ripe red pods, and these are **then** harvested and the white cocoa beans inside them are collected. **Next**, the beans are fermented **before** being spread to dry in the sun.

At the **fifth stage**, the dried beans are put into sacks, ready for **the next** step which is transportation by train, lorry or ship. The sacks are taken to the factory, where the beans are roasted at a very high temperature of 350 degrees. **After** roasting, the beans are **then** crushed and the outer shells are removed, **Finally**, the inner part of the beans is pressed to produce liquid chocolate, and the process is complete.

156 words

Task 2: Some people think that hosting an international sports event is good for the country, while some people think it is bad. Discuss both views and state your opinion.

Essay Plan:

- **Introduction: refer to the task question. My opinion: it is bad**
- **Paragraph 2: advantages for the host country: health is promoted – youth take up sport and want to copy their national heroes; the economy is promoted – a chance for the host nation to attract tourists (eg. Olympic Games)**
- **Paragraph 3: disadvantages for the host county: (1) only a few sectors make money – hotels, restaurants, sports merchandising. Most local people do not benefit (2) they are a waste of public money, which should be spent on hospitals, schools, welfare (eg Brazil and 2014 World Cup)**
- **Conclusion: It is bad for countries to host international sports events**

Essay:

It is true that there are conflicting views about the benefits of hosting major international sports events. **While** some argue that such events are advantageous for the host nation, I agree with those who believe that they are a waste of money which could be better spent.

On the one hand, advocates of hosting international sports events focus on the stimulus which they give to promoting health and economic prosperity. Health is promoted through wide public interest in these events, in which new world records may be set, and a fierce competitive spirit is fostered. Extensive sports coverage on TV fires the imagination of the youth of the host country, all keen to take up sport and emulate their national heroes. **In terms of** the economy, hospitality and tourism benefit from the influx of sports fans from all over the world. An event such as the Olympic Games, **for example**, provides a kind of shop window for the host nation to advertise its attractions for tourists.

On the other hand, I support the argument that too much value is placed on sport. **Firstly**, such international events are simply an opportunity to make money for hotels, restaurants, and businesses involved in sports merchandising. The vast majority of local people experience no improvement in their standard of living. **Secondly**, if the government of the host nation provides funding for these events, then it must curb public spending on hospitals, schools and a welfare state to help the poor. **For instance**, the Brazilian government spent money on building stadiums for the 2014 World Cup, and now it lacks money to deal with the corona virus pandemic.

In conclusion, only a few benefit when a country hosts an international sports event, **whereas** life simply becomes harder for most of its citizens.

297 words.

Vocabulary from *sport and exercise*:

- **to set a record**
Meaning: to achieve the best result ever achieved in a sport
Example: Real Madrid have **set a record** for the number of goals scored in a match.
- **to foster a competitive spirit**
Meaning: encourage the desire to beat others in a sports event
Example: The problem with encouraging sport at school is that it **fosters a competitive spirit** among students, instead of teaching children simply to do the best that they can in all aspects of life.
- **sports coverage**
Meaning: the activity of reporting news related to sport
Example: Many top sports stars are now known to millions of people around the world because of global **sports coverage** by the media.

- **to take up sport**
Meaning: to start doing a sport, to start doing exercise
Example: Governments should provide sports facilities to encourage more people to **take up sport**.
- **a sports fan**
Meaning: a person who takes a keen interest in sport
Example: While I think that it is healthy to be **a sports fan**, people should remember that for most people, sport is just entertainment, not a matter of life and death.
- **to place too much value on sport**
Meaning: to regard sport as too important
Example: I would argue that schools **place too much value on sport** in the curriculum, and participation in sport should be an out-of-school activity.
- **sports merchandising**
Meaning: the activity of selling products connected with a sport or sportsperson
Example: **Sports merchandising** is a multi-billion dollar business worldwide, in the form of t-shirts and sports equipment.

Vocabulary from *government*:

- **to provide funding for**
Meaning: to give money to enable something to be done
Example: **Providing funding for** health care must be a priority of governments.
- **to curb public spending on**
Meaning: to restrict what the government spends on something
Example: I would argue that it is preferable **to curb public spending on** building new roads rather than to impose spending cuts on education.
- **a welfare state**
Meaning: a taxation system which allows governments to provide for the economic and social well-being of its citizens
Example: In order to eradicate poverty, I believe that **a welfare state** should be established in all developing countries.

Other vocabulary:

- **conflicting** [adjective]:
Meaning: unable to exist together, because they cannot both be true

Example: We have received **conflicting** reports on the number of people who died in the earthquake.

- **advantageous** [adjective]:

Meaning: of benefit, or useful in a particular situation

Example: It is **advantageous** to travel after the peak hour on public transport – the fares are cheaper.

- **advocate** [noun]:

Meaning: a person who supports or speaks in favour of somebody or some public policy

Example: Since she entered politics, she has been an **advocate** for more spending on health services.

- **stimulus** [noun]:

Meaning: something which helps somebody or something to develop better or more quickly

Example: The recent crisis has provided a **stimulus** for research into the development of new vaccines to combat the corona virus.

- **to fire one's imagination** [expression]:

Meaning: to make somebody feel very interested in something and excited about it

Example: Her poetry **has fired the imagination** of many young writers.

- **to emulate** [verb]:

Meaning: to try to copy somebody because you admire them

Example: His ambition is **to emulate** his hero, Lionel Messi, and to play football for Barcelona.

- **influx** [noun]:

Meaning: the fact of a lot of money, people or things arriving at a place

Example: London received a large **influx** of visitors during the Olympic Games.

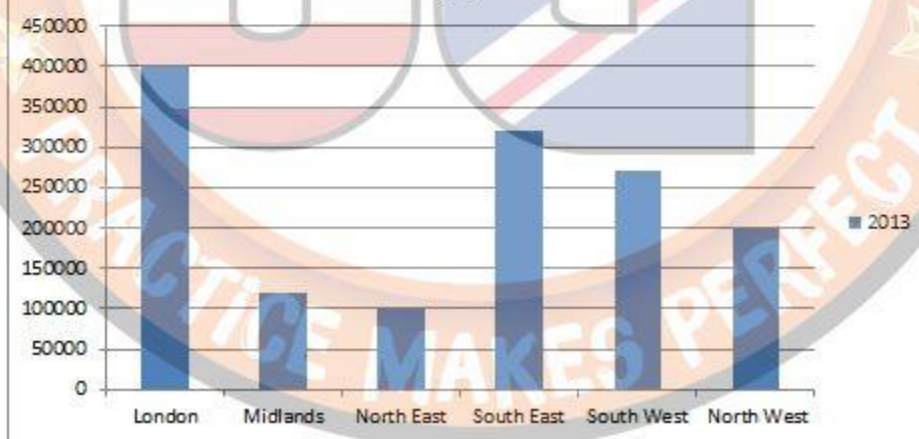
Đề thi ngày 16/1/2021

Task 1: Chart

Average house prices in England and its Capital – London (£)



Average house prices in other areas of England (£)



Report Plan:

- ⑩ Paraphrase paragraph: (add: the first graph compares...the second graph...)
- ⑩ Overview/summary paragraph: (1) house prices rose more in London than in England from 1995 to 2013 (2) the highest average house price was in London
- ⑩ Paragraph 3: report the increase in average house prices in 1995 and 2013 and contrast the figures for England and London
- ⑩ Paragraph 4: report and compare the average house prices in London and other areas of England in 2013.

Report:

The first graph compares average house prices in 1995 and 2013 in England and London, and the second graph compares average house prices in 2013 in London with other areas in England.

Overall, house prices increased in London more than in England between 1995 and 2013. Average house prices in London were higher than in other areas of England in 2013.

In 1995, the average price of a house in England was £130,000 and by 2013 this figure had risen to £200,000. **However**, London saw a more dramatic increase in average house prices, from £200,000 in 1995 to over £400,000 in 2013.

Average house prices in 2013 were highest in London and the South East, at £400,000 and £320,000 respectively. In the South West, the figure was about £270,000. **In contrast**, the average was lower in other areas, at £200,000 in the North West, which was double the figure for the North East, **while** the average house price in the Midlands was £120,000.

163 words

Task 2: Some people think students should study the science of food and how to prepare it. Others think students should spend time on more important subjects. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to the task question. **My opinion:** food science and preparation should be taught in schools
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2:** the argument against – schools already have many important subjects and activities in the curriculum e.g. maths, IT, science etc
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** arguments in favour : (1) food science is linked to the study of human biology – the immune system, the need for a balanced diet (2) it is linked also to biochemistry – artificial colouring and flavouring, preservatives in food (3) it prepares students for life – hygiene and cooking skills
- ⑩ **Conclusion:** agree with the value of studying food science and preparation, despite the full school timetable

Essay:

It is true that people hold conflicting views about studying the science of food and its preparation. **While** some believe that this is a waste of time, which should be spent on more important studies, I agree with those who argue that food science and preparation should form an integral part of the student curriculum.

On the one hand, there are already many subjects and activities that must be part of the timetable of all secondary schools. It is impossible to compare them in terms of their significance in the development of young people. **For example**, it is essential to have a good

grasp of mathematics, IT, and the natural sciences, together with reading and writing skills, and activities such as art, music and sport. Sometimes, there are also vocational courses, and therefore school timetables are already full.

On the other hand, food and diet are fundamental to health, and I support the view that food science and preparation must be taught in schools. **Firstly**, knowledge of food science is related to the study of human biology, **in terms of** building up the immune system, and the effects on the body of eating a balanced diet rather than consuming junk food. **Secondly**, it is also related to biochemistry. Students learn about artificial colouring and flavouring, chemical preservatives and understand food labelling. **Finally**, armed with a knowledge of food science, young people see the value of healthy eating habits, and learn which foods are detrimental to health. By then cooking food themselves, they practice safe hygiene standards and gain the lifelong skill of preparing nutritious home-made food.

In conclusion, although the school curriculum is crowded, I agree with the opinion that space must be found to teach food science and preparation.

290 words

Vocabulary from *education*:

⑩ to have a good grasp of something

Meaning: to understand a problem deeply and completely

Example: Children who begin to learn a foreign language in primary school are usually able **to have a good grasp of** the new language quickly.

⑩ vocational courses

Meaning: courses which provide students with the skills and knowledge that they need to do a particular job

Example: Governments should extend the provision of **vocational courses** for those who want to learn a trade, for example as electricians, plumbers, mechanics.

Vocabulary from *health*:

⑩ to build up one's immune system/ immunity

Meaning: to increase the ability of your body to fight diseases

Example: A healthy lifestyle and a diet rich in vitamins is a sure way **to build up one's immune system**.

⑩ healthy eating habits

Meaning: eating healthy food at regular times of the day

Example: Health education involves teaching people about **healthy eating habits**, such as regular mealtimes and eating fruit and vegetables every day.

⑩ to be detrimental to health

Meaning: to be harmful to health

Example: Lying in the sun for too long can **be detrimental to health** and result in skin cancers.

⑩ **safe hygiene standards**

Meaning: a safe level of keeping yourself, living areas or working areas clean in order to prevent illness and disease

Example: Maintaining **safe hygiene standards** in hospitals, homes and workplaces is a simple and inexpensive way to combat the spread of diseases.

Vocabulary from *food and diet*:

⑩ **to eat a balanced diet**

Meaning: to eat the correct types and amounts of food

Example: The health benefits of **eating a balanced diet** are obvious.

⑩ **junk food**

Meaning: food that is quick and easy to prepare and eat, but that is thought to be bad for your health

Example: The consumption of too much **junk food** is a major factor in the increase of childhood obesity.

⑩ **artificial colouring and flavouring**

Meaning: any colours or flavours added to food, in order to make it look more attractive or to enhance the flavour.

Example: Consumers today expect food to look attractive and to have a distinctive taste, so **artificial colouring and flavouring** is often used in the food production process.

⑩ **a chemical preservative**

Meaning: a substance used to prevent food from deteriorating

Example: The juice contains no artificial/**chemical preservatives**, so drink it within the next two or three days.

⑩ **food labelling**

Meaning: the listing of ingredients on food packets or cans

Example: **Food labelling** should be clear in order for consumers to make informed choices about the food that they buy.

⑩ **home-made food**

Meaning: food which is prepared at home using individual ingredients

Example: In developed countries, the young generation must rediscover the art of preparing **home-made** food, as part of a healthy lifestyle.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **integral** [adjective]:

Meaning: included as an essential part of something

Example: A wide vocabulary is an **integral** part of mastering a new language.

⑩ **fundamental** [adjective]:

Meaning: serious and very important, the necessary basis for something

Example: A knowledge of computers is a **fundamental** requirement for many jobs today.

⑩ **to arm** [verb]:

Meaning: to provide yourself or other people with information or equipment

Example: The President **armed himself with** the latest corona virus statistics before the television interview.

⑩ **nutritious** [adjective]:

Meaning: containing many of the substances which are good for your body

Example: The chef prepared a **nutritious** meal, containing fresh fish and vegetables.

⑩ **crowded** [adjective]:

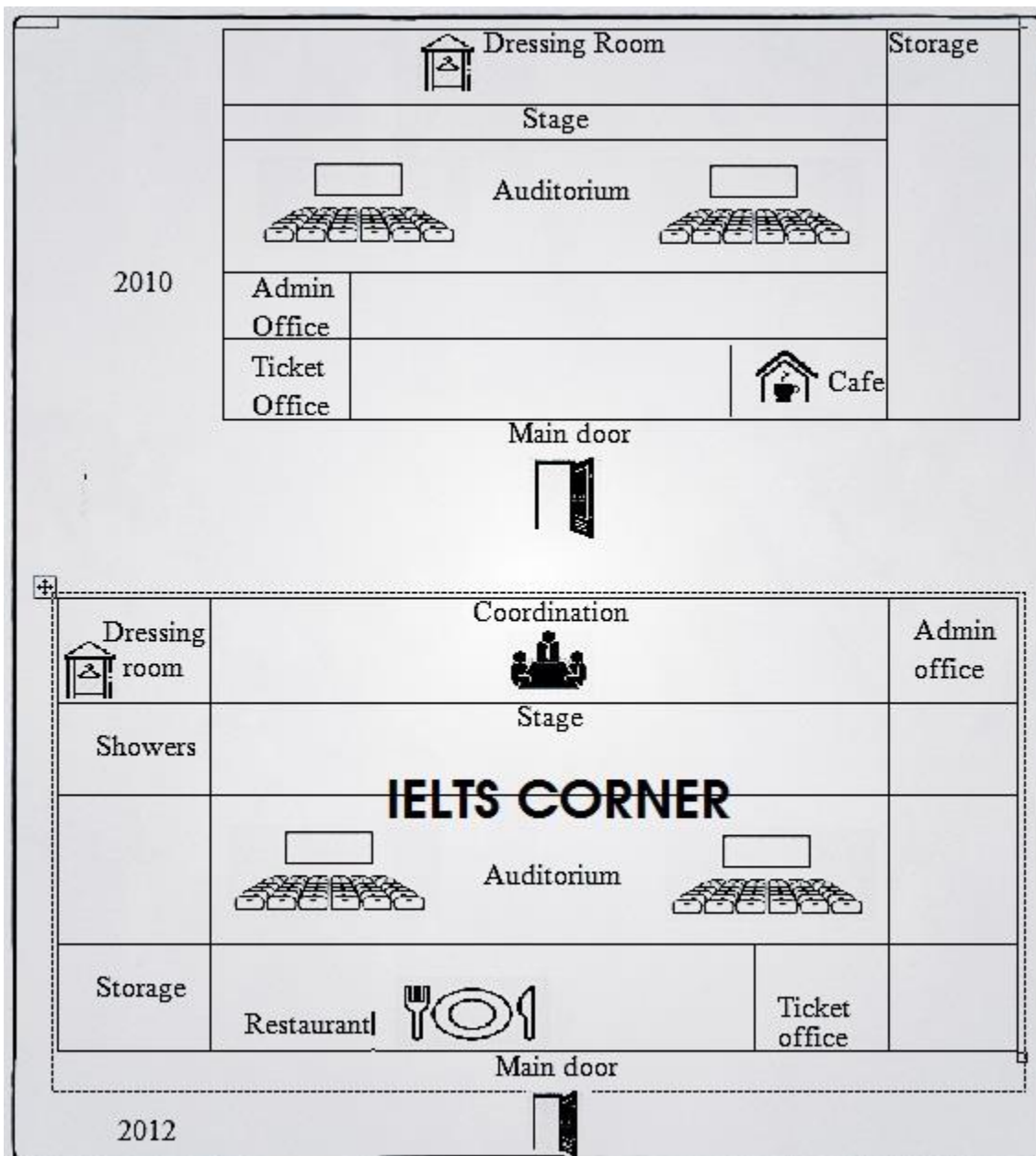
Meaning: full of something

Example: My days are always **crowded** with things to do, so it is hard to study in the evenings.

Đề thi ngày 23/1/2021

Task 1: Plans

The plans show changes to the layout of a theatre between 2010 and 2012.



