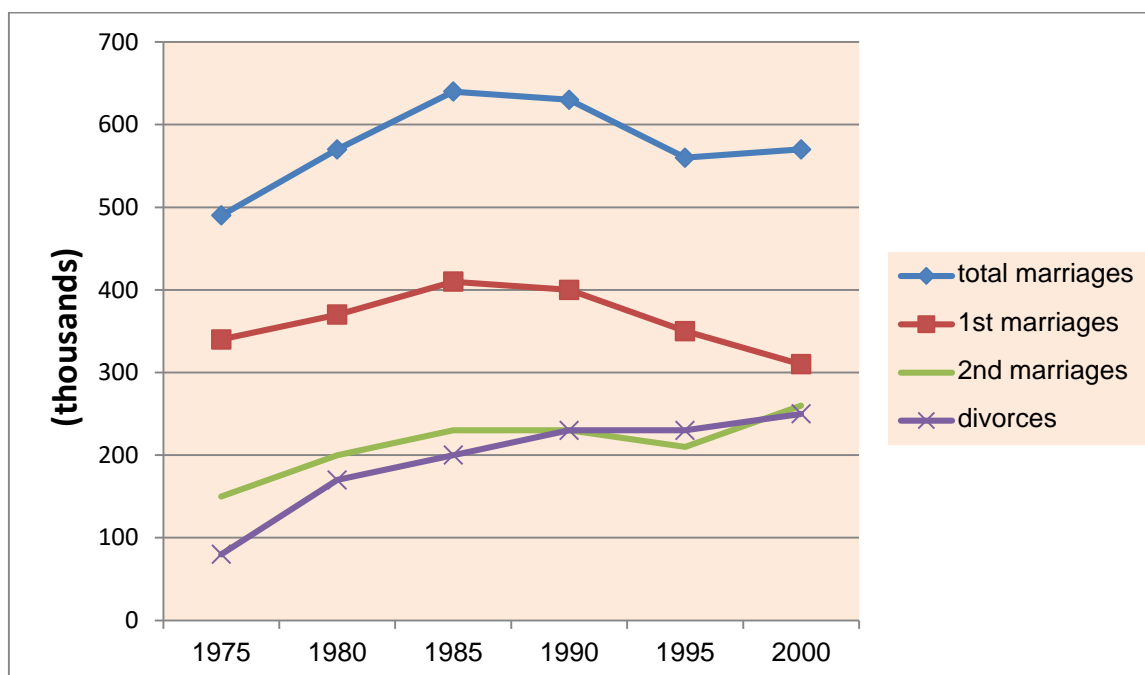


# REVIEW ĐỀ THI IELTS WRITING THÁNG 1,2 NĂM 2020 BY NGOCBACH

## Writing Task 1

The graph shows the number of marriages and divorces in the UK between 1975 and 2000.



### Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** graph>line graph; shows>gives information about; between 1975 and 2000>over a period of 25 years
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) the total number of marriages increased, but the number of first marriages decreased (2) the number of divorces rose
- **Paragraph 3:** select, report and compare figures/trends for total marriages and first marriages
- **Paragraph 4:** select, report and compare numbers/trend for second marriages and divorces

## Report:

The line graph gives information about the number of marriages and divorces in the UK over a period of 25 years.

**Overall, while** the number of marriages increased over the period, the number of first marriages declined. The figure for divorces rose steadily.

There were almost 500,000 marriages in the UK in 1975, and this figure rose steadily to reach a peak of 640,000 in 1985. Despite a gradual decrease to 560,000 in 1995, the number rose again to 570,000 at the end of the period. **By contrast,** although the figure for first marriages rose from 370,000 to 410,000 from 1975 to 1985, the number then declined steadily to just over 300,000 in 2020.

**However, whereas** the figure for second marriages stood at only 200,000 in 1975, this rose to 260,000 by the end of the period. In 1975, there were only 80,000 divorces, **although** this number more than doubled over the next 5 years. The numbers then witnessed an increase to reach a peak of 250,000 by 2020, at times overtaking the figures for second marriages.