Report Plan:

- Ⓞ Paraphrase paragraph: plans>diagrams; show>compare; layout>plans
- Ⓞ Overview/summary paragraph: (1) the theatre enlarged in 2012 (2) the auditorium was unchanged

- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: compare changes – restaurant/cafe; location of ticket office; storage and administration; auditorium and stage**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4: compare changes – to the left and right of the stage and behind the stage**

Report:

The diagrams compare the plans of a theatre in the years 2010 and 2012.

Overall, it is clear that the theatre was enlarged in 2012, although the size of the auditorium remained unchanged.

In 2010, theatre-goers entered by the main door into an empty space, **whereas** in 2012 they could now enter a restaurant directly in front of them. The ticket office was moved from the left of the entrance to the right, replacing the cafe which stood there in 2010. To the left of the restaurant, in 2012 storage space occupied the place of the former ticket office and the administration office. **While** the auditorium saw no major changes, the stage was enlarged in 2012.

As part of the extension to the building in 2012, showers for the actors were provided to the left of the stage. Behind the stage, there was a large dressing room in 2010, but in 2012 this was replaced by a coordination room and an administrative office to the right, in place of a storage area. A smaller dressing room was provided to the left of the coordination room, next to the showers.

189 words

Task 2: In some countries, more and more adults are continuing to live with their parents even after they have completed education and found jobs. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction: refer to the task question. My opinion – there are more disadvantages than advantages**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2: advantage – living with parents, young people save money. They may need to pay back student loans or may want to save to buy/rent their own house. Sharing bills with parents helps all the family.**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: two main drawbacks – (1) young people want to be independent, raise a family or just have their own space (2) parents are unable to live their own lives after raising their family**
- ⑩ **Conclusion: the disadvantages are greater than the advantages.**

Essay:

It is true that a growing number of young people, including many graduates, are unable or unwilling to leave home and become independent of their parents. **While** this pattern of behaviour has some advantages, in my opinion these are outweighed by the drawbacks.

On the one hand, when young adults live with their parents they are able to make the most of this time to save money. They may wish to buy or rent their own house or perhaps even to get married, and many will also be concerned with repaying student loans. They make a calculation in terms of how they can afford to make ends meet. They reckon the savings they can make by sharing overhead costs with their parents of running the family home, by contributing to paying the bills. This also helps the parents, who may themselves be struggling financially to meet their living expenses.

On the other hand, there are two major disadvantages of continuing to live at home with parents. **Firstly**, even when young people have benefited from a happy and supportive family background, they will want to acquire experience of living independently. **For example**, they will want to take responsibility for their own finances, for raising a family or may simply wish to enjoy their own private space. **Secondly**, from the perspective of their parents, they may want more time for themselves, free of family responsibilities. After all, they helped their children through higher education, with the aim of putting their knowledge gained into practice and pursuing a successful career, so parents now deserve some time for themselves.

In conclusion, although continuing to live with parents has some benefits, I would argue that the drawbacks are far greater.

285 words

Vocabulary from *family and children*:

⑩ patterns of behavior

Meaning: ways of acting and doing things (either positive or negative)

Example: **Patterns of behaviour** copied from parents often influence the way that children grow up.

⑩ family background

Meaning: the details of a person's family

Example: Criminals sometimes have a bad **family background**, neglected or abused by parents.

Vocabulary from *business and money*:

⑩ **to make the most of something**

Meaning: to make something appear as good as possible; to exploit something; to get as much out of something as is possible.

Example: They designed the advertisements **to make the most of** the product's features.

⑩ **to make a calculation**

Meaning: to assess a situation and figure out (or guess) the outcome

Example: We cannot **make a precise calculation** of the price until we have all the costs.

⑩ **overhead cost**

Meaning: refers to regular costs required to run a business or household, such as rent, electricity, repairs etc

Example: An increase in rents in the shopping mall increased the **overhead costs** of all the shops which operated there.

Vocabulary from *work*:

⑩ **to acquire experience/knowledge/skill:**

Meaning: to gain experience/knowledge/skill by your own efforts or behavior

Example: Some school leavers prefer **to acquire experience** working in a chosen profession rather than entering university.

⑩ **to put knowledge gained into practice**

Meaning: to put to practical use the knowledge that you have acquired

Example: Vocational training courses enable students to **put the knowledge gained** during their studies **into practice**.

⑩ **to pursue a successful career**

Meaning: to have a series of jobs in a particular area of work, with more responsibility as time passes

Example: While many people wish **to pursue a successful career**, for others it is more important to find work which is interesting and enjoyable.

Vocabulary from *education*:

⑩ **tertiary education/higher education**

Meaning: education at college or university level

Example: Some school leavers prefer to start work rather than enter **higher education**.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **to make ends meet** [expression]:

Meaning: to have enough money to buy the things that you need to live

Example: After John lost his job, he found it hard **to make ends meet**.

⑩ **to run the family home** [expression]:

Meaning: to organise and manage the household where the family lives

Example: In order **to run the family home**, working mothers must balance the demands of work and looking after the children.

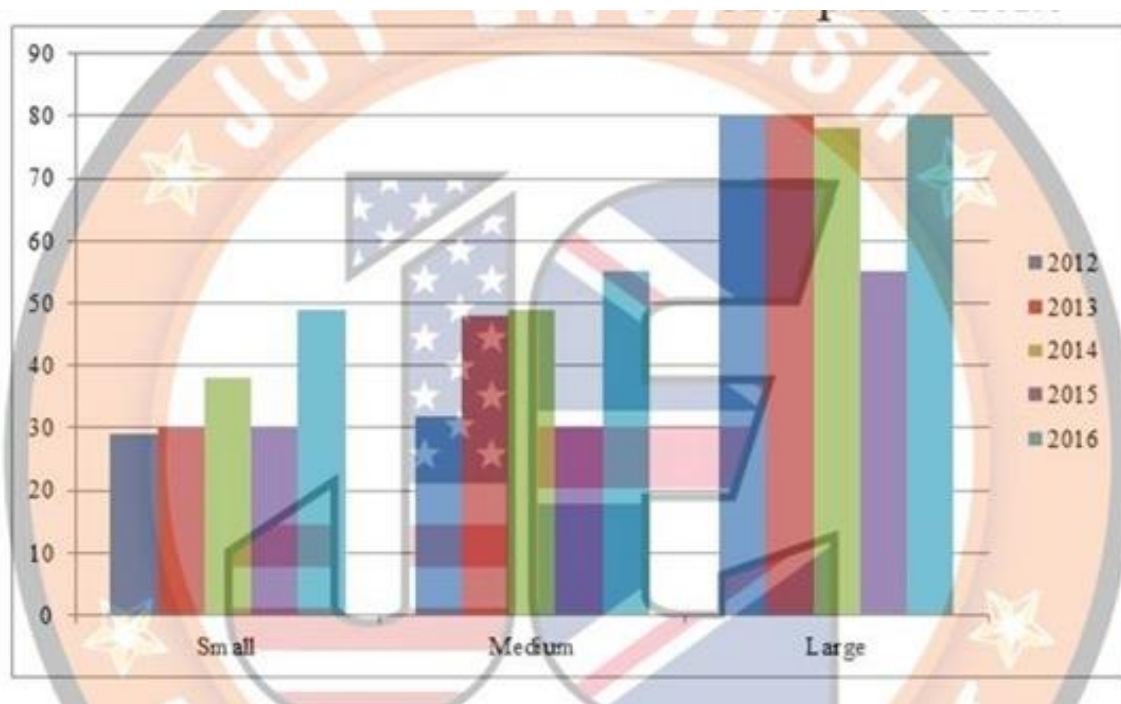
⑩ **to meet one's living expenses** [expression]:

Meaning: to be able to pay for food, housing, clothes, transport etc.

Example: Always calculate if you are able **to meet your living expenses** before you spend a large sum of money.

Đề thi ngày 6/2/2021

Task 1: The chart shows the percentage of groups of companies in Australia which used social media for business purposes between 2012 and 2016.



Report Plan:

- ⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph:** chart>graph; shows>compares; groups>small, medium and large groups; purposes>reasons; between 2012 and 2016>from 2012 to 2016
- ⑩ **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) large companies used the social media more than the other groups (2) the figures fell in 2015 for all groups
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** select, report and compare among the groups the data for 2012 to 2014
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4:** select, report and compare among the groups the data for 2015 and 2016

Report:

The graph compares small, medium and large groups of Australian companies in terms of their use of social media for business reasons from 2012 to 2016.

Overall, large companies used social media more than the other groups, although in 2015 the figures fell for all sizes of companies.

In 2012, almost 30% of small companies used social media for business purposes. The figure for medium companies was slightly higher at just over 30%, **while** for larger companies the proportion stood at 80%. The following year, almost half of medium enterprises used social media for business reasons, **whereas** there was little or no change in the figures for small and large companies. There was little change in the percentages in 2014, although the figure for small companies saw an increase to almost 40%.

However, in 2015, there was a decline in the use of social media to 30% by small and medium companies and to 55% by large companies. **In contrast**, the figures for 2016 increased to 49% and 55% for small and medium companies, respectively. They also increased to 80% for large companies, returning to their levels of 2012 and 2013.

191 words

WRITING TASK 2: Many people believe that it is easier to have a healthy lifestyle in the countryside. Others believe that there are health benefits of living in the cities. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to the task question. **My opinion:** it is easier to have a healthier lifestyle in the countryside

- ⑩ **Paragraph 2: benefits of cities for a healthy lifestyle. (1) Cities are no longer places to enjoy a natural, healthy way of life – agro-industry (2) Cities have health services eg. hospitals, doctors, dentists, and leisure facilities for health – gyms, parks**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: agree with the view that living in the countryside brings fresh air and tranquility. (1) people are overcrowded and stressed in cities, contrast with the countryside (2) compared with cities, the countryside has fresh air and is not polluted.**
- ⑩ **Conclusion: it is easier to have a healthy lifestyle in the countryside than in cities.**

Essay:

It is true that some people argue that life in the countryside is healthier than in cities, **while** others maintain that city life has many health benefits. In my opinion, it is easier to enjoy a lifestyle which is beneficial to health in the countryside.

On the one hand, many urban dwellers believe that rural areas are no longer healthy places, **whereas** city living now has important health benefits. The disappearance of traditional ways of life in the countryside has been an inevitable consequence of the growth of agro-industry. Therefore, the idea of the healthy peasant, living close to nature is, they believe, an outdated and romantic fiction. Cities, however, have better public health services, such as hospitals, medical practitioners and dentists. It is also easy to adopt a fitness regime in cities, where there are gyms and municipal parks to take regular exercise.

On the other hand, I concur with the argument that rural areas still provide essential benefits **such as** fresh air and tranquility. **Firstly**, living in cities means that people there often have to endure squalid living conditions due to the high population density. This is detrimental to health. In the countryside, people do not have to suffer the physical and mental stress which results from overcrowding and the hectic pace of city life, and so they lead healthier lives. **Secondly**, air pollution in urban areas causes respiratory illnesses, and public parks are often the only lungs of the city. **In contrast**, country air is fresh and uncontaminated.

In conclusion, I agree with those who argue that most aspects of city life are incompatible with a healthy lifestyle, **whereas** country living facilitates the enjoyment of physical and mental well-being.

283 words

Vocabulary from *cities*:

- **urban dwellers**

Meaning: people who live in a city or a town

Example: The main reason that prevents **urban dwellers** from building relationships with their neighbours is fear of strangers.

- **to endure squalid living conditions**
Meaning: very dirty and unpleasant conditions in which to live
Example: Newcomers to a city are often forced **to endure squalid living conditions**.
- **population density**
Meaning: the number of people in a place when compared with the size of the place
Example: Tokyo is a city which has one of the highest **population densities** in the world.
- **the hectic pace of life**
Meaning: a life that is full of activity, or very busy or fast
Example: City parks are oases of peace for urban dwellers to escape **the hectic pace of life** for a few hours.
- **the lungs of the city**
Meaning: places where the air is less polluted
Example: It is essential to have parks and green spaces – they are **the lungs of the city** where people can go to relax away from the traffic fumes and noise.

Vocabulary from *traditional versus modern*:

⑩ **the disappearance of traditional ways of life**

Meaning: the fact that traditional ways no longer exist

Example: The advances in technology that have driven industrialisation in developed countries have certainly contributed to **the disappearance of traditional ways of life**.

⑩ **an inevitable consequence**

Meaning: certain to happen and unable to be avoided or prevented

Example: Some people suppose that the loss of traditional cultures is **an inevitable consequence** of technological development.

⑩ **to be incompatible with**

Meaning: not able to exist or work with another person or thing because of basic differences

Example: The way of life of indigenous peoples **is incompatible with** modern cultures.

Vocabulary from *health*:

⑩ **public health services**

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+ Hotline tư vấn đăng ký học: 0974657403 (email tư vấn: ieltsbach1707@gmail.com)

Meaning: the agencies funded by the government to protect and promote the health of the population

Example: I would argue that funding for **public health services** should be the main priority of all governments.

⑩ **medical practitioner**

Meaning: a person who works as a doctor or surgeon

Example: It is essential to train more **medical practitioners** if public health is to be improved.

⑩ **a fitness regime**

Meaning: a method or routine of taking regular exercise

Example: Even elderly people can adopt a **fitness regime** by taking light exercise such as walking or jogging.

⑩ **to take regular exercise**

Meaning: to do some physical activity on a regular basis

Example: Authorities should encourage people of all ages **to take regular exercise** by providing facilities in each community.

⑩ **to be detrimental to health**

Meaning: to be harmful to health

Example: Lying in the sun for too long can **be detrimental to health** and result in skin cancers.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **outdated** [adjective]:

Meaning: no longer useful, because it is old-fashioned

Example: Writing letters by hand is **outdated** in this modern age of e-mails and text messages.

⑩ **municipal** [adjective]:

Meaning: belonging to a town or city that has its own government

Example: The city owns a modern **municipal** swimming pool, which can be enjoyed by all the community.

⑩ **tranquility** [noun]:

Meaning: the state of being quiet and peaceful

Example: After the hectic pace of life in Paris, she is enjoying the **tranquility** of her new life in a rural village.

⑩ **country** [adjective]:

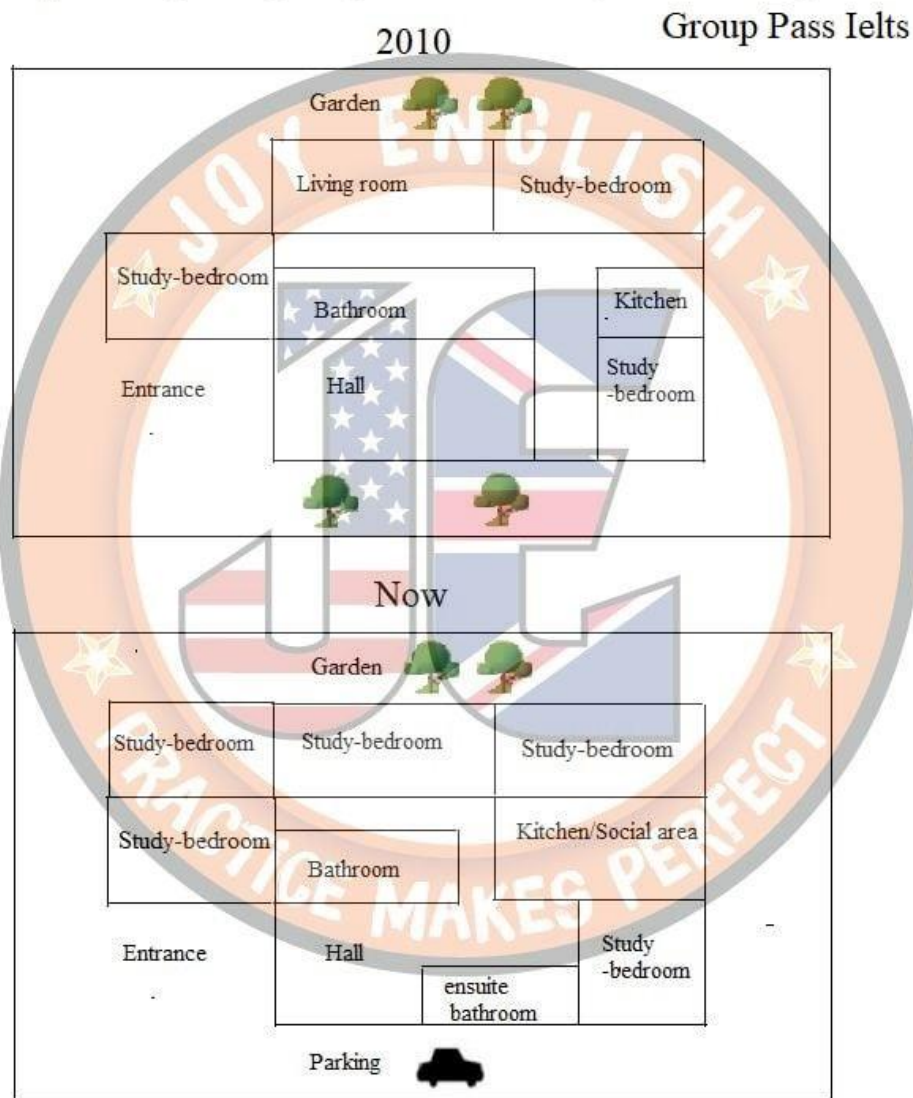
Meaning: relating to, or characteristic of, the countryside

Example: She often talks about those **country** walks which she used to enjoy when she was a girl.

Đề thi ngày 4/3/2021

Task 1: Map

The plans below show a student accommodation building 2010 and now. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Report Plan:

- ① **Paraphrase paragraph:** plans>diagrams; show>illustrate; building>block; now>the present
- ① **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) there are more study bedrooms now (2) there is now a parking area
- ① **Paragraph 3:** report and compare the number and locations of the study bedrooms, and the addition of the en-suite bathroom
- ① **Paragraph 4:** report on the parking and gardens, and changes to the kitchen area.

Report:

The diagrams illustrate the layout of a student accommodation block in 2010 and the present.

Overall, there are more study bedrooms now **compared with** 2010, and provision for parking is now available.

In 2010, there were only three study bedrooms. In the present plan, one study bedroom has replaced the living room in the 2010 diagram, and another study bedroom has been built next to it. This is shown on the top left corner of the plan. In addition, an en-suite bathroom has now been added to the study bedroom to the right of the hall, reducing the size of the hall.

There were two garden areas in 2010, but one of these is now a parking area at the side of the hall. One garden remains, **however**, at the other side of the block. **Although** there is no longer a living room, in the present plan the kitchen is larger than in 2010 and now includes a social area for students. There are no changes to the entrance.

169 words

Writing Task 2: Many countries import large amounts of food from other parts of the world. Is this a positive or negative development?

Essay Plan:

- Ⓢ **Introduction: refer to the task question. My opinion: it is a negative development**
- Ⓢ **Paragraph 2: positive aspects (1) some countries need to import food to feed their people – poor agricultural land, deserts, mountains (2) imported food offers consumers in some countries a variety of food available throughout the year – example of Europe.**
- Ⓢ **Paragraph 3: it is a negative development because of damage to the environment (1) more food miles = greater carbon footprint and reliance on fossil fuels for transport (2) imported food is not fresh – chemical treatments, GM crops.**
- Ⓢ **Conclusion: Large-scale food imports are a negative development.**

Essay:

It is true that many countries rely on food imports from all over the world. **While** the volume of such imports has increased over recent years, in my view this is a trend which has more disadvantages than advantages.

On the one hand, there are positive aspects of importing food. Some countries need to import food in order to feed their population. Their land may be poor for growing crops, with deserts or mountainous regions in which natural resources are soon depleted. Climate may be another

factor which drives countries to import food, in the case of prolonged droughts or excessive cold. Other countries, **however**, simply import food in order to satisfy the tastes of consumers. It is, **for example**, pleasant to eat tropical fruits or rice during a European winter, even though such food has to be imported from countries which are thousands of miles away.

On the other hand, considering the ecological crisis facing the world today, the arguments against large-scale imports of food are overwhelming. **Firstly**, in order to reduce their carbon footprint and reduce reliance on fossil fuels, countries must seek to limit the number of food miles required to provide their people with a healthier diet. Dependence on freight services to transport food all over the world simply increases global warming. **Secondly**, food which has to be imported is not fresh. It is often treated with chemical preservatives or is genetically modified in order to extend its shelf life. This is damaging **in terms of** both health and the environment.

In conclusion, in my opinion the trend towards the import of large amounts of food is, despite its advantages, a negative trend which is contributing to environmental degradation.

283 words.

Vocabulary from *the environment*:

⑩ to deplete natural resources

Meaning: To reduce the amount of natural resources.

Example: Timber companies must not be allowed **to deplete natural resources** by cutting down trees without planting new trees to replace them.

⑩ an ecological crisis

Meaning: a serious situation that occurs when the environment of a species or a population changes in a way that destabilizes its continued survival

Example: Environmental degradation caused by human activity is provoking **an ecological crisis** which threatens our existence.

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Meaning: a serious situation that occurs when the environment of a species or a population changes in a way that destabilizes its continued survival

Example: Environmental degradation caused by human activity is provoking **an ecological crisis** which threatens our existence.

⑩ to reduce the dependence/reliance on fossil fuels

Meaning: to decrease people's consumption of fossil fuels, like oil, coal or gas.

Example: Governments must invest heavily in solar and wind energy projects in order **to reduce our dependence/reliance on fossil fuels**.

⑩ food miles

Meaning: Distance food has to travel between where it is grown or made and where it is consumed

Example: We can all reduce our carbon footprint by flying less, and reduce our **food miles** by buying local produce.

⑩ **global warming**

Meaning: the process by which the Earth is getting hotter, as a result of the greenhouse effect – in particular the increase in carbon dioxide in the air.

Example: Perhaps the major environmental challenge which faces humanity today is **global warming**, because it threatens our survival.

⑩ **environmental degradation**

Meaning: the process or fact of the environment becoming worse

Example: Africa is a continent in which **environmental degradation** is evident in the spread of deserts and the extinction of animal species.

Vocabulary from *health*:

⑩ **to provide somebody with a healthier diet**

Meaning: to give somebody a diet which is more healthy than that which they have at present

Example: Eating only fresh fruit and vegetables **provides people with a healthier diet**.

⑩ **a chemical preservative**

Meaning: a substance used to prevent food from deteriorating

Example: The juice contains no artificial/**chemical preservatives**, so drink it within the next two or three days.

⑩ **genetically modified (GM) food**

Meaning: food made from plants that have been genetically changed, in order to produce more or in order to protect them from diseases/pests

Example: There is growing public concern over the environmental consequences of producing **genetically modified food**.

⑩ **shelf life**

Meaning: the length of time that food can be kept, before it is too old to be sold

Example: Supermarkets throw away a lot of food, simply because its **shelf life** has expired and it is no longer fit for sale.

Vocabulary from *transport*:

⑩ **freight services**

Meaning: the system of transporting goods

Example: Railways must provide more **freight services** in order to reduce the number of trucks on the roads.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **mountainous** [adjective]:

Meaning: having many mountains

Example: Scotland is the most **mountainous** country of the UK.

• **to drive** [verb]:

Meaning: to influence something to make it go in a particular direction

Example: Our destruction of forests is driving humanity to extinction.

• **prolonged** [adjective]:

Meaning: continuing for a long time

Example: After a **prolonged** silence, somebody in the audience finally spoke.

• **overwhelming** [adjective]:

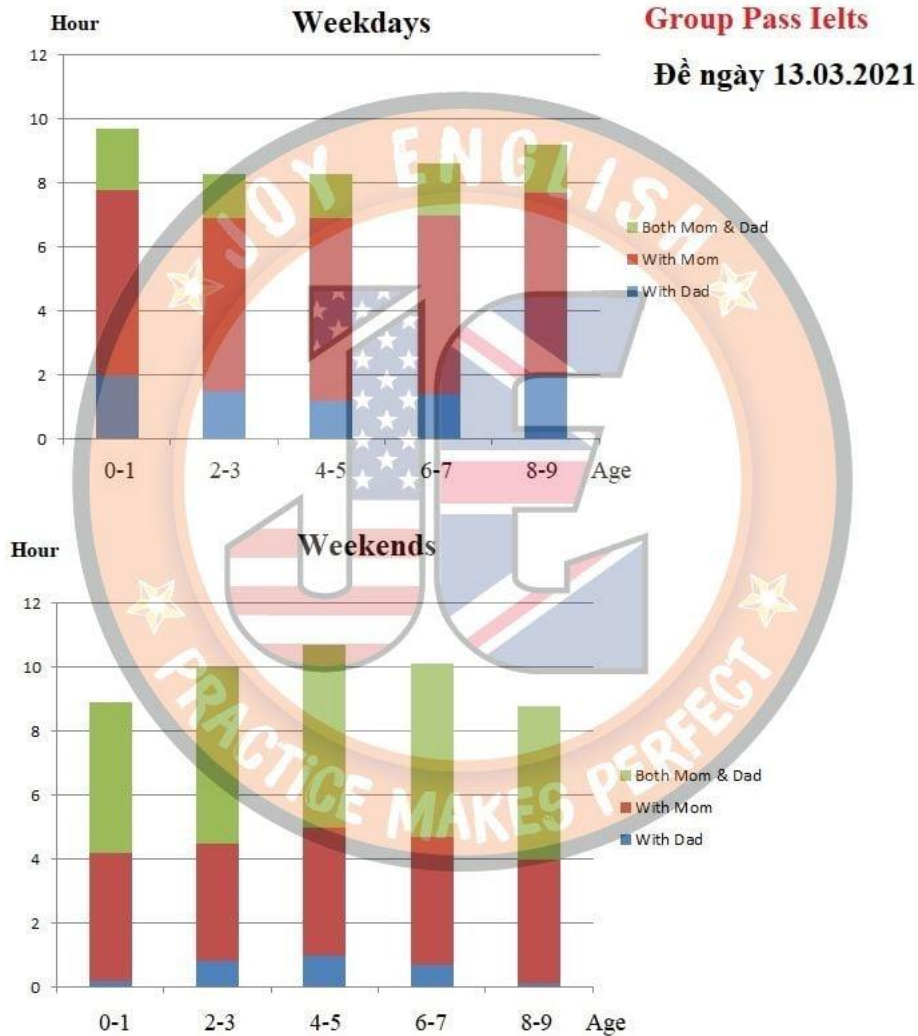
Meaning: extremely great or extremely strong

Example: After walking all day in the hot sun, he felt an **overwhelming** need to drink something cold and refreshing.

Đề thi ngày 13/3/2021

Task 1: The chart shows the amount of time children spend with their parents depending on age groups.

The chart shows the amount of time children spend with their parents depending on age groups



Report Plan:

- ① Paraphrase paragraph: show>illustrate; the amount of time>how many hours; depending on>according to
- ① Overview/summary paragraph: (1) weekdays – children spend more time with their mothers than with fathers (2) weekends – children spend most time with both parents
- ① Paragraph 3: select, report and compare the figures for weekdays
- ① Paragraph 4: select, report and compare the figures for weekends

Report:

The charts illustrate how many hours children spend with their parents on weekdays and weekends, according to age group.

Overall, on weekdays children spend more time with their mothers than their fathers. At weekends, **however**, children spend most of their time with both parents.

On weekdays, children of all ages up to 9 years old are with their mothers for almost 6 hours per day. **In contrast**, children up to 2 years old and children aged 8-9 spend about 2 hours with just their fathers each day, **whereas** for other ages this is less, at about 1-1.5 hours per day. **While** children up to 2 years old spend 2 hours daily with both parents, this figure then falls by about half.

At weekends, **on the other hand**, children up to 2 years old are with both parents for more than 4 hours daily, increasing to over 5 hours for the older age groups. The time spent with mothers is slightly less, at around 4 hours per day for all ages. **Finally**, much less time is spent only with fathers, at 1 hour per day or less.

186 words

Writing Task 2: Many people put their personal information online (address, telephone number,...) for everyday activities such as socializing on social networks or banking purposes. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to the task question. My opinion – there are dangers, but it is a positive development
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2:** danger – personal information stolen/misused – e.g. bank accounts online. Social network sites: criminals using personal information for scams
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** convenience – (1) enables you to pay for goods or sell goods online (2) sharing personal experiences on social network sites with friends and family is user-friendly compared with older methods
- ⑩ **Conclusion:** despite dangers, the convenience of putting personal information online is largely a positive development

Essay:

It is true that a growing number of people have put their personal details online. **While** there are undoubtedly dangers in this, I believe that the convenience of putting such data on the internet outweighs the negative aspects. **On the one hand**, personal information which is held online may be stolen or misused in some way by cyber criminals. **For example**, thanks to advances in technology, online banking is now common. People must trust the security measures put in place by banks and by companies to ensure that their bank account details are guaranteed to be secure from computer hackers. Strict codes of conduct minimise the dangers but, **in contrast**, criminals can access all kinds of personal information which people naively provide on social networking

sites, such as Facebook or Instagram. As a result, users of these sites may find that they are victims of online scams.

On the other hand, the storage of personal information online is convenient in various ways. **Firstly**, it enables people to pay for goods ordered over the internet, **for instance**. Time-consuming visits to the shops or the bank have been superseded by simply clicking a computer key. **Secondly**, sharing personal information on social network sites is one of those socio-economic changes which has revolutionised patterns of behaviour. Friends and family members who have access to the internet are able to keep in touch freely and easily. Thus, sharing personal details online for business or pleasure has accelerated the flow of information and is user-friendly, and therefore old ways of doing things have become obsolete.

In conclusion, despite the risks of personal online information falling into the wrong hands, I would argue that the convenience of sharing this information outweighs these risks.

289 words

Vocabulary from *technology*:

⑩ **advances in technology**

Meaning: the improvement or development in technology

Example: Recent **advances in medical technology** are making a great contribution to the search for a cure for Aids.

⑩ **computer hackers**

Meaning: people who find a way of looking at or changing information secretly on somebody's computer system

Example: One disadvantage of computers is that **computer hackers** may be able to discover your personal details, such as bank account information.

⑩ **online scams**

Meaning: clever and dishonest plans using the internet in order to make money.

Example: Many internet users have been victims of **online scams**, paying money for goods or services that do not exist or are worthless.

⑩ **to be superseded by**

Meaning: to be replaced by something which is better

Example: The latest technological innovations **are** usually soon **superseded by** new and more advanced devices.

⑩ **to become obsolete**

Meaning: to be no longer used because something new has been invented

Example: Technological innovation is now so rapid, that even the latest electronic devices soon **become obsolete**.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

⑩ **codes of conduct**

Meaning: voluntary rules which people accept in a situation

Example: The **Code of Conduct** is voluntary but it is seen as a sign of best practice.

⑩ **to accelerate the flow of information**

Meaning: to spread information with a higher speed to create faster response times and more accurate interactions

Example: The new software, Wildtech, is intended to help **accelerate the flow of information** among scientists, and forest and wildlife managers.

⑩ **to be user-friendly**

Meaning: to be easy to use, without a need for advanced skills

Example: One feature of modern communications technology is that, in general, it **is user-friendly**.

Vocabulary from *society*:

⑩ **social networking sites**

Meaning: a website that you use to communicate with people who share your interests

Example: an excellent way to learn another language is to make friends on **social networking sites** with people who speak that language.

⑩ **socio-economic changes**

Meaning: changes relating to the society and economy of a country

Example: Mass migration to cities is a result of **socio-economic changes** that include the industrialisation of agriculture.

Vocabulary from *family and children*:

⑩ **patterns of behaviour**

Meaning: ways of acting and doing things (either positive or negative)

Example: **Patterns of behaviour** copied from parents often influence the way that children grow up.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **cyber criminals** [noun]:

Meaning: people who use a computer for illegal purposes, such as committing fraud or stealing identities

Example: **Cyber criminals** attacked my computer in order to steal data relating to my identity.

⑩ **to access** [verb]:

Meaning: to use a computer system to do something

Example: Most people use their mobile phones **to access** the internet.

⑩ **naively** [adverb]:

Meaning: in a way that shows that you don't have knowledge or experience to make a good judgment

Example: John **naively** believed that his friend would repay the money that he had borrowed, but his friend did not.

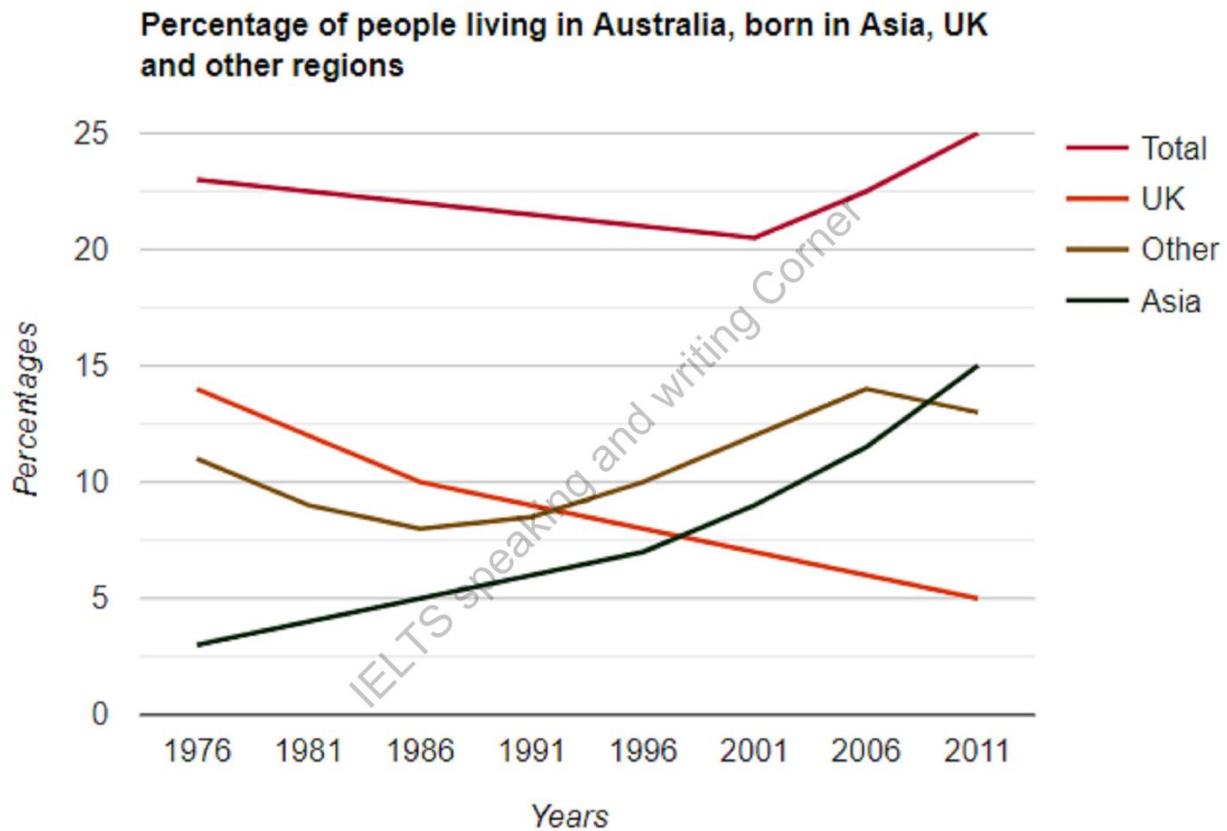
⑩ **to revolutionise** [verb]:

Meaning: to completely change the way that something is done

Example: The internet **has revolutionised** the way that we buy and sell things.