176 words

## Writing Task 2:

**People think that government should increase the cost of fuel for cars and other vehicles to solve environmental problems. Give your opinion.**

## Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task question, using paraphrasing. My own opinion – it is a useful measure, but other measures might be more effective
- **Paragraph 2:** useful (1) it would limit the number of car journeys, and money raised could be used to improve public transport (2) more goods would travel by rail. Both (1) and (2) would reduce vehicle emissions and reduce the greenhouse effect
- **Paragraph 3:** other measures more effective. (1) congestion charges e.g. London, money is used to improve public transport (2) free bus and train passes, reducing the use of cars and improving air quality
- **Conclusion:** useful to raise taxes on petrol, but other transport measures would be more effective to help the environment

### Essay:

It is widely believed that one solution to environmental problems would be for governments to raise the price of petrol. **While** I consider that this might be an effective measure, I would argue that other measures might have an even greater impact.

If national authorities raised taxes on petrol, this would address two environmental issues. **Firstly, in terms of** private cars, motorists would limit the number and length of their journeys to compensate for the extra expense. Governments would then be forced to upgrade and expand public transport provision, as people would still need to travel to work, to school or to travel to shops and hospitals, **for example**. **Secondly, from the perspective of** freight services, more goods would have to be transported by rail rather than by truck. Both these measures would cut down on emissions from vehicles and help to reduce the greenhouse effect.

**On the other hand, while** this rise in fuel prices might be a useful stopgap measure, governments could adopt transport policies which would be more effective in the long term. The local authorities in London, **for instance**, introduced a congestion charge on all vehicles visiting the city centre. They use the money raised to subsidize the cost of fares and to invest in transport infrastructure. In turn, this has improved the air quality in the city, as a result of the reduction in exhaust fumes. **Another policy** would be to introduce free bus and train passes, as the increased use of public transport would reduce pollution from private cars and help in the effort to combat global warming.

**In conclusion**, a sharp rise in petrol prices would be a useful environmentally-friendly transport measure, although in the longer term other steps would be more effective.

290 words

### Vocabulary from *transport*:

- **to raise petrol prices**

Meaning: to increase the price which people pay for petrol

Example: **Raising petrol prices** would not be an effective method of reducing the amount of traffic on the roads.

- **to upgrade and expand public transport provision**

Meaning: to improve bus and train services and to make these services more available

Example: One way to reduce traffic on the roads is **to upgrade and expand public transport provision**.

- **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.

- **congestion charge**

Meaning: an amount of money that people have to pay for driving their cars into the centre of some cities, as a way of stopping the city centre from becoming too full of traffic

Example: More cities should follow the example of London and introduce a **congestion charge** in order to ease traffic flow in the city centre.

- **to subsidize the cost of fares**

Meaning: to give money to a business or organization to help to pay for the cost of using public transport

Example: Governments must **subsidize the cost of fares** on public transport.

- **to invest in transport infrastructure**

Meaning: to spend money on improving roads, railway lines, train and bus stations

Example: Governments must **invest in transport infrastructure** to make journeys by road and rail safer.

### **Vocabulary from *government*:**

- **national and local authorities**

Meaning: government organizations acting at a national level or within a smaller, local area

Example: Tackling crime is a responsibility of both **national and local authorities**.

- **to raise taxes on**

Meaning: to increase the amount of tax on something

Example: Governments should **raise taxes on** cigarettes to persuade more people to give up smoking.

- **a stopgap measure**

Meaning: a policy or action adopted for a short time until some more permanent solution is found

Example: Building more prisons will not solve the problem of rising crime rates, but it is **a stopgap measure** which the government must take to protect ordinary citizens.

- **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.

### **Vocabulary from *the environment*:**

- **to cut down on emissions**

Meaning: to reduce the amount of gases sent out into the air

Example: People must be made aware of the need **to cut down on emissions** from their cars if we are to reduce air pollution.