Đề thi ngày 20/3/2021

Task 1: Line chart



Report Plan:

- ⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph:** percentage>proportion; living>resident; (add the years)
- ⑩ **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) the % of people born in the UK fell, but (2) the % of people born in Asia increased
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** select, report and compare figures and trends over the period for people born in the UK, Asia and other regions
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4:** select, report and compare figures and trends for the people from these groups as a % of the total Australian population.

Report:

The graph shows the proportion of people who were born in the UK, Asia and other regions resident in Australia over a 35-year period.

Overall, the percentage of those originally from the UK fell over the period, **while** the proportion of people of Asian origin rose sharply.

In 1976, about 14% of the Australian population were born in the UK, **compared with** 12% from other regions and 3% from Asia. The figure for those born in the UK declined steadily to 5% in 2011. **In contrast**, the percentage of those born in Asia increased significantly to reach 15% by the end of the period. The proportion of Australian residents from other regions fluctuated, falling to a low point of 8% in 1986. There was then a steady increase to 14% in 2006, with a slight fall in 2011.

The graph also shows the combined figures for people born in the UK, Asia and other regions, as a percentage of the total Australian population. In 1976 this stood at around 23%, falling to 21% in 2001 and then increasing to form one quarter of the Australian population in 2011.

188 words

Task 2: Many people are working longer and longer hours. What are the reasons and effects?

Essay Plan:

- ⓐ **Introduction:** refer to the task question. There are some reasons and the effects are harmful
- ⓑ **Paragraph 2: reasons.** (1) people work longer hours because they do not want to lose their jobs (2) it is harder to earn enough money to live, so people work longer. Wages don't increase (eg. the USA), but prices increased
- ⓒ **Paragraph 3: effects.** (1) health – dangers in the workplace and physical/mental fatigue (2) family life – less time spent with children makes it harder to have close family relationships
- ⓓ **Conclusion:** there are some clear reasons to explain this trend, but the effects are damaging

Essay:

It is true that people are tending to spend more and more time at their work. There are a number of reasons for this trend, but I believe that the effects may be damaging to health and family life.

There are two major reasons why people are at risk of becoming workaholics. **Firstly**, few people now have a steady job, and they willingly accept a heavy workload because they fear that they may be made redundant. As many companies make cutbacks in the number of their employees, work becomes more labour-intensive and working hours increase. **Secondly**, many people are working longer simply in order to earn a living and support their families. **While** minimum wages are stagnant in countries such as the USA, **for example**, the cost of everyday necessities increases all the time.

The harmful effects on health and family life are serious. Overworking is detrimental to health. Exhausted employees are less alert to rules of health and safety in the workplace, **for instance** when operating potentially dangerous machinery or using hazardous substances. Working long hours results in physical fatigue and may also lead to mental health problems. **In terms of** family life, the more time that is spent working, the less time there is for parental involvement in raising children. Having a close-knit family is incompatible with long hours at work, especially in a single parent household in which part of the wages are used to pay for child-minding.

In conclusion, while there are clearly some reasons which explain this current trend, it is also clear that the consequences may have a negative impact on individuals and their families.

271 words

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

⑩ **to be a workaholic/a shopaholic**

Meaning: a person who spends too much time working/too much time shopping

Example: Although I take my studies seriously, I would not describe myself as **a workaholic**, because I have other interests too.

Vocabulary from *work*:

⑩ **to have a steady job**

Meaning: to have a job which you are unlikely to lose, but which is usually the same routine

Example: Although some people prefer to change jobs, others prefer **to have a steady job** and a set daily routine at work.

⑩ **a heavy workload**

Meaning: a lot of work that an individual employee has to perform

Example: While some people enjoy the challenge of **a heavy workload**, others find too much work very stressful.

⑩ **labour-intensive**

Meaning: (of work) needing a lot of people to do it

Example: New technology has replaced the need for workers to do many **labour-intensive** jobs, such as producing cars.

⑩ **minimum wage**

Meaning: the lowest wage that an employer is allowed to pay by law

Example: **A minimum wage** is necessary in order to ensure a decent standard of living for low-paid workers.

⑩ **health and safety in the workplace**

Meaning: Conditions which are safe and are not a danger to health in factories, offices or other places where people work

Example: Government inspectors should regularly monitor companies to ensure that standards of **health and safety in the workplace** are observed.

Vocabulary from *business and money*:

⑩ **to be made redundant**

Meaning: to lose one's job

Example: The car factory has closed and 1000 employees have **been made redundant**.

⑩ **to make cutbacks**

Meaning: to decrease, to reduce

Example: The company **made cutbacks** at their stores in New York and many employees were dismissed.

⑩ **to earn a living**

Meaning: to earn money

Example: I used to **earn a living** as a teacher, but now I sell used cars.

Vocabulary from *health*:

⑩ **to be detrimental to health**

Meaning: to be harmful to health

Example: Lying in the sun for too long can **be detrimental to health** and result in skin cancers.

⑩ **mental health problems**

Meaning: related to illnesses of one's mind

Example: Overwork may sometimes result in **mental health problems**, such as anxiety and depression.

Vocabulary from *family and children*:

⑩ **to support a family**

Meaning: to have enough money to be able to look after a family

Example: Young people often delay marriage because they do not earn enough money **to support a family**.

⑩ **parental involvement**

Meaning: the act or process of parents when taking part in their children's activities.

Example: **Parental involvement** allows parents to monitor school and classroom activities, and to coordinate their efforts with teachers to encourage acceptable classroom behavior and ensure that the child completes schoolwork.

⑩ **a close-knit family**

Meaning: a family having strong relationships with each other, helping with problems and enjoying a lot of time together

Example: Children who come from a **close-knit family** generally perform well at school and enjoy a happy childhood.

⑩ **a single parent household**

Meaning: a family in which one person takes care of their child or children without a husband, wife or partner

Example: As a result of changes in society, **single parent households** are no longer considered unusual.

⑩ **child-minding**

Meaning: caring informally (not in schools) for children when parents are busy or working

Example: Working mothers with very young children face the problem of organising **child-minding** while they are away from home.

Vocabulary from *traditional versus modern*:

⑩ **to be incompatible with**

Meaning: not able to exist or work with another person or thing because of basic differences

Example: The way of life of indigenous peoples **is incompatible with** modern cultures.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **damaging** [adjective]:

Meaning: having a bad effect on somebody or something

Example: His busy social life was **damaging** for his studies, as he was rarely in the library.

⑩ **stagnant** [adjective]:

Meaning: not growing, not changing or developing

Example: The demand for luxury goods has been **stagnant** during the economic crisis.

⑩ **necessities** [noun]:

Meaning: things that you must have and cannot live without them

Example: Food, warmth and shelter are basic human **necessities**.

⑩ **hazardous** [adjective]:

Meaning: dangerous for somebody's health or safety

Example: It is important that all **hazardous** products, such as certain chemicals, are clearly labelled.

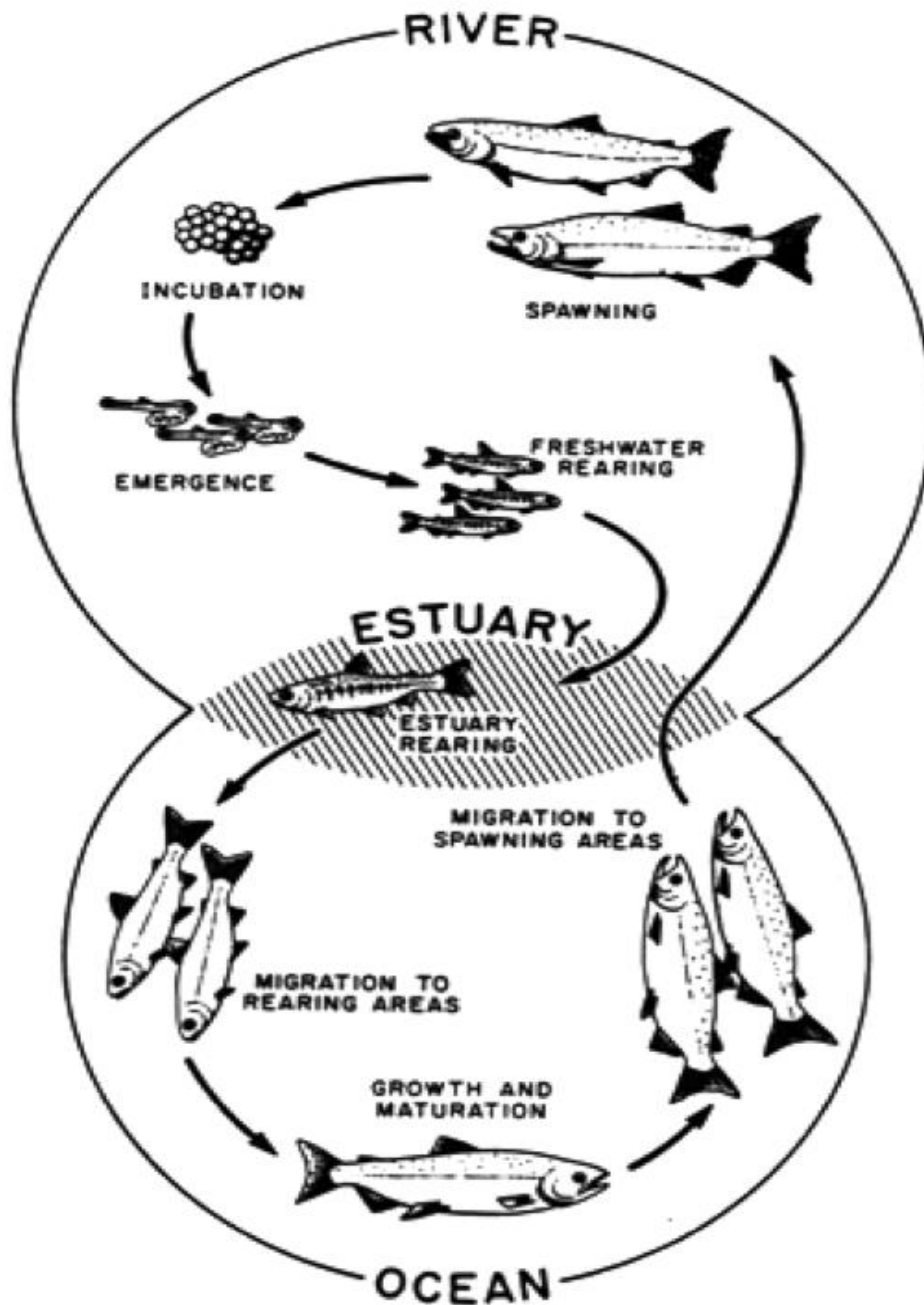
⑩ **fatigue** [noun]:

Meaning: a feeling of being very tired, usually as a result of hard work or exercise

Example: She suffers from **fatigue**, because she has two jobs and looks after her two children.

Đề thi ngày 7/4/2021 (1)

WRITING TASK 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of a salmon



spawning = laying eggs

estuary = the mouth of a river, where it joins the sea/ocean

Report Plan:

- ⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph:** diagram>picture; shows>illustrates; life cycle> different stages in the life
- ⑩ **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) report the number of stages (2) refer to the first and last stages
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** report on stages 1-3
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4:** report on stages 4-5

Report:

The picture illustrates the different stages in the life of a salmon.

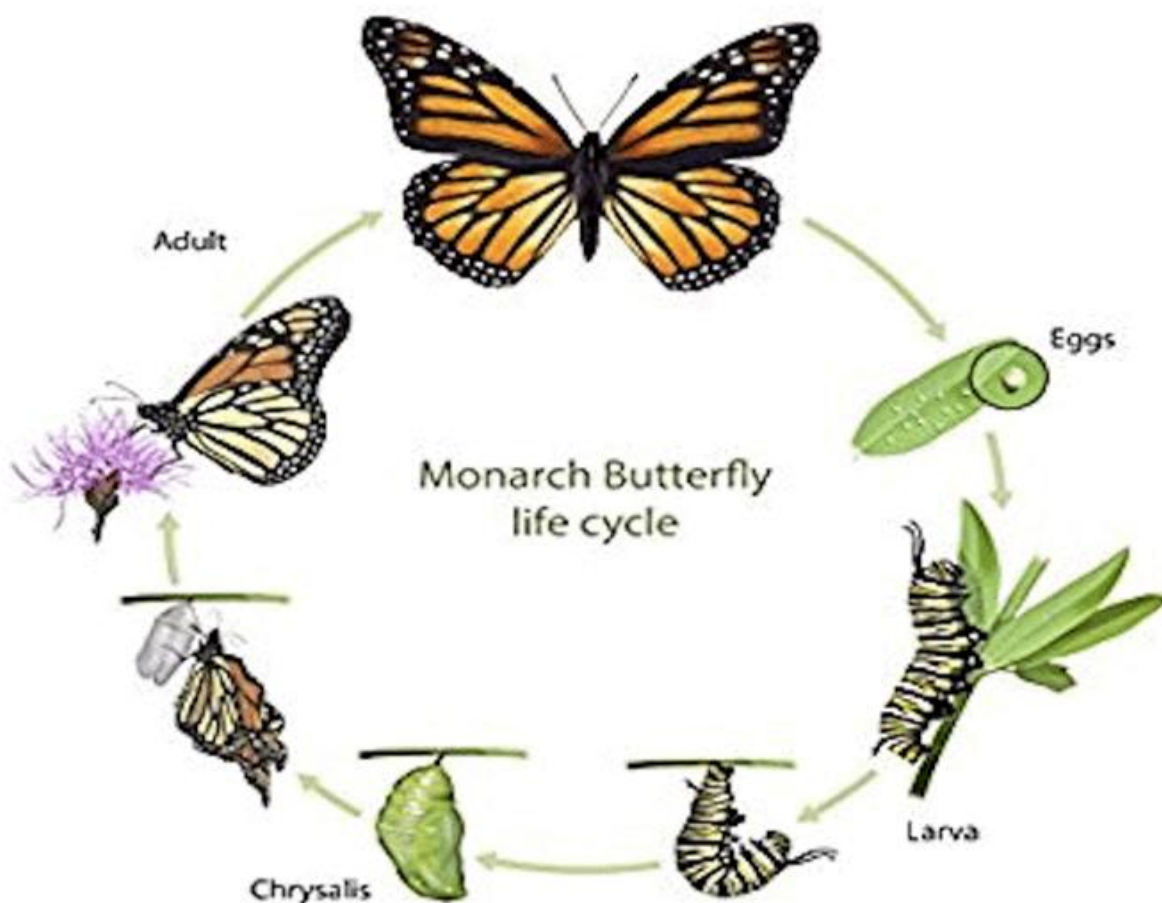
Overall, there are 5 main stages in the life cycle of a salmon, beginning with spawning, when eggs are laid, and ending with the adult salmon.

At the first stage, the adult salmon spawn. **Then**, the eggs develop during a period of incubation and the young fish emerge. **At the third stage**, the young fish undergo a period of rearing, part of the time in the fresh water where the eggs are laid, and part of the time in an estuary, where fresh water and sea water meet.

Next, the salmon migrate to the ocean, where they continue to grow and mature for a period, in areas where this continuation of the rearing process takes place. **At the final stage**, when the fish have grown and become mature, they are ready to migrate to spawning areas. The whole cycle is then ready to begin again.

157 words

WRITING TASK 1: The diagram shows the life cycle of a Monarch Butterfly



Report Plan:

- ⑩ Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>picture; shows>illustrates; life cycle>the various stages in the life
- ⑩ Overview/summary paragraph: (1) report the number of stages (2) refer to the first and last stages
- ⑩ Paragraph 3: report on stages 1-3 (from egg to larva)
- ⑩ Paragraph 4: report on stages 4-6 (from chrysalis to adult butterfly)

Report:

The picture illustrates the various stages in the life of a Monarch Butterfly.

Overall, there are 6 stages in the life cycle of a Monarch Butterfly, beginning when eggs are laid and ending with the adult butterfly.

At the first stage, the Monarch Butterfly lays eggs on the leaves of a plant. **Then**, a larva or caterpillar emerges from the egg and begins to feed on the leaves. **The next stage** is a period when the larva continues feeding, and then attaches itself to the plant.

The fourth stage takes place when the larva is transformed into a chrysalis, which is still attached to the leaf of the plant. Inside the chrysalis, further changes take place. **After a period of time**, a fully-formed butterfly emerges from the chrysalis and begins to feed on the nectar of flowers. **Finally**, as an adult, the Monarch Butterfly is ready to lay eggs and the cycle will begin again.

155 words

Đề thi 24/04/2021

TASK 1:The diagrams show a farm in 1976 and its conversion to an environment centre



in 2006.

Report Plan:

- ⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph: diagrams>pictures; show>illustrate; in 2006>thirty years later**
- ⑩ **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) after 2006 there were no animals or crops (2) the farmhouse remained**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: report on the changes to the storage area and barn**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4: report on the changes to the farmyard, cow sheds and chickens on the farm. The farmhouse and roads were unchanged.**

Report:

The pictures illustrate the layout of a farm in 1976 compared with the same farm thirty years later, after it had been converted to an environment centre.

Overall, it is clear that after 2006 there were no animals or crops on this land. Only the original farmhouse remained.

At Bell Hill Farm in 1976 a storage area for farm machinery such as tractors is shown in the top left corner of the diagram. To the right of this on the plan, there was a barn for storing corn and other crops. The storage area was replaced after 2006 by a car park, and multimedia rooms in the environment centre took the place of the barn.

While the road access and the farmhouse remained unchanged, the farmyard behind the farmhouse was converted to a recreation space for the environment centre. **Finally**, on the right of the diagram, there were cow sheds and chickens at Bell Hill Farm. In 2006, this area was used to build housing for students who attended the environment centre.

172 words

TASK 2: Some people think young people should be free to choose the job that they want, while others believe that they should be realistic and think about their future. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction: refer to the task question. My opinion: young people should be free to choose a job**
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2: arguments against (1) youngsters may lack career ambitions – don't think about the future (2) young people may be unrealistic – seeking a glamorous job e.g sports stars, actors**

- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: arguments for: (1) doing a job that they like gives young people job satisfaction (2) parents have out-of-date attitudes to work – the world of work is changing and ‘a career’ is no longer realistic**
- ⑩ **Conclusion: because the job market is so unpredictable now, young people should be free to choose**

Essay:

While most young people would prefer to be free to choose the job that they would like to do, parents may consider their choices unwise. In today’s economic environment, **however**, I agree with those who believe that youngsters should make their own work choices.

On the one hand, it is true that young people may be inexperienced judges of how to earn a living independently of their parents. **Firstly**, they may have a laid-back attitude and they may have no career ambitions. This could mean that they simply drift from job to job, without thinking of pursuing a successful career with promotion opportunities. **Secondly**, they might have completely unrealistic dreams of becoming sports stars or famous actors. Therefore, jobs which offer glamour, adventure or excitement are likely to appeal to youngsters more than the idea of having a steady job.

On the other hand, I would argue that young people are capable of assessing their own job prospects. They will be attracted to work which will provide enjoyment and job satisfaction. **In contrast**, parents will often be behind the times and set in their ways, thinking of work in terms of conventional skills. **However**, in the workplace today, there are few chances to serve a long apprenticeship or internship as a preparation to move up the career ladder. Companies go out of business, employees are made redundant, technological changes are rapid, and young people understand that it is simply better to try for a job which they will enjoy now.

In conclusion, although young people are inexperienced, all the traditional attitudes to work have fallen by the wayside, and they should be free to choose the job that they want in these unpredictable times.

286 words

Vocabulary from *business and money*:

- ⑩ **to earn a living**

Meaning: to earn money

Example: I used to **earn a living** as a teacher, but now I sell used cars.

- ⑩ **to go out of business**

Meaning: if a company goes out of business, it stops doing business permanently, especially because it has failed

Example: If we sold food at those prices we’d soon **go out of business**.

⑩ **to be made redundant**

Meaning: to lose one's job

Example: The car factory has closed and 1000 employees have **been made redundant**.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

⑩ **to have a laid-back attitude**

Meaning: relaxed, not worrying about anything

Example: Our teacher **had a laid-back attitude** in the classroom, but she was always well-prepared and committed to her students.

⑩ **behind the times**

Meaning: refers to a person who is old-fashioned and has not adopted certain modern customs, beliefs, or behaviors

Example: He was angry when they said that his accounting methods were **behind the times** because he did not use computer software.

⑩ **set in his or her ways**

Meaning: A person who is set in his or her ways is stubborn and committed to their current way of doing things. They aren't open to changing, even if the change would be an improvement

Example: As people get older, they often become **set in their ways** and are reluctant to try anything new.

Vocabulary from *work*:

⑩ **to have no career ambitions**

Meaning: to have no desire to be successful or to move up the career ladder

Example: Those who are content to do the same job and **have no career ambitions** are often happier in their work and do not suffer from stress.

⑩ **to pursue a successful career**

Meaning: to have a series of jobs in a particular area of work, with more responsibility as time passes

Example: While many people wish **to pursue a successful career**, for others it is more important to find work which is interesting and enjoyable.

⑩ **promotion opportunities**

Meaning: chances to move to a more important position in a company or organization

Example: Perhaps the most important factor when choosing a job are the **promotion opportunities/promotion prospects**.

⑩ **to have a steady job**

Meaning: to have a job which you are unlikely to lose, but which is usually the same routine

Example: Although some people prefer to change jobs, others prefer **to have a steady job** and a set daily routine at work.

⑩ **job prospects**

Meaning: the chances of being successful and having more opportunities at work

Example: People with qualifications and experience usually have the best **job prospects**.

⑩ **job satisfaction**

Meaning: the good feeling that you get when you have a job that you enjoy

Example: A high salary is not necessarily the most important factor in **job satisfaction**.

⑩ **an internship**

Meaning: a period of time in which a student or new graduate gets practical experience in a job

Example: In order to gain essential professional experience, graduates should **do an internship** if they have the opportunity.

⑩ **to move up the career ladder**

Meaning: a series of stages by which you can make progress in your career

Example: Ambitious employees look for a job in which there is a chance **to move up the career ladder**.

Vocabulary from *traditional vs modern*:

⑩ **conventional skills**

Meaning: traditional and common skills

Example: Technology can contribute positively to keeping alive **conventional skills** and ways of life.

⑩ **to fall by the wayside**

Meaning: if something falls by the wayside, it is no longer used

Example: An increasing reliance on modern technology has resulted in some conventional skills **falling by the wayside**.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **to drift** [verb]:

Meaning: to do something without a particular plan or purpose

Example: After leaving university, John **drifted** from town to town before he decided to get a job in New York.

⑩ **glamour** [noun]:

Meaning: the attractive quality that makes a job, a person, a place etc. exciting

Example: The **glamour** of the fashion industry attracts many young people to apply for the few jobs that are available.

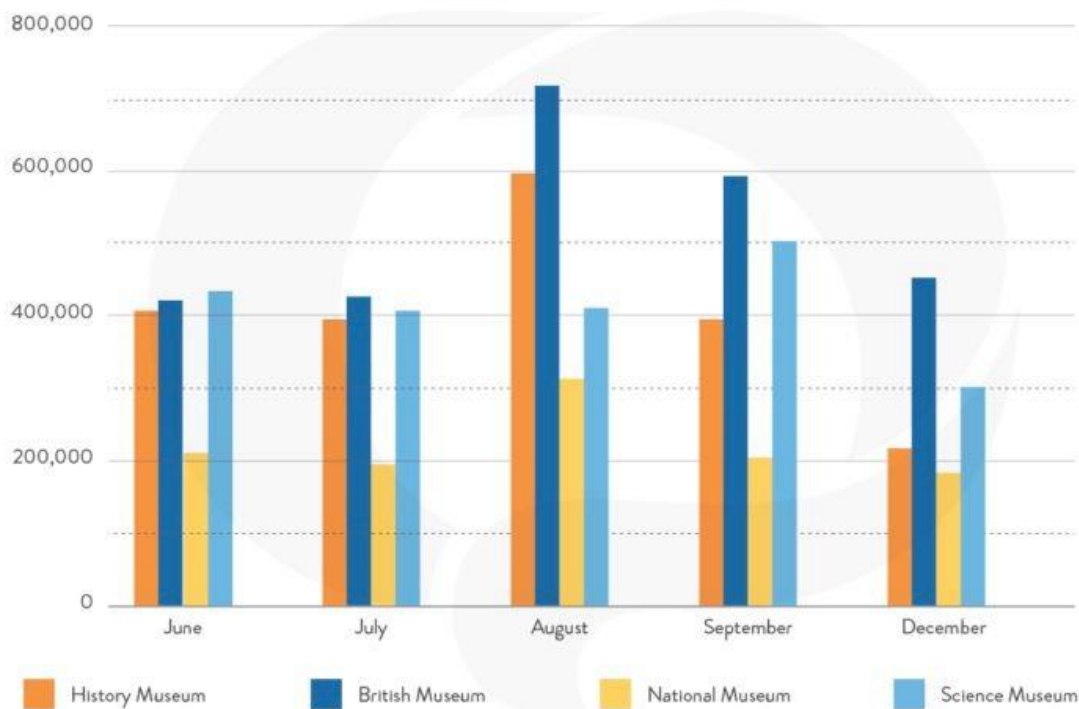
⑩ **apprenticeship** [noun]:

Meaning: a period of time when a young person works for an employer in order to learn the skills needed to do a particular job

Example: In order to qualify as an electrician, Mary had to serve an **apprenticeship** of 3 years.

Đề thi 08/05/2021

Task 1: The bar chart below shows the number of visitors to four London museums. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.



Report Plan:

⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph: shows>compares; visitors>people who visited; (add the time period – this is important for the report)**

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- ⑩ **Overview/summary:** (1) the British Museum had the most visitors (2) visitor numbers were lowest in December
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** select, report and compare numbers for all the museums June – August
- ⑩ **Paragraph 4:** select, report and compare numbers for all the museums in September and December

Report:

The chart compares the number of people who visited 4 museums in London over a period of several months.

Overall, the British Museum received the highest number of visitors, **while** in December total visitor numbers to these museums were at their lowest point.

In June and July, there was little difference in the numbers who visited the History Museum, the British Museum and the Science Museum, at between 400,00 and 415,000. **In contrast**, only about half this number visited the National Museum. **While** the figure for visitors to the Science Museum remained at 400,000 in August, visitor numbers peaked in August for the other 3 museums. Visitor figures almost doubled for the British Museum and rose for the History Museum and National Museum to 600,000 and 300,000 respectively.

There was a significant increase to 500,000 visitors to the Science Museum in September, **whereas** the other 3 museums received fewer visitors in this month. **Finally**, in December visitor numbers decreased for all the museums. The figure for the British Museum remained the highest at about 460,000, **compared with** 300,00 for the Science Museum and around 200,000 for the others.

188 words

Task 2: It is more important to spend public money on promoting a healthy lifestyle in order to prevent illness than to spend it on treatment of people who are already ill. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to the task statement. **My opinion:** more public money should be used to promote a healthy lifestyle, but we must still continue to treat people who are ill
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2:** continue to spend money on treating sick people and researching cures e.g. cancer, heart/lung diseases, pandemics

- ⑩ **Paragraph 3: governments should adopt policies to promote a healthy lifestyle – diet and exercise. Diet – a balanced diet and avoid junk food; Exercise: taking exercise to avoid obesity**
- ⑩ **Conclusion: spend more public money on health awareness campaigns, but still provide enough money to treat people who are ill**

Essay:

It is true that maintaining effective public health services is extremely costly, and as a result resources often target the treatment of illnesses rather than preventive medicine. **While** it is essential to treat people who are ill, I agree with the view that much more emphasis should be placed on promoting a healthy lifestyle.

On the one hand, the treatment of those who are sick cannot be neglected, and governments must allocate resources to hospitals and clinics. Public money must also be spent on searching for a cure for thousands of life-threatening conditions, **such as** cancers, lung and heart diseases or – in recent times – viral pandemics. Hundreds of millions of people would die if no public money was devoted to providing treatment and finding cures to alleviate suffering and disability.

On the other hand, I believe that governments should adopt policies to promote a healthy lifestyle, without curbing public spending on the treatment of patients who are sick. Health awareness campaigns must focus on diet and exercise. **Firstly**, the public should be encouraged to eat a balanced diet, avoiding junk food from fast food chains. Such food is one of the major reasons why so many people are prone to obesity. **Secondly**, public money should also be used to encourage people to abandon a sedentary lifestyle. Without taking regular exercise, people are likely to put on weight.

In conclusion, it need not cost a fortune to promote a healthy lifestyle which will carry fewer health risks. I therefore agree that more public money should be spent on this strategy, although I would argue that, at the same time, spending on treating illness should be maintained.

275 words

Vocabulary from *health*:

⑩ **public health services**

Meaning: the agencies funded by the government to protect and promote the health of the population

Example: I would argue that funding for **public health services** should be the main priority of all governments.

⑩ **preventive medicine**

Meaning: practices of healthcare intended to try to stop illnesses

Example: An emphasis on **preventive medicine** will result in a healthier population and reduced costs for medical treatment.

⑩ **to search for a cure**

Meaning: the process of looking for a way to make a sick person healthy again

Example: It is the responsibility of governments to enable doctors **to search for a cure** for diseases by providing adequate funding.

⑩ **life-threatening conditions**

Meaning: illnesses which are likely to kill somebody

Example: Great advances have been made in the treatment of **life-threatening conditions** such as cancer and heart disease.

⑩ **health awareness campaigns**

Meaning: publicity to encourage people to be concerned about looking after their health.

Example: Public **health awareness campaigns** are essential if people are to accept that they have a personal responsibility to look after their own health.

⑩ **to be prone to obesity**

Meaning: to be likely to become fat [in an unhealthy way]

Example: Children who are addicted to watching television, instead of playing outdoor games, **are more prone to obesity**.

⑩ **sedentary lifestyle**

Meaning: involving little exercise or physical activity

Example: A **sedentary lifestyle** is a major factor in health problems such as obesity and heart disease.

⑩ **to take regular exercise**

Meaning: to do some physical activity on a regular basis

Example: Authorities should encourage people of all ages **to take regular exercise** by providing facilities in each community.

⑩ **to carry health risks**

Meaning: to have effects which could be bad for one's health

Example: Smoking and drinking alcohol are potentially dangerous habits, because they **carry serious health risks**.

Vocabulary from government:

⑩ to allocate resources to

Meaning: to make money and materials available to do something

Example: If governments **allocate more resources to** improving public transport, this will reduce the problem of traffic congestion in cities.

⑩ to adopt policies

Meaning: to start to use particular policies

Example: In order to deal with traffic congestion, the government must **adopt policies to** restrict the use of private cars.

⑩ to curb public spending on

Meaning: to restrict what the government spends on something

Example: I would argue that it is preferable **to curb public spending on** building new roads rather than to impose spending cuts on education.

Vocabulary from *food and diet*:

⑩ to eat a balanced diet

Meaning: to eat the correct types and amounts of food

Example: The health benefits of **eating a balanced diet** are obvious.

⑩ junk food

Meaning: food that is quick and easy to prepare and eat, but that is thought to be bad for your health

Example: The consumption of too much **junk food** is a major factor in the increase of childhood obesity.

⑩ fast food chains

Meaning: groups of shops owned by the same company, serving food to the public

Example: Healthy eating means avoiding eating out at **fast food chains** like McDonald's or Pizza Hut.

⑩ **to put on weight**

Meaning: to become fatter and heavier

Example: Those who wish to avoid **putting on weight** should avoid fatty and sugary foods.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **costly** [adjective]:

Meaning: costing a lot of money, usually more money than you want to pay

Example: The flight was too **costly**, so she decided to make the journey by train to save money.

⑩ **to target** [verb]:

Meaning: to try to have an effect on something or somebody

Example: A lot of TV advertising today, such as chocolates and toys, **targets** children.