- **the greenhouse effect**

Meaning: the natural process by which the sun warms the surface of the Earth.

The greenhouse effect occurs when Earth's atmosphere traps solar radiation because of the presence of certain gases, which causes short wavelength visible sunlight shines through the glass panes and warms the air and the plants inside.  
Example: Our burning of fossil fuels is increasing **the greenhouse effect** and making the Earth hotter, endangering all life on the planet.

- **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.

- **environmentally friendly**

Meaning: behavior or products that do not harm the environment

Example: We can help to protect the environment by using detergents and cosmetics that are **environmentally friendly**.

### **Other vocabulary:**

- **to address** [verb]:

Meaning: to think about a problem or situation and decide how you are going to deal with it

Example: We must **address** the problem of traffic pollution urgently.

- **exhaust fumes** [noun]:

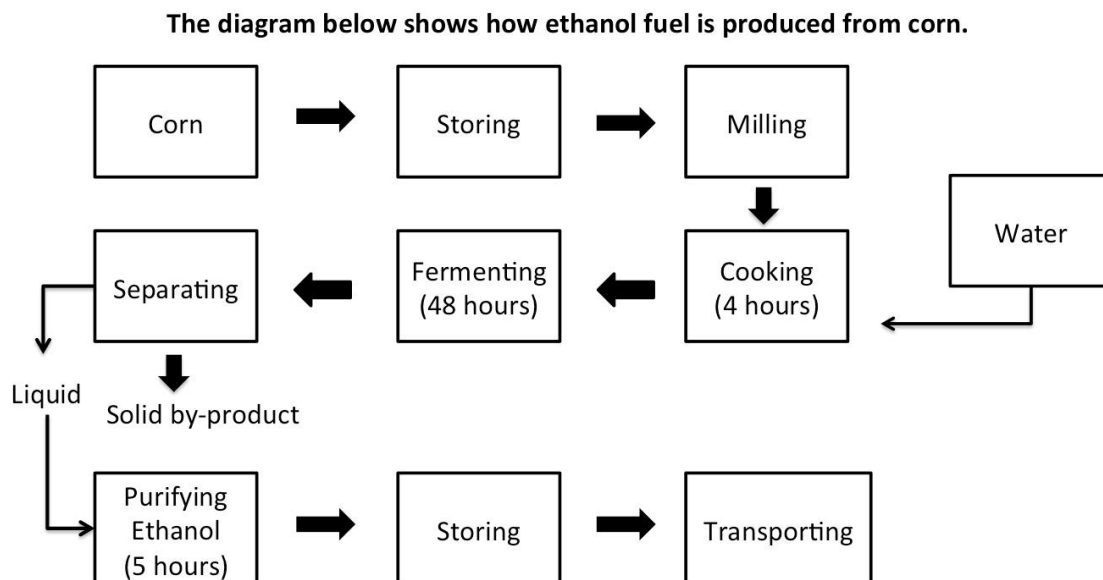
Meaning: smoke from cars or other vehicles which is dangerous for people to breathe in

Example: I hate walking in the city centre, because of all the **exhaust fumes** which pollute the air.

**(Đề thi 18/01/2020)**

## Task 1: Process

The diagram below shows how ethanol fuel is produced from corn.



## Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** diagram>flow chart; shows>illustrates; how ethanol fuel is produced>the process of making
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) the number of stages (2) refer to the first and last stages
- **Paragraph 3:** report the stages from the storage of corn until fermentation
- **Paragraph 4:** report the stages after fermentation until the end of the process

## Report:

The flow chart illustrates the process of making ethanol fuel from corn.

**Overall**, the process consists of 9 stages, beginning with corn, the raw material ready for processing, and ending with the transportation of the finished product to the customer.

**First**, the corn at the processing plant is stored, ready for the **next** stage, which is milling to break down the corn. **After** the corn has been milled, water is added. The corn is **then** cooked in the water for 4 hours. **Following** cooking, the corn is left to ferment for 48 hours.