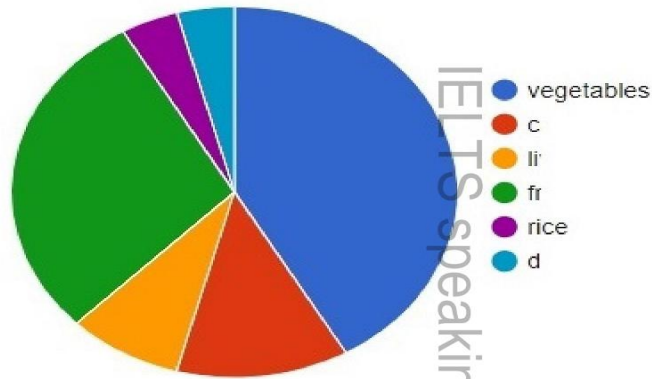
⑩ **to alleviate** [verb]:

Meaning: to make something less severe

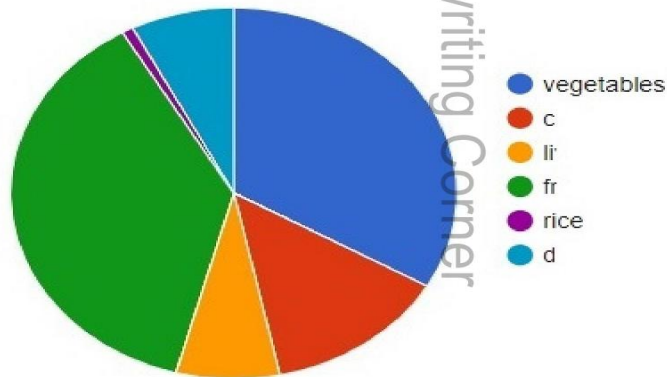
Example: The campaign aims to **alleviate** the suffering of victims of the recent earthquake.

Writing Task 1: Pie Chart

INBOX page nhận full ebooks forecast 678/2021: The percentage of water used for six products in 2004



INBOX page nhận full ebooks forecast 678/2021: The percentage of total income from six products in 2004



Plan:

Report

- ⑩ Paraphrase paragraph: percentage>proportion; products>commodities; 2004>the same year
- ⑩ Overview/summary paragraph: (1) the largest % of water used was in vegetable production (2) the highest % of income was from fruit
- ⑩ Select, report and compare percentages from vegetables and fruit
- ⑩ Select, report and compare percentages from the other products

Report:

The first pie chart shows the proportion of water used to produce 6 agricultural commodities in 2004, **while** the second chart illustrates the proportion of total income from these products in the same year.

Overall, the largest percentage of water was consumed in the production of vegetables, **whereas** fruit accounted for the highest proportion of income.

Almost half of all the water consumed was used to produce vegetables, **although** the income from vegetables was only approximately one-third of the total income. **In contrast**, fruit production accounted for about 35% of the water use, but in terms of income this was higher than vegetables, at approximately 40%.

The figures for the other products were significantly lower. Cotton production used about 10% of the water and was responsible for 10% of the income, and both these percentages were almost double the figures for linen production. **Finally**, both rice and dairy products used less than 5% of the water. **However, while** dairy products provided almost 10% of the income, rice accounted for only about 1%.

172 words

Writing Task 2: Some people think that governments should ban dangerous sports, while others think people should have freedom to do any sports or activity. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to the task statement. **My opinion:** governments should ban dangerous sports
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2:** arguments in favour of dangerous sports – (1) to overcome challenges and discover your limits (give examples) (2) the dangers can be reduced by being fit and using the right equipment
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** arguments against dangerous sports - (1) there are more important challenges to face – e.g. helping people in your local community (2) people who do dangerous sports put other people at risk if they get into difficulties (e.g. mountain rescue teams, coastguards)
- ⑩ **Conclusion:** governments should ban dangerous sports

Essay:

It is true that many people defend the right of individuals to do any dangerous sports activity if they wish. **However**, I agree with the view that governments should impose an official ban on such sports on safety grounds.

On the one hand, those who support dangerous sports believe that it is important to exert oneself to the limit by meeting and overcoming challenges in life. Extreme sports, such as mountaineering, parachuting and caving test both skills and fitness. People who practice these and similar sports become mentally and physically tough. Supporters of dangerous sports argue that there is a low probability of serious injury, including life-threatening injuries. They emphasise the need to take sensible precautions, and adhere to codes of conduct for their sport. They do this, **for example**, by using essential sports gear like protective clothing, and by being in the peak of condition to practice their sport.

On the other hand, I concur with those who want governments to outlaw dangerous sports. **Firstly**, life has more than enough challenges without spending time and money on dangerous sports. There is so much fulfilling work, **for instance**, that needs to be done by helping others in the local community. **Secondly**, the risks that individuals take when doing extreme sports may involve endangering the lives of others. Mountain rescue teams, air ambulance crew and coastguards may all be called on to save people doing dangerous sports.

In conclusion, despite the safety measures that will reduce the risk of sustaining injuries, governments should ban or introduce severe restrictions on the practice of dangerous sports.

263 words

Vocabulary from *government*:

⑩ **to impose an official ban on**

Meaning: to say or declare that something is not allowed

Example: Governments ought **to impose an official ban on** the use of mobile phones on public transport.

⑩ **to adhere to**

Meaning: to behave according to a particular law, rule, set of instructions,

Example: Governments which fail **to adhere to** their election promises generally become unpopular very quickly.

⑩ **to introduce restrictions on**

Meaning: to limit what people can do or what can happen

Example: The government must **introduce restrictions on** smoking in public places.

Vocabulary from *sport and exercise*:

⑩ **on safety grounds**

Meaning: for reasons of safety

Example: Boxing is a very dangerous sport and must be outlawed **on safety grounds**.

⑩ **to exert oneself**

Meaning: to make a big physical effort to do something

Example: I believe that sports professionals deserve high salaries, because constant hard training is necessary so that they can **exert themselves** to the limit when they compete.

⑩ **an extreme sport**

Meaning: a sporting activity which is very dangerous

Example: Personally, I cannot understand why some people take up **an extreme sport**, and they should consider all the risks first.

⑩ **a high/low probability of injury**

Meaning: you are very likely/not very likely to be injured

Example: If anyone plans to take up mountaineering or skydiving, they should be aware that there is a **high probability of injury**.

⑩ **life-threatening injuries**

Meaning: injuries which are so serious that the person may die

Example: Paragliding and cliff-jumping are two examples of extreme sports in which **life-threatening injuries** are sustained all too often by those who take part.

⑩ **to take sensible precautions**

Meaning: to do something in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger

Example: Anyone engaging in an extreme sport must **take sensible precautions** and seek expert advice.

⑩ **essential sports gear**

Meaning: the equipment and clothing needed to practice a particular sport

Example: In order to reduce the risks associated with dangerous sports, participants should undergo rigorous training and use all the **essential sports gear** required.

⑩ **to be in the peak of condition**

Meaning: to be in the best possible physical condition

Example: Sports professionals should receive high salaries, because they must always **be in the peak of condition** in order to perform at the highest levels.

⑩ **to outlaw dangerous sports**

Meaning: to ban or prohibit sports which have a high risk of causing injury

Example: I believe that the government should **outlaw dangerous sports** because participants may suffer serious injuries.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

⑩ **codes of conduct**

Meaning: voluntary rules which people accept in a situation

Example: The **Code of Conduct** is voluntary but it is seen as a sign of best practice.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **to meet** [verb]:

Meaning: to experience something, often something difficult or unpleasant

Example: She **met** all the problems of starting a new job without worrying too much.

⑩ **caving** [noun]:

Meaning: the activity of going into caves underground

Example: It is dangerous to go **caving** without the company of an experienced companion.

⑩ **to concur** [verb]:

Meaning: to agree (with somebody)

Example: The politicians **concurred** that the meeting should take place the next day.

⑩ **to endanger** [verb]:

Meaning: to put somebody into a situation in which they could be hurt

Example: Drinking and driving will **endanger** your own life and the lives of other people.

⑩ **to sustain** [verb]:

Meaning: to experience something bad

Example: Footballers must expect **to sustain** bad injuries during their careers.

Đề thi 14/06/2021

WRITING TASK 1: The diagram shows the making of clothing from recycled bottles

Report Plan:

⑩ **Paraphrase paragraph: diagram>chart; shows>illustrates; the making of clothing>how clothing is manufactured**

⑩ **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) 13 steps in the process (2) report the first and last steps/stages**

⑩ **Paragraph 3: report stages 1 – 8**

⑩ Paragraph 4: report stages 9 - 13



Report:

The chart illustrates the process of how clothing is manufactured from recycled plastic bottles.

Overall, there are 13 steps in the process, beginning with the collection of recycled bottles and ending with the finished product, clothing.

Firstly, plastic bottles are assembled at a recycling point, and they are **then** transported by trucks to factories. In these factories, the bottles pass along rollers into a cutting machine. At the **sixth stage**, the plastic is passed through another machine, which cuts it into smaller pieces. **Next**, these very small pieces of plastic are dried in the sun for 10 hours before they enter a heating cylinder, where they are boiled in water.

After boiling, the water is strained from the plastic, which is **then** made into the form of plastic thread, ready for the following step. **Next**, this thread passes through stages of weaving and rolling. **Finally**, the recycled plastic is now ready to be manufactured into clothes.

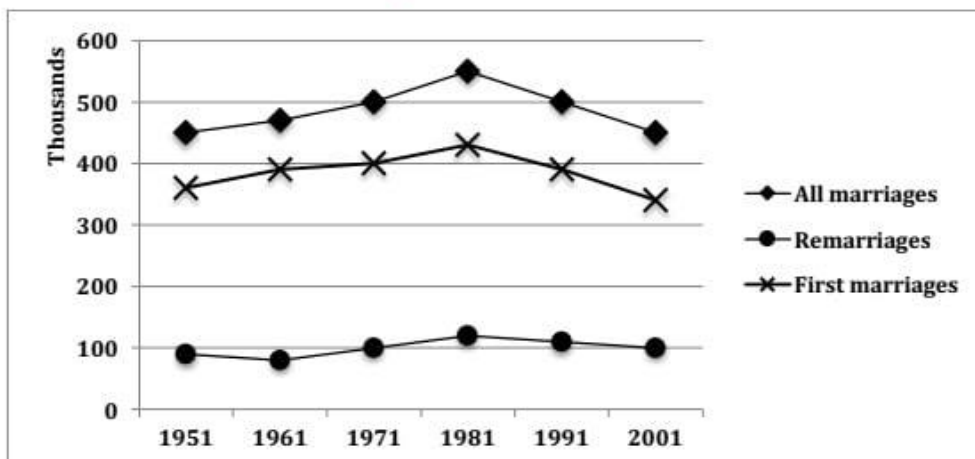
156 words

Đề thi 17/06/2021

Task 1 : Linegraph

The graph below shows the number of marriages in the UK between 1951 and 2001. The data given is for all marriages, remarriages (any partner) and first marriages.

Group Pass IELTS



Report Plan:

- ⑩ Paraphrase paragraph: shows>illustrates; the number of marriages>how many marriages; between 1951 and 2001>over a 50-year period.
- ⑩ Overview/summary paragraph: (1) more first marriages than remarriages (2) the number of first marriages fluctuated, while the figure for remarriages remained almost constant
- ⑩ Paragraph 3: select and report figures and trends for all marriages
- ⑩ Paragraph 4: select, report and compare figures and trends for first marriages and remarriages.

Report:

The line graph illustrates how many marriages took place over a 50-year period in the UK, comparing the number of first marriages and remarriages (any partner).

Overall, it is clear that there were many more first marriages than remarriages. The numbers of first marriages fluctuated over the period, **whereas** the number of remarriages remained relatively stable.

In 1951, a total of about 450,000 marriages took place, and this figure rose steadily to reach a peak of 550,000 in 1981. The numbers then declined to 500,000 and to 450,000 in 1991 and 2001 respectively.

At the start of the period, there were around 375,000 first marriages **compared with** only 100,000 remarriages. The number of first marriages then saw a gradual increase, reaching a peak

of 425,000 in 1981. **However**, the figures then fell significantly to 325,000 in 2001. **In contrast**, the number of remarriages remained almost constant throughout the period, at around 100,000 with only small fluctuations.

156 words

Task 2: In recent times, economic growth has helped many become richer, both in developed and developing countries. However, those in developed countries are not as happy as they were in the past. Why is this? What can be learned from this?

Essay Plan:

- ⑩ **Introduction:** refer to key ideas in the task statement (economic growth, developed and developing countries, happiness)
- ⑩ **Paragraph 2:** reasons why there is not more happiness, especially in developed countries (1) marketing creates consumerism (2) migration to cities – social bonds are broken (Japan, the USA).
- ⑩ **Paragraph 3:** lessons: (1) restrict and monitor advertising (2) redesign cities e.g. demolish high-rise buildings, provide social centres
- ⑩ **Conclusion:** need to focus more on re-building communities
- ⑩

Essay:

It is true that individual consumption has generally increased in the world today, among people in both developed and developing countries. **While** this should lead to increasing happiness, particularly in developed countries where consumption is greater, this is not always the result. It is necessary to explore and understand the reasons for this.

I would argue that people are happier when they have a useful role to play in their community, but societies are breaking down. **One major factor** is the growing influence of commercial advertising, which has helped to create today's consumer society. Its influence is global, but its chief target audience is consumers in developed countries, because they have the greatest spending power. **Another factor** is the population shift of people to cities. Over half the world's population live in cities, but in Japan and the USA, **for example**, the figures are more than 90% and 80% respectively. Cities are concrete jungles, where social bonds no longer exist and people feel a sense of alienation.

Lessons should be learned. **Firstly**, advertising must be restricted and monitored by government agencies, so that they no longer promote greed and selfishness in order to maximise profits. I believe that people with a social conscience are disillusioned with a life based on consuming more and more. **Secondly**, urban spaces must be redesigned to include the demolition of high-rise buildings and the construction of social and community centres where people can find happiness through a feeling of community and organise their own activities.

In conclusion, although economic growth has created more wealth, the ethical focus in all countries must now be on re-building communities to create a happier and more just world.

279 words

Vocabulary from *media and advertising*:

⑩ **commercial advertising**

Meaning: advertising on the radio or television, between or during programmes.

Example: **Commercial advertising** on television provides the revenue for most TV channels.

⑩ **target audience**

Meaning: consumers whom businesses aim at when selling their products

Example: Companies which sell soft drinks, like Coca Cola, aim mainly at a **target audience** of children and adolescents.

Vocabulary from *society*:

⑩ **the consumer society**

Meaning: a society in which buying and selling are considered extremely important

Example: Money and possessions are considered to be more important than family and friends in today's **consumer society**.

⑩ **social conscience**

Meaning: the state of being aware of the problems that affect a lot of people in society, such as being poor or having no home, and wanting to do something to help these people

Example: Charities depend on the **social conscience** of the public in order to obtain donations and recruit volunteer helpers.

⑩ **social and community centres**

Meaning: places where people who live in the same area can meet for events or to do different activities

Example: Elderly people who live alone are able to make friends and enjoy life more if local authorities provide **social and community centres**.

Vocabulary from *cities*:

⑩ a population shift

Meaning: a change in the numbers of people who live in a particular area

Example: The last two centuries have seen a global **population shift** of people from rural areas to cities.

• a concrete jungle

Meaning: a way to describe a city that is unpleasant because it has many large modern buildings and few parks, trees or green spaces

Example: Children growing up in a **concrete jungle** will never experience the sights and smells of the countryside.

• social bonds

Meaning: a close connection joining two or more people in society

Example: The family and **social bonds** in villages are broken when people move to a city.

• a sense of alienation

Meaning: the feeling that you have no connection with the people around you

Example: Unfortunately, urbanisation also creates a **sense of alienation** in people.

• to be disillusioned with

Meaning: to be disappointed, because you expected something to be good

Example: Migrants **are sometimes disillusioned with** their experience of the city when they are unable to enjoy a better life there.

• a feeling of community

Meaning: the feeling of sharing things and belonging to a group in the place where you live

Example: Cities can be very lonely places, where a **feeling of community** does not exist and people do not even know their neighbours.

Vocabulary from *business and money*:

⑩ to maximise profits

Meaning: to increase profits to the highest possible level

Example: The company has hired a marketing consultant to recommend how to **maximise profits** next year.

Vocabulary from *housing and architecture*:

⑩ high-rise buildings

Meaning: tall modern buildings (not as tall as skyscrapers)

Example: The centre of my city is now full of **high-rise buildings**, mainly offices and apartments, and the city has lost its old charm.

Other vocabulary:

⑩ **chief** [adjective]:

Meaning: the most important

Example: During the battle, his **chief** concern was to avoid injury.

⑩ **spending power** [noun]:

Meaning: the amount of money that a person or organisation has available to spend

Example: When Ann and her husband, John, lost their jobs, the **spending power** of their household was greatly reduced.

⑩ **to monitor** [verb]:

Meaning: to watch and check something over a period of time, so that you can make any necessary changes

Example: In the hospital, the doctors **monitored** his condition constantly.

⑩ **demolition** [noun]:

Meaning: the act of pulling down a building

Example: The building was not safe, so the local authorities ordered its **demolition**.

Đề thi 02/10/2021

Task 1: The table shows the number of international tourist arrivals (in thousands) in various countries in 2009 and 2010, together with the percentage change in these numbers.

	in 2009	in 2010	% Change
France	76	76	0
USA	66	67	1.5
Spain	55	56	1.8
UK	55	57	3.6
Italy	44	45	2.3
Turkey	32	46	33
China	22	34	55
Germany	10	24	109
Hong Kong	10	9	-11

Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: shows > compares; tourist arrivals > tourists who arrived; various countries > 9 countries; in 2009 and 2010 > over a 2-year period**
- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) numbers of tourist arrivals increased in most countries (2) the highest % increase was in Germany**
- **Paragraph 3: select, report and compare numbers for France, the USA, Spain and the UK**
- **Paragraph 4: select, report and compare numbers for the other countries**
- **Paragraph 5: compare the % change of international tourist arrivals in all the countries, in terms of increase/decrease.**

Report:

The table compares the numbers and the percentage change of international tourists who arrived in 9 countries over a 2-year period.

Overall, there was a rise in the number of international tourist arrivals in most countries, with the highest percentage increase in Germany.

In 2009 and 2010, 76,000 international tourists visited France, **compared with** figures of 66,000 who visited the USA in 2009, rising to 67,000 in 2010. These numbers were significantly higher than tourist arrivals in Spain and the UK. Both of these countries received 55,000 international visitors in 2009, increasing to 56,000 and 57,000 respectively in the following year.

There was **also** a slight rise in the figures for Italy, from 44,000 in 2009 to 45,000 in 2010. **However**, although the numbers were lower, international tourist arrivals in Turkey, China and Germany all rose markedly over this period. **In contrast**, the figures for Hong Kong fell by 1,000 to 9,000 between these years.

All the countries experienced a rise in the percentage of international tourist arrivals, **except for** France, where there was no change, and Hong Kong where the figures show a decline of 11% between the two years.

191 words

Task 2: Some people think that men are naturally more competitive than women. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task question. **My opinion:** totally disagree
- **Paragraph 2: competitiveness in sport:** (1) Olympic games - judo, taekwondo (2) professional sports – football, tennis, athletics
- **Paragraph 3: competitiveness at work:** women achieve top jobs, no longer accept traditional roles
- **Conclusion:** completely disagree, men are not naturally more competitive

Essay:

It is true that in some male-dominated societies, it is still widely believed that men are superior to women because they are more competitive and therefore achieve more. **While** it is unwise to dismiss all traditional ideas, I completely disagree with the argument that men are naturally more competitive than women.

In terms of sport, women have demonstrated a keen competitive spirit, equal to that of men. **Firstly**, this has long been obvious in Olympic sports, including very physical sports **such as** judo and taekwondo. In events such as show jumping, women compete against their male counterparts on equal terms. **Secondly**, professionalism in sport has fostered a competitive spirit among men and women equally. Women footballers, tennis players and athletes, **for example**, dedicate years of training to reach the top of their sport.

From the perspective of work, sexist attitudes towards women are disappearing. They are no longer considered to be the weaker sex, prepared to see men fill the top jobs and to accept a subordinate role. The glass ceiling which used to exist, ensuring that men had all the positions of authority in the workplace, has been broken. Women now compete with men for executive or managerial positions, rather than being satisfied with traditionally feminine roles, **like** cleaning or serving coffee. This distorted view of women is rapidly vanishing, as women compete to prove themselves good team players, with talent and determination to show their intelligence and skills.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that men are not naturally more competitive than women. The long, successful struggle of women to overcome gender bias has enabled them to prove their qualities.

271 words

Vocabulary from *gender*:

- **a male-dominated society**
Meaning: a society that benefits men in laws, education and day-to-day life, in which men have most of the power and influence
Example: A woman's life in a male-dominated society must be one of the worst experiences for any woman.

- **male counterparts**
 Meaning: a male person that has the same role as another person in a different place or organization
 Example: Women often have a much more difficult time getting the same benefits, wages, and job opportunities as their **male counterparts**.
- **sexist attitudes**
 Meaning: beliefs that women should be treated unfairly because of their gender
 Example: In developed countries, **sexist attitudes** in the workplace are no longer tolerated by employers or employees.
- **the weaker sex**
 Meaning: an offensive way to refer to women in general
 Example: In the past, women were regarded as **the weaker sex**, and denied access to many manual jobs or careers in the armed forces or the police.
- **to fill the top jobs**
 Meaning: to occupy the upper positions in a business or organization
 Example: More and more women are now **filling the top jobs** in the public and private sectors.
- **to have a subordinate role**
 Meaning: to have a lower or less important position
 Example: In the past, women expected **to have a subordinate role** in education, in the home and at work.
- **a glass ceiling**
 Meaning: an invisible barrier within an organization that prevents women from obtaining top positions
 Example: Many people believe that there should be more women in top management positions, but that **a glass ceiling** in many organizations is preventing this.
- **traditionally feminine roles**
 Meaning: the traditional image of being a female that a woman presents to others.
 Example: At one time, it was almost unheard of for men to undertake **traditionally feminine roles**, for example as nurses or cooks.
- **a distorted view of women**
 Meaning: a view changed from the usual, original, natural, or intended form about women

Example: It is apparent that historical texts show **a distorted view of women** by portraying them unfairly and inaccurately and neglecting to mention important female figures.

- **gender bias**

Meaning: the action of supporting or opposing a particular person due to their gender in an unfair way, as a result of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment

Example: **Gender bias** typically stems not from bad intentions, but from the perceived mismatch between the “typical woman” and the requirements of jobs that historically were held by men.

Vocabulary from *traditional vs modern*:

- **to dismiss traditional ideas**

Meaning: to decide that traditional ideas are not important and not worth considering anymore

Example: Although the views of older people may sometimes seem unhelpful in today’s world, we should not **dismiss all traditional ideas** as irrelevant.

Vocabulary from *sport*:

- **to foster a competitive spirit**

Meaning: encourage the desire to beat others in a sports event

Example: The problem with encouraging sport at school is that it **fosters a competitive spirit** among students, instead of teaching children simply to do the best that they can in all aspects of life.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

- **to be a team player**

Meaning: a person who willingly cooperates with others

Example: Employees who **are good team players** are more likely to be selected for promotion.

Other vocabulary:

- **show jumping** [noun]:

Meaning: the competitive riding of horses individually over a set course of obstacles in which the winner is the horse and rider with fewest mistakes in the time allowed.

Example: Women riders often win the gold medal in the **show jumping** event in the Olympics.

- **to dedicate** [verb]:

Meaning: to give a lot of time and effort to an activity, because you think that it is important

Example: She **dedicated** herself to studying for her exams.

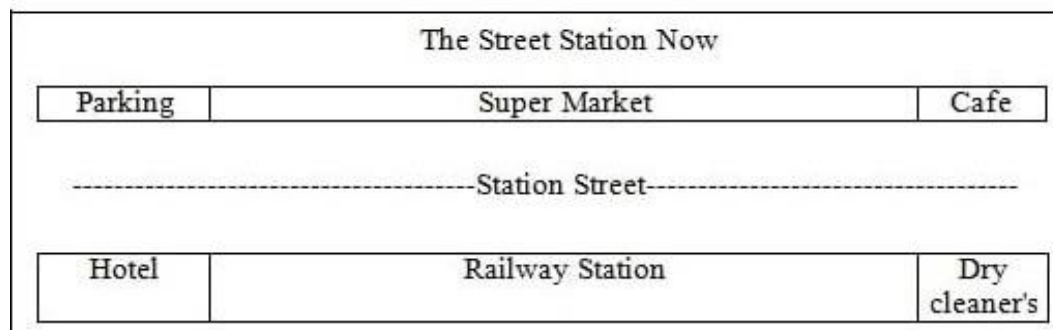
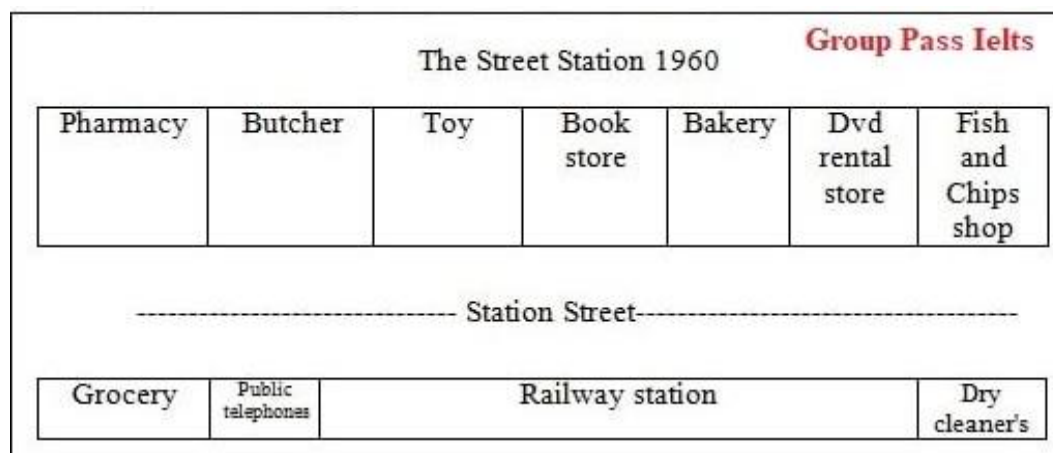
- **to vanish** [verb]:

Meaning: to disappear completely

Example: The police are searching for a man who vanished from his home last month.

Đề thi 09/10/2021

Task 1: The diagram shows the changes to Station Street in 1960 and now.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** shows >illustrates; changes to> the layout...compared with; now> the present day
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) a supermarket has replaced the small shops (2) a hotel next to the railway station has replaced the grocery store
- **Paragraph 3:** report and contrast the changes (1960 and now) on the side of the street opposite the railway station
- **Paragraph 4:** report and contrast the changes to the railway station and the buildings on either side of the station.

Report:

The diagram illustrates the layout of Station Street in 1960 compared with the present day.

Overall, a supermarket has now replaced a number of small shops which were on the side of the street facing the railway station in 1960. **While** a grocery store was next to the railway station in 1960, this space is now occupied by a hotel.

A row of 7 shops faced the railway station in 1960, selling meat, bread, toys, books and rental DVDs, together with a pharmacy and a fish and chips shop. A supermarket with adjacent parking has now taken the place of these shops, and a cafe has replaced the fish and chips shop.

On the other side of the street, **however**, there have been fewer changes. The railway station is now slightly larger, because the public telephones located at the side of the station in 1960 have been removed. In 1960, there was a grocery store next to the public telephones, but a hotel now occupies this site. **Finally**, the dry cleaners on the other side of the railway station is still in the same location.

185 words

Task 2: School should not force children to learn a foreign language. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task statement. My opinion: completely agree'
- **Paragraph 2:** reason (1), essential to break down communication barriers at school age, when it is easier to learn a foreign language. They will need this later in life for work or leisure (a simple example – asking directions when travelling overseas).
- **Paragraph 3:** reason (2), learning a foreign language gives an opportunity to form friendships with students of different nationalities. Examples: student exchange visits, social networking sites.
- **Conclusion:** learning a foreign language should be compulsory in schools.

Essay:

It is true that in some schools learning a foreign language is compulsory. **While** some students may find this difficult, I completely agree with the view that this should be a discipline which all children must study.

Firstly, language breaks down communication barriers. International travel is now part of the lives of many people around the world, so it is often essential to interact with other people when travelling for work or leisure. **For example**, a simple thing such as asking directions will probably require a basic knowledge of the language of the country. School provides an ideal opportunity, because children find it easier than adults to acquire a new language. Therefore, the years spent at school should include the requirement to have a good grasp of a second, or even third, language.

Secondly, communication includes forming friendships. At school, taking up a language should mean a chance to arrange exchange visits between students of different nationalities or to establish chat rooms between language students using social networking sites. Using the latest leading-edge technology, students will be forced into real-life situations in which they have to rely on their linguistic ability to speak and listen to a student overseas who speaks a different language. This provides an incentive to overcome language barriers and to speak more fluently. **While** the school curriculum already has to cover a lot of ground, time must be allocated to studying a foreign language.

In conclusion, the school years offer a unique chance to learn another language, and so foreign languages must be a required part of the school curriculum.

264 words

Vocabulary from *language*:

- **to break down communication barriers**
Meaning: to remove obstacles to communication with other people
Example: When travelling to other countries, learning a little of the local language will help **to break down communication barriers** and make the trip more enjoyable.
- **to interact with other people**
Meaning: to communicate with or react to
Example: Language is important because it is one of the main ways to communicate and **interact with other people** around us. It keeps us in contact with other people.
- **to acquire a new language**
Meaning: to be able to communicate in a new language as a result of your own efforts
Example: It takes many years of study **to acquire a new language**, therefore students have to be very motivated to learn.
- **a second language**

Meaning: a language that a person can speak, but which is not the first language which they learned naturally as a child

Example: In the modern world of business, for many people it is important to speak English as **a second language**.

- **to take up a language**

Meaning: to learn or start to study a language

Example: For those people who intend to study or live overseas, it is usually essential **to take up the language** spoken in the host country.

- **linguistic ability**

Meaning: the ability to master other languages

Example: People with **linguistic ability** seem to have a natural talent, whereas most students struggle for many years to achieve fluency in a language.

- **language barriers**

Meaning: difficulties for people communicating because they speak different languages.

Example: If there were a global language, the absence of **language barriers** would promote international trade, and also create new possibilities for cooperation between countries in other areas, such as science and the arts.

- **to speak fluently**

Meaning: to speak easily and well

Example: Interaction with other English speakers on Skype is a very effective way to learn **to speak more fluently**.

Vocabulary from *education*:

- **to have a good grasp of something**

Meaning: to understand a problem deeply and completely

Example: Children who begin to learn a foreign language in primary school are usually able **to have a good grasp of** the new language quickly.

- **to cover a lot of ground**

Meaning: to deal with much information and many facts.

Example: The history lecture **covered a lot of ground** today.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

- **social networking sites**

Meaning: a website on which you communicate with people who share your interests

Example: Young people today waste too much time on **social networking sites** such as Facebook or Twitter.

Vocabulary from *technology*:

- **leading-edge technology**

Meaning: the most advanced position in technology

Example: Manufacturers of electronic devices always advertise their products as having the latest **leading-edge/cutting-edge technology**.

Other vocabulary:

- **compulsory** [adjective]:

Meaning: that must be done because of a law or rule

Example: In the UK, the law states that all drivers must use a seat belt – it is **compulsory**.

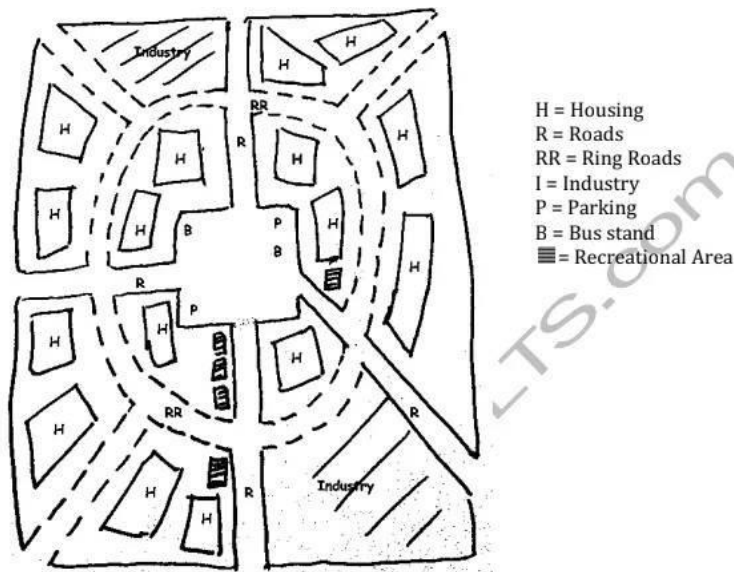
- **allocate** [verb]:

Meaning: to give something officially to someone or something for a specific purpose

Example: I think that more money should **be allocated to** health services rather than on buying military equipment.

ĐỀ 07/11/2021

Task 1: The diagram shows the proposed town.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** diagram>plan; shows>illustrates; the proposed town>the proposal for a town
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) housing occupies most of the area (2) the shape is rectangular
- **Paragraph 3:** report/describe the town centre – housing, recreation, parking, bus stands and roads
- **Paragraph 4:** report/describe the area outside the ring road – housing, industry, one recreation space

Report:

The plan illustrates the proposal for a town.

Overall, it is clear that most of the area will be occupied by housing. The proposed overall shape of the town will be rectangular.

In the centre of the town, a large square area will be used for parking and for bus stands. Four roads will provide access to this square, and these roads all lead to a ring road. Near the centre of town there will be housing and four recreational areas, three of which will be close to each other.