**After** this period of fermentation, the **next** step is the separation of the corn into a solid by-product and a liquid. The liquid **then** enters the stage of purification to produce ethanol which is completely pure, a process which takes 5 hours. In the **final** stages of the process, the ethanol is stored, prior to transportation to the customer.

152 words

## Task 2:

**Some people think that physical strength is important for success in sport, while other people think that mental strength is more important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.**

## Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task question. My opinion, physical strength is fundamental for success in sport
- **Paragraph 2:** mental strength is important (1) provides motivation to train hard (2) mental strength helps to overcome failures



- **Paragraph 3: physical strength is the basis of success. Examples of physically demanding sports, but also all other sports – sailing, horse-riding. Some sports stars take drugs to enhance physical strength**
- **Conclusion: physical and mental strength are both important for success, but physical strength is the basis.**

### Essay:

In order to achieve success in sport, some people argue that it is more important to be strong mentally than physically. **While** no sportsperson can reach the top without the mental qualities of determination and dedication, I believe that the basis for success must be physical strength.

**On the one hand**, all sports trainers recognise the necessity of a strong mental attitude. **Firstly**, if trainers cannot foster a competitive spirit, or even a win-at-all-costs attitude, the sportspeople who they train may lack the necessary motivation to work hard and succeed. Hours spent training in the gym, **for example**, may be repetitive and boring, and aspiring athletes need to stay focused. **Secondly**, in any sport there will be disappointments and failures, and it is essential to be mentally strong to overcome these and achieve one's goals. In particular, in the world of professional sport, where news coverage places too much value on sport, it is impossible to have a laid-back attitude and still succeed.

**On the other hand**, physical strength must be the basis of all success in sport. **While** most people take up sport simply to get into shape or to keep fit, those who wish to become successful must be physically strong. Obvious **examples** are sports such as weightlifting, boxing or judo. Yet all other sports also demand physical strength for stamina and endurance, even sailing or horse-riding. Some sports stars, **such as** the world-famous professional cyclist Lance Armstrong, have even used illegal substances, like performance-enhancing drugs, in order to reach and maintain top physical condition, risking their careers.

**In conclusion**, both physical and mental strength are necessary to become successful in sport, but it is impossible to succeed without being physically strong.

283 words

### Vocabulary from *sport and exercise*:

- **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.
- **a win-at-all-costs attitude**  
Meaning: an idea that a match or competition must be won, using all possible means  
Example: Youth sport is being ruined by **a win-at-all-costs attitude**, which includes cheating and breaking the rules in order to achieve victory.
- **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.
- **to take up sport/to take up exercise**  
Meaning: to start doing a sport, to start doing exercise  
Example: Governments should provide sports facilities to encourage more people to **take up sport**.
- **to get into shape**  
Meaning: to become fit  
Example: If people have a sedentary lifestyle, they must do regular exercise **to get into shape**.
- **to keep fit**  
Meaning: to stay in good physical condition  
Example: A healthy diet and plenty of exercise are essential for people **to keep fit**.

- **to use illegal substances**

Meaning: to use drugs or medicines which are not allowed under the rules of a competition

Example: In professional sport, it has become increasingly common **to use illegal substances** in order to win at all costs.

- **performance-enhancing drugs**

Meaning: drugs which improve the ability of a sportsperson to compete

Example: Athletes who take **performance-enhancing drugs** are not only cheating, but they also set a bad example for young people.

### **Vocabulary from *media and advertising*:**

- **news coverage**

Meaning: the reporting of news and sport in newspapers, tv, or radio.

Example: The US presidential election received global **news coverage**, so that the whole world became interested in the outcome.

### **Other vocabulary:**

- **to reach the top** [expression]:

Meaning: to be successful

Example: He is working hard at his job, because he wants **to reach the top**.