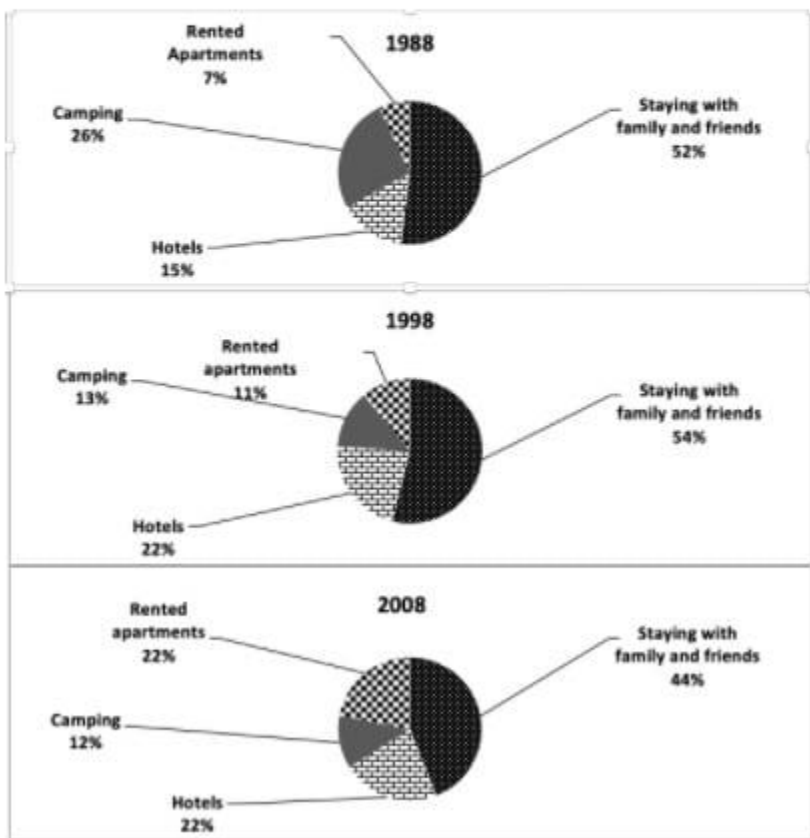
On the outskirts of the town, outside the ring road, more housing is planned, with just one area for recreation. This housing will be located separately from two areas which are proposed for industrial purposes. One area for industry is shown at the top of the diagram, and the other area is shown at the bottom. Roads will separate the industry from the housing.

154 words

ĐỀ 04/12/2021

Task 1: Pie Charts

The charts below show the proportion of holidaymakers using four different types of accommodations in three different years. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph: charts>pie charts; show>illustrate; proportion>percentages; holidaymakers>people on holiday. State the 4 types of accommodation, give the years.**

- **Overview/summary paragraph: (1) the largest % of holidaymakers stayed with family or friends (2) a rise in the % of those renting holiday apartments**
- **Paragraph 3: select, report and compare data for those staying with family or friends and those staying in hotels**
- **Paragraph 4: select, report and contrast percentages/trends for holiday apartments and camping**

Report:

The pie charts illustrate the percentages of people on holiday in 1988, 1998 and 2008 who rented apartments, stayed in hotels, stayed with family or friends or who went camping.

Overall, despite fluctuations, over the whole period the largest proportion of holidaymakers stayed with family or friends. There was a notable increase in the percentage of those who rented holiday apartments.

In 1988, 52% of those on holiday stayed with family or friends, and this percentage rose slightly in 1998 before falling to 44% in 2008. **However**, in 2008 this figure was double the percentage of holidaymakers staying in hotels, which was 22% in both 1998 and 2008 after rising from just 15% in 1988.

There was a significant rise in the proportion who rented holiday apartments, from 7% to 11% in 1988 and 1998, respectively. In 2008 this figure doubled to 22%. **In contrast**, the percentage of people camping declined. This stood at 26% in 1988, and it then fell by half in 1998, and finally decreased slightly to 12% by 2008.

173 words

Task 2: Some people think that schools should select students according to their academic abilities, while others believe that it is better to have students with different abilities studying together. Discuss both views and state your own opinion.

Essay Plan:

- **Introduction: refer to the task statement. My opinion: students with mixed abilities should study together.**
- **Paragraph 2: arguments FOR choosing students based on academic ability – (1) students in classes of the same ability progress faster (2) there is less disruption in class when lessons match the level and skills of students**
- **Paragraph 3: arguments AGAINST – (1) selecting the most academically skilled means the majority of students are considered to be ‘failures’ (2) in mixed ability schools/classes students learn to cooperate and work as a team – a preparation for real life (eg at work, voluntary organising)**
- **Conclusion: my opinion re-stated: selection in schools is a selection of most students to fail. This is unfair.**

Essay:

It is true that some people favour streaming in schools on the basis of academic ability. **While** this view is widely supported, I agree with those who argue that mixed ability schools and classes are the best way to educate the citizens of the future.

On the one hand, there are certain advantages enjoyed by schools which select students according to their academic abilities. **Firstly**, students in classes who have a similar level of ability tend to progress more quickly. For those classes, teachers are able to tailor teaching strategies and prepare challenging lessons. The students can then cover a lot of ground in a short time. **Secondly**, when the materials prepared by teachers match the level and skills of students, then students are rarely out of their depth. As a result, students are less likely to disrupt lessons or to fall behind with their studies if teachers spend too much time imposing discipline rather than teaching.

On the other hand, I concur with the critics of school selection based on academic ability. I believe that an egalitarian society is much healthier than one in which certain schools educate high-fliers, who will go on to enjoy extraordinary wealth and privilege in their careers. Selecting an academic elite is to discriminate against the majority of students – branded as failures. **In terms of** education, schools should teach the value of cooperation by teaching students of all abilities together. This will prepare students to be team-players in real-life situations, **for example** in workplaces or in voluntary organisations.

In conclusion, I consider that selection in schools is the start of a process of selecting most students to fail, while a minority unfairly benefit and are rewarded later in life.

285 words

Vocabulary from *education*:

- **streaming in schools**
Meaning: the policy of dividing pupils into groups of the same level of ability
Example: One disadvantage of **streaming in schools** is that children in the lower groups have less motivation to study because they think of themselves as failures.
- **to tailor teaching styles/ strategies**
Meaning: to make or prepare teaching styles following particular instructions
Example: When faced with classes of students with different levels of ability, teachers should **tailor their teaching strategies** to deal with this challenge.
- **to cover a lot of ground**
Meaning: to deal with much information and many facts.
Example: The history lecture **covered a lot of ground** today.
- **to be out of one's depth**
Meaning: to be unable to understand something because it is too difficult
Example: Streaming in schools enables pupils to study at the level which is appropriate for them, and therefore students rarely find themselves **out of their depth**.

- **to disrupt lessons**

Meaning: to make it difficult to conduct the lesson in the normal way

Example: If strict discipline is not imposed on pupils who **disrupt lessons**, then the education of all the children in the school will suffer.

- **to fall behind with your studies**

Meaning: to improve more slowly in studying than other people so that you fail to learn the course material at the necessary speed

Example: Irregular attendance at classes is one of reasons why some students **fall behind with their studies**.

- **to impose discipline**

Meaning: to make students obey the rules of the school or college

Example: If teachers fail **to impose discipline** in class, then students will not learn anything.

- **a high-flier**

Meaning: someone who has the desire and ability to be very successful in their studies

Example: The problem with our teacher is that she explains things too quickly for most of the students and she pays most attention only to the academic **high-fliers** in the class.

Vocabulary from *society*:

- **an egalitarian society**

Meaning: a society in which everyone has the same rights and opportunities

Example: I believe that crime would be reduced if we lived in a more **egalitarian society**.

- **to discriminate (on the grounds of something)**

Meaning: to treat one person or group worse/better than another in an unfair way

Example: It is illegal **to discriminate** on the grounds of race, sex or religion.

Vocabulary from *communication and personality*:

- **to be a team player**

Meaning: a person who willingly cooperates with others

Example: Employees who **are good team players** are more likely to be selected for promotion.

Other vocabulary:

- **to match** [verb]:

Meaning: to find somebody/something that goes together with or is similar to another person or thing

Example: Mary's essays usually **match** the level of skills required for band 8 in the exam.

- **to concur** [verb]:
Meaning: to agree
Example: The Video Assistant Referee **concurred** with the decision of the referee to give a penalty.
- **an elite** [noun]:
Meaning: a small group of people in a society who are rich and powerful
Example: The hotel is very expensive and only a rich **elite** can afford to stay there.
- **to brand** [verb]:
Meaning: to unfairly describe somebody or something as bad or unpleasant
Example: The President **was branded** as a dishonest leader after he lied to the newspapers about the economic situation.

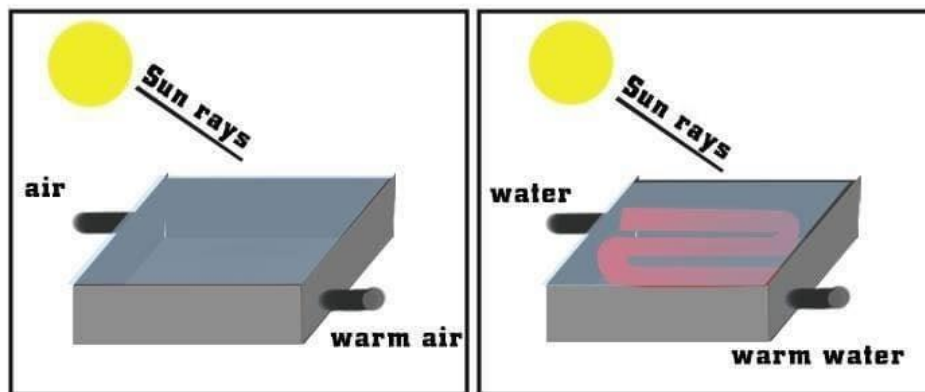
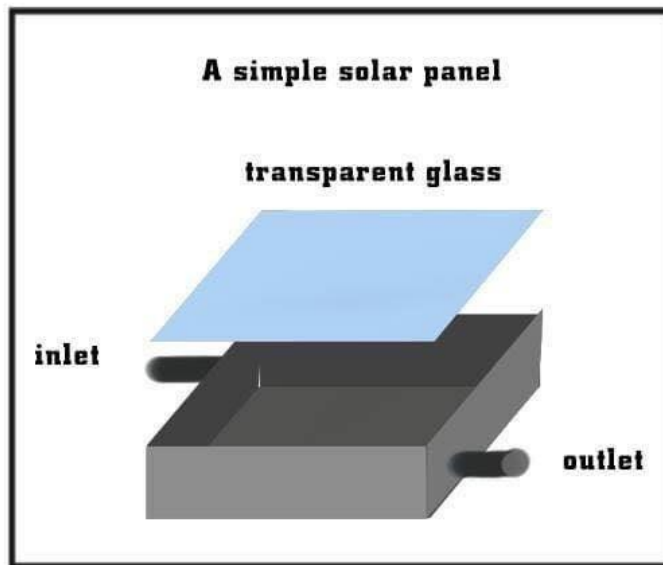
Đề 18/12/2021

Task 1 : Solar panel

The Diagrams show the structure of solar panel and its use.

Group Pass Ielts

Ngày thi 18.12.2021



Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** show>illustrate; the structure of.... >how a simple solar panel is structured; its use>is used
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) the panel has glass, pipes and a base (2) it is used to produce warm air/warm water
- **Paragraph 3:** report on top diagram – the structure

- **Paragraph 4: report on the lower diagrams – how air/water is warmed in the panel**

Report:

The diagrams illustrate how a simple solar panel is structured and used.

Overall, the solar panel consists of only glass, pipes and a base. The diagrams also illustrate how the panel is used to produce either warm air or warm water.

The top diagram shows the square or rectangular shape of the solar panel. A sheet of transparent glass is used to form the top. An inlet pipe is located on one side of the base and there is an outlet pipe on the other side.

The lower diagrams illustrate how the solar panel functions. The diagram on the left shows that air enters the panel through the inlet pipe. This air is then warmed by the rays of the sun passing through the transparent glass and it exits via the outlet pipe. The diagram on the right shows how the panel is used when water enters through the inlet pipe. The pipe then continues in a kind of ‘S’ shape, allowing heat from the sun’s rays to raise the temperature of the water as much as possible, before the warm water finally passes out of the panel through the outlet pipe.

192 words

Task 2 : Today, some families are not eating meals together on a daily basis. Why ? Is this a positive or negative trend?

Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task statement. Refer to ‘some reasons’ and my opinion – negative
- **Paragraph 2: why?** (1) changing family structures -e.g. single parents, dual-income families (2) new habits – children especially focus on watching TV or a computer screen
- **Paragraph 3: -ve consequences** (1) families no longer focus on a healthy meal together with home-made food (2) the daily family meal was a time to build close family relations, important for the development of children
- **Conclusion:** modern lifestyles explain this trend, but negative results

Essay:

Many families today no longer have a routine of sitting together round the table for a meal.

While some reasons can be suggested to account for the disappearance of this custom, I believe that this trend has negative consequences.

There are some obvious reasons to explain why the tradition of the daily family meal is incompatible with modern lifestyles. **Firstly**, changes in society have resulted in different

family arrangements. **For example**, there are now many single-parent households or, in contrast, dual-income families in which both parents work. In these circumstances, settled routines **such as** regular mealtimes become impossible. **Secondly**, family members – especially children – tend to establish patterns of behaviour which become more important than sharing meal times together. Countless hours are wasted glued to TV screens or electronic media.

I would argue that it is a mistake to accept such new customs when the changes are clearly not for the better. **In terms of** providing the family with a healthier diet, eating home-made food together round the dining table each day, this is now rapidly disappearing. Instead of eating a balanced diet, family members have a snack in front of the TV, eat junk food bought from fast food chains and, as a result, put on weight. **Another negative aspect** is that the daily mealtime together helps to form a close-knit family, but if it disappears then there will be less parental involvement with their children during those formative years which shape a child's personality.

In conclusion, although modern lifestyles explain the disappearance of the daily mealtime shared by families around the table, I consider that this trend has negative consequences and contributes to the growth of dysfunctional families.

279 words.

Vocabulary from *traditional versus modern*:

- **to be incompatible with**
Meaning: not able to exist or work with another person or thing because of basic differences
Example: The way of life of indigenous peoples **is incompatible with** modern cultures.
- **to accept new customs**
Meaning: to agree to adopt new ways of behaving
Example: Old people sometimes have to learn **to accept new customs**, such as keeping in touch with family members by using the internet.
- **to be for the better**
Meaning: to improve a situation
Example: Modern changes to my city **have not been for the better**. The construction of new roads has led to the destruction of historic buildings.

Vocabulary from *family and children*:

- **a single parent household**
Meaning: a family in which one person takes care of their child or children without a husband, wife or partner
Example: As a result of changes in society, **single parent households** are no longer considered unusual.

- **a dual-income family**
 Meaning: a family where both the father and mother work
 Example: Changes in society have resulted in the **dual-income family** becoming the most common family type.
- **patterns of behavior**
 Meaning: ways of acting and doing things (either positive or negative)
 Example: **Patterns of behaviour** copied from parents often influence the way that children grow up.
- **a close-knit family**
 Meaning: a family having strong relationships with each other, helping with problems and enjoying a lot of time together
 Example: Children who come from a **close-knit family** generally perform well at school and enjoy a happy childhood.
- **parental involvement**
 Meaning: the act or process of parents when taking part in their children's activities.
 Example: **Parental involvement** allows parents to monitor school and classroom activities, and to coordinate their efforts with teachers to encourage acceptable classroom behavior and ensure that the child completes schoolwork.
- **formative years**
 Meaning: A period of a person's life, usually childhood, that has a big influence on the person they become later in life
 Example: UNICEF states that the early childhood years from birth through age 8 are **formative years** in terms of intelligence, personality and social behaviour.
- **to shape a child's personality/ value**
 Meaning: to decide or influence the form of a child's personality
 Example: Parents are very influential in shaping their children's personality through the example that they set.
- **a dysfunctional family**
 Meaning: a family in which the relationships are bad or unhealthy
 Example: Children who come from a **dysfunctional family** often exhibit behavioural problems at school.

Vocabulary from *media and advertising*:

- **the electronic media**

Meaning: broadcast media which use electronic technology, such as the internet, television, radio, DVDs etc

Example: In contrast to print media, **the electronic media** are growing in popularity, especially among the youth.

Vocabulary from *food and diet*:

- **to provide somebody with a healthier diet**

Meaning: to give somebody a diet which is more healthy than that which they have at present

Example: Eating only fresh fruit and vegetables **provides people with a healthier diet.**

- **home-made food**

Meaning: food which is prepared at home using individual ingredients

Example: In developed countries, the young generation must rediscover the art of preparing **home-made food**, as part of a healthy lifestyle.

- **to eat a balanced diet**

Meaning: to eat the correct types and amounts of food

Example: The health benefits of **eating a balanced diet** are obvious.

- **to have a snack**

Meaning: to eat a small amount of food between main meals

Example: Unless people are doing vigorous exercise, it is a bad habit **to have a snack** between meals.

- **junk food**

Meaning: food that is quick and easy to prepare and eat, but that is thought to be bad for your health

Example: The consumption of too much **junk food** is a major factor in the increase of childhood obesity.

- **fast food chains**

Meaning: groups of shops owned by the same company, serving food to the public

Example: Healthy eating means avoiding eating out at **fast food chains** like McDonald's or Pizza Hut.

- **to put on weight**

Meaning: to become fatter and heavier

Example: Those who wish to avoid **putting on weight** should avoid fatty and sugary foods.

Other vocabulary:

- **settled** [adjective]:
Meaning: not likely to change
Example: The **settled** weather will continue for another week, with no change in the wind or the temperature.
- **countless** [adjective]:
Meaning: very many, too many to be counted
Example: The teacher was angry with Mary, because Mary had made the same spelling mistake **countless** times.
- **to be glued to something** [expression]:
Meaning: to give your complete attention to something
Example: John **was glued to** the TV, because he was watching his favourite football team.