- **aspiring** [adjective]:

Meaning: wanting to be successful

Example: **Aspiring** musicians need hours of practice every day.

- **to stay focused** [expression]:

Meaning: with your attention directed to what you want to do

Example: Mary works hard, and if she **stays focused** she will pass her exams.

- **stamina** [noun]:

Meaning: the physical strength that enables you to do something for a long time

Example: You need a lot of **stamina** to run a marathon.

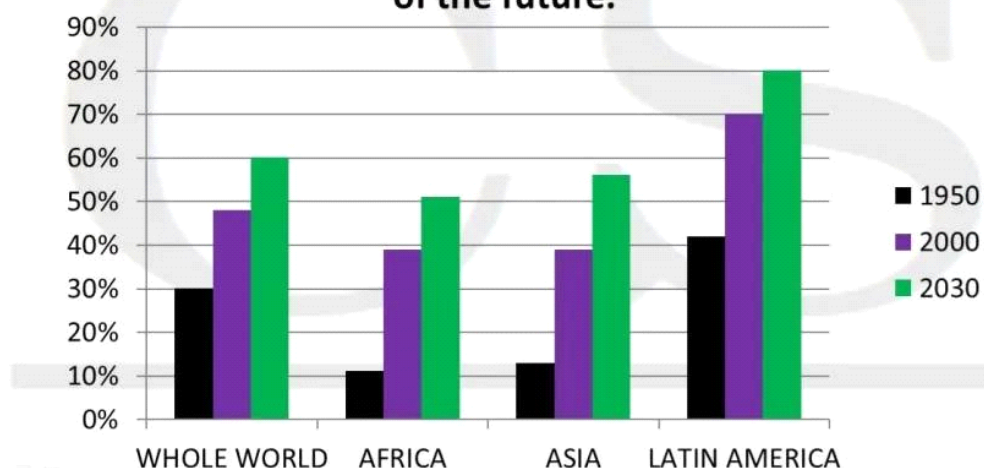
- **endurance** [noun]:  
Meaning: the ability to continue doing something painful or difficult for a long time without giving up  
Example: The marathon tests both physical and mental **endurance**.

Đề thi 19/01/2020

**CS**

**IELTS writing task 1**

The chart below gives information about the growth of urban population in certain parts of the world including the prediction of the future.



ielts.completesuccess.in

(20)

### Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** gives information about >compares; growth>increase; prediction>projected
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) percentage of urban population rose in all 3 regions and the world from 1950 to 2000 (2) it is forecast to rise further by 2030

- **Paragraph 3: report figures and trends globally; report figures and trends for Latin America**
- **Paragraph 4: compare the similar figures and trends for Africa and Asia in the whole period**

### **Report:**

The bar chart compares urban population increase in 3 regions and in the whole world in 1950, 2000 and projected growth by 2030.

**Overall**, the proportion of the population living in cities rose in 2000 compared with 1950 in all regions and in the world as a whole. It is forecast to rise further by 2030.

In 1950, the percentage of urban dwellers in the world stood at 30%, but by 2000 almost half of the world's population lived in urban centres. By 2030 the figure is expected to rise to 60%. Latin America had the highest proportion of people living in towns and cities, rising from about 40% in 1950 to 70% in 2000, with a predicted further increase to 80% in 2030.

The figures and trends for Africa and Asia are similar. In Africa, about 11% of the population were urban dwellers in 1950, compared with 12% in Asia. In 2000 this increased to almost 40% in both continents. By 2030, the figures are projected to reach 50% in Africa and 55% in Asia.

176 words

### **Writing Task 2:**

**In some countries, young people have become richer, healthier, and live longer, but they are less happy.**

**What are the causes?**

**What can be done to address this situation?**

### **Essay Plan:**

- **Introduction:** refer to the task question. There is one major cause, and steps should be taken to deal with this
- **Paragraph 2:** the major cause – advertising. Youngsters are influenced by marketing (give examples), but having more possessions does not bring happiness
- **Paragraph 3:** the solutions – ban advertising and encourage people to be active in, for example, sport and music, not passive consumers of the latest products
- **Conclusion:** restrict marketing and encourage young people to participate actively - this will result in more happiness

### Essay:

It is true that, particularly in developed countries, the youth of today enjoy longer lives and better health, but are not necessarily happier, despite all the material possessions that they have. I would argue that there is one principal reason why they are not happier, and some steps should be taken to deal with this situation.

The influence of commercial advertising is at the root of the dissatisfaction of today's youngsters. Young people have become a target audience for the marketing industry, even children of 5 years old or younger. They are swayed by advertisements to adopt the values of the consumer society, possessing more and more things which, they are told, will bring them happiness, **such as** toys, electronic goods, a McDonald's burger or the latest fashions. TV channels and online advertising persuade young people to buy goods impulsively. **However**, all this personal consumption has failed to bring happiness, and the false promises have resulted in disillusionment among young people.

Governments could immediately address this problem. They must introduce restrictions on advertising, and it would be even more effective to impose an official ban on all marketing. National and local authorities should allocate resources to schools to provide opportunities for young people to participate actively in sports or to take up a musical instrument. This will bring much more happiness and social interaction into the lives of today's youth, rather than being passive individual consumers of everything, from violent video games to junk food. These two measures would certainly help efforts to bring more fulfilment and happiness into the lives of today's youth.

**In conclusion**, by taking steps to curb the activities of the marketing industry, governments could help young people to develop into happier citizens of the future.

289 words

### **Vocabulary from *media and advertising*:**

- **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.
- **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.
- **to be swayed by advertisements**  
Meaning: to be influenced to buy things as a result of advertising  
Example: If consumers **were** not easily **swayed by advertisements**, the advertising industry would not exist.
- **to buy goods impulsively**  
Meaning: to buy things suddenly without any planning and without considering the effects they may have  
Example: Advertising motivates consumers **to buy goods impulsively**.

### **Vocabulary from *society*:**

- **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**.

### **Vocabulary from *government*:**

- **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.

- **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.

- **national and local authorities**

Meaning: government organizations acting at a national level or within a smaller, local area

Example: Tackling crime is a responsibility of both **national and local authorities**.

- **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.

### **Vocabulary from *the arts*:**

- **to take up a musical instrument**

Meaning: to start to learn to play a musical instrument



Example: Schools should encourage all those children who have an interest **to take up a musical instrument**.

### **Vocabulary from *food and diet*:**

- **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.

### **Other vocabulary:**

- **at the root of** [expression]:

Meaning: the main cause of something, such as a problem or difficult situation

Example: What lies **at the root of** his problem is his lack of money.

- **to adopt** [verb]:

Meaning: to formally accept a suggestion or policy

Example: The government is expected **to adopt** the new policy next year.

- **disillusionment** [noun]:

Meaning: disappointment, because the idea that you believed was good and true now seems without value

Example: You can imagine John's **disillusionment** when his favourite rock star was put in prison for taking drugs.

- **to curb** [verb]:

Meaning: to control or limit something, especially something bad

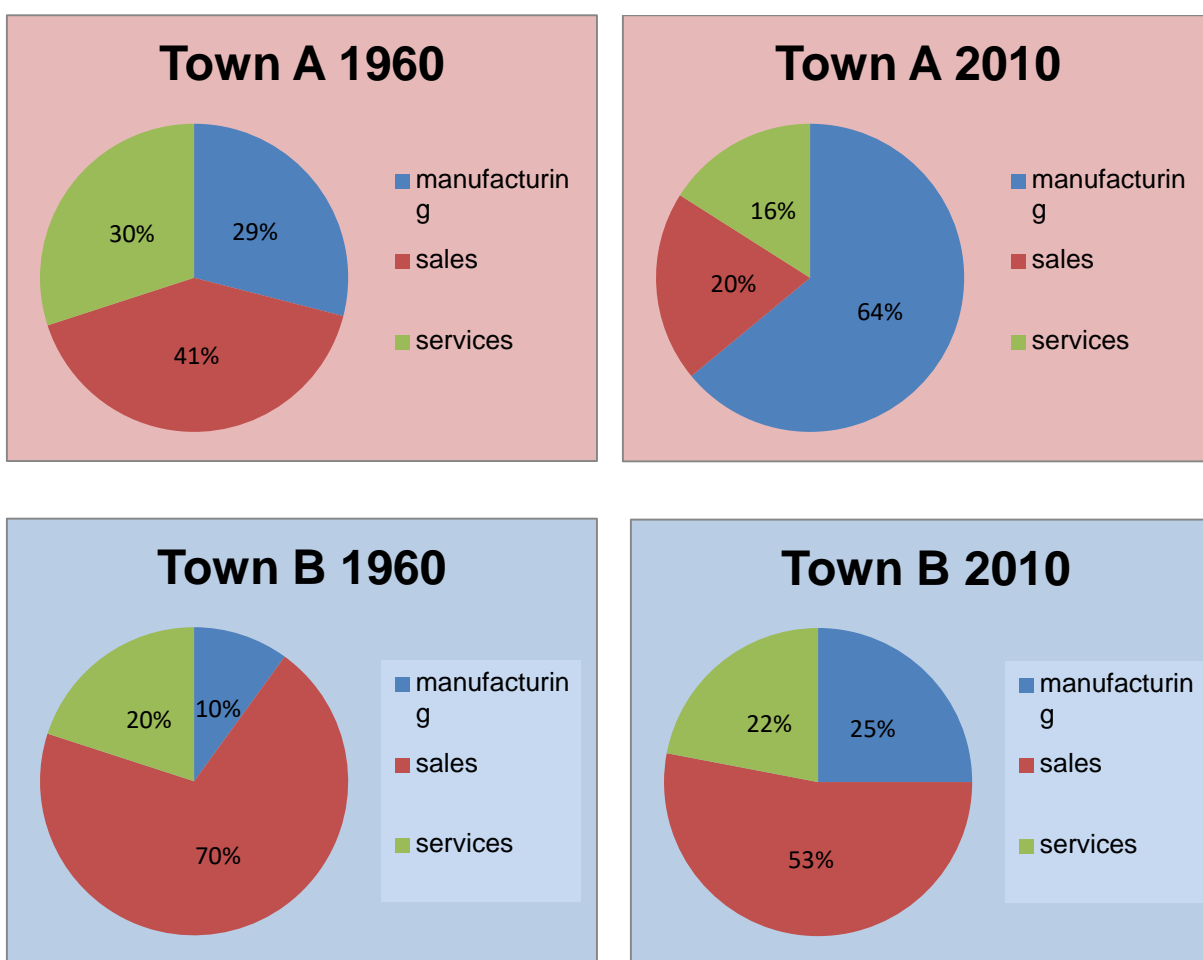
Example: There is a new law **to curb** emissions from cars.

(Đề thi 01/02/2020)

### Writing Task 1

The charts show the percentage of people working in different sectors in Towns A and B in two years, 1960 and 2010.

ielts-nguyenhuyen



### Report Plan:

- **Paraphrase paragraph:** show>compare; percentage>proportion; people working>the working population; different sectors>manufacturing, sales and services
- **Overview/summary paragraph:** (1) the percentage of people working in manufacturing increased in both towns (2) the percentage in the sales sector fell
- **Paragraph 3: manufacturing:** report and compare figures and trends in both towns in 1960 and 2010
- **Paragraph 4: sales:** contrast decline in figures with manufacturing in both towns in 1960 and 2010
- **Paragraph 5: services:** contrast the trends in Towns A and B and report figures.

### **Report:**

The pie charts compare the proportion of the working population in manufacturing, sales and services in 1960 and 2010 in two towns.

**Overall**, the percentage of the workforce in manufacturing increased in both towns in 2010 **compared with** the 1960 figures. **By contrast**, in Towns A and B, the proportion of those working in the sales sector fell in 2010.

In 1960, the figure for workers in manufacturing was 29% in Town A, almost three times higher than the figure in Town B. **However**, by 2010 the proportion of people in manufacturing had risen in Towns A and B to 64% and 25%, respectively.

**On the other hand**, the figures for the sales sector **witnessed a decline**. In Town A, the proportion of the workforce in sales in 1960 was 41% and this fell by over half to 20% in 2010. In Town B, the figure decreased from 70% in 1960 to 53% in 2010.

The percentage of workers in the services sector almost halved in Town A to 16% in 2010, **whereas** in Town B it rose slightly from 20% in 1960 to 22% in 2010.

187 words

## Task 2:

People are consuming more and more sugar-based drinks. Why? What can be done to reduce sugary drink consumption?

### Essay Plan:

- **Introduction:** refer to the task question. There are a number of reasons to explain the trend, but it is possible to reduce the consumption of soft drinks
- **Paragraph 2:** marketing is the principal reason for the increase. It is targeted at children and young people, with serious consequences for health e.g. diabetes etc.
- **Paragraph 3:** three effective measures can be taken (1) raise taxes e.g. France (2) remove vending machines from public places e.g. schools, etc (3) health awareness campaigns, health warning labels on bottles
- **Conclusion:** marketing is the main reason for the increase in consumption of sugary drinks, but measures can be taken to combat this trend

### Essay:

It is true that the consumption of drinks with added sugar is increasing globally, even in less developed countries. **While** a number of factors explain this trend, some countries have taken measures to reduce the intake of sweetened drinks.

Heavy marketing is the principal reason why the consumption of sugar-based drinks has increased rapidly. This trend is of concern to the World Health Organisation because it carries health risks, including life-threatening conditions **such as** diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and certain types of cancer. The soft-drinks manufacturers advertise their products to a target audience of young children and adolescents. This strategy encourages youngsters to form the lifetime habit of buying these drinks, as they are soon addicted to the high sugar content. They put on weight, are prone to obesity and find it difficult to keep their teeth healthy.

There are three measures that would be effective in tackling the rise in the popularity of sugary drinks. **Firstly**, governments should raise taxes on the sales of soft drinks. This has been done in France, **for example**, and could be implemented by other countries, too. **Secondly**, vending machines must be removed from public places, discouraging the consumption of sugary drinks in schools, bus stations, cinemas and hospitals. **Finally**, health awareness campaigns on TV and the internet could help in combatting the promotion of soft drinks by marketing agencies, including the compulsory addition of health warnings on labels, as in the case of tobacco products.

**In conclusion**, although the promotion of soft drinks has resulted in increased sales, effective steps can be taken to reverse this trend.

263 words

### Vocabulary from *health*:

- **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.

- **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.

- **to be addicted to sth**

Meaning: to be unable to stop taking harmful drugs, tobacco or alcohol.

Example: More specialist clinics, offering treatment and advice, are required to help people who **are addicted to** drugs.

- **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**.

- **to keep their teeth healthy**

Meaning: to take care of their teeth by cleaning them regularly

Example: Advertisements encourage youngsters to brush their teeth several times a day in order to **keep their teeth healthy**.

- **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.

### **Vocabulary from *media and advertising*:**

- **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 *food and diet*:**

- **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.

### **Vocabulary from *government*:**

- **to raise taxes on**

Meaning: to increase the amount of tax on something

Example: Governments should **raise taxes on** cigarettes to persuade more people to give up smoking.

**Other vocabulary:**

- **intake** [noun]:

Meaning: the amount of food or drink that you take into your body

Example: The doctor advised John to reduce his daily **intake** of salt.

- **vending machine** [noun]:

Meaning: a machine from which you can buy cigarettes, drinks etc by putting money into it

Example: In hospitals, cigarette **vending machines** must be banned by hospital authorities.