

From the masters of IELTS

 **ZIM** School of
English and Test
Preparation

IELTS

Special Journal

2
2019

23-2-2019

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Task 2: Shopping

14-2-2019

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Task 1: Bar chart
Task 2: Shopping



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Ghi chú: Thành phần điểm Pronunciation và Fluency and Coherence trong các bài mẫu Speaking được giả sử mặc định là 8.0.



IELTS Special Journal 2019	Standard	Premium
Bài mẫu Band 8.0 cho IELTS Writing Task 1 và Task 2		
Bài mẫu Band 8.0 cho IELTS Speaking		
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Shopping

Chủ đề

More and more people want to buy clothes, car and other products from well-known brands. What are the reasons? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Bài mẫu

Nowadays, purchasing items such as cars or clothes from famous brands is becoming increasingly popular among a large number of people. The reasons behind this trend will be outlined in the following essay and, in my opinion, it could bring both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

To begin with, the tendency of using large brand products mostly stems from people's beliefs on **personal possessions reflecting wealth, social status, and appearance**.⁽¹⁾ More specifically, many people associate clothes and accessories from popular brand names such as Nike or Adidas with high quality and fashionable designs. Therefore, these items are more suitable for **enhancing people's appearance** than the products from smaller brands. In addition, some types of goods like cars from **luxurious brands** are usually **sold at exorbitant prices** because of their expensive materials or unique features.⁽²⁾ Hence, these items are often considered as a tool for the rich to **show off their social status or their wealth**.

On the other hand, more people purchasing goods from famous brands can bring both merits and drawbacks to the business world. Countries where famous brands are based are more likely to have a strong and healthy economy. **For instance, the US - the home country of many large brands, such as Apple and Microsoft, has been the strongest economic superpower since the late 20th century partly since the products of these enterprises are favored not only in domestic but also in foreign markets.**⁽³⁾ However, the rise of **dominant brand names** can be a factor leading to monopoly as large companies will attempt to dominate and finally wipe out smaller rivals to **maintain their positions**.

In conclusion, the tendency of consuming goods from famous brands largely comes from people's perception of personal belongings showing their wealth, social status and appearance. This trend can bring both positive and harmful effects to the business market and, therefore, should be well-considered by the government to **prevent large-scale monopoly**.

(321 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

TR 8.0

CC 8.0

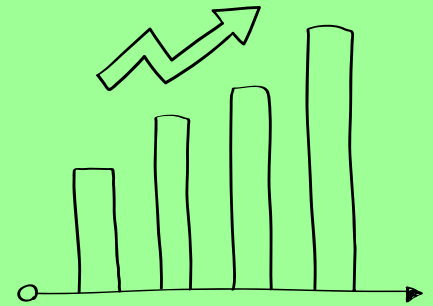
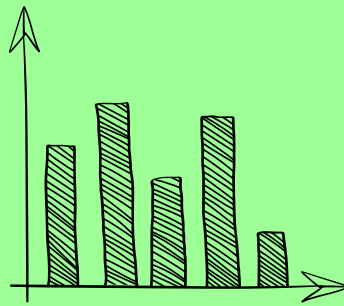
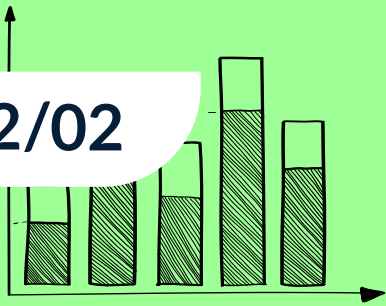
LR 8.0

GRA 9.0

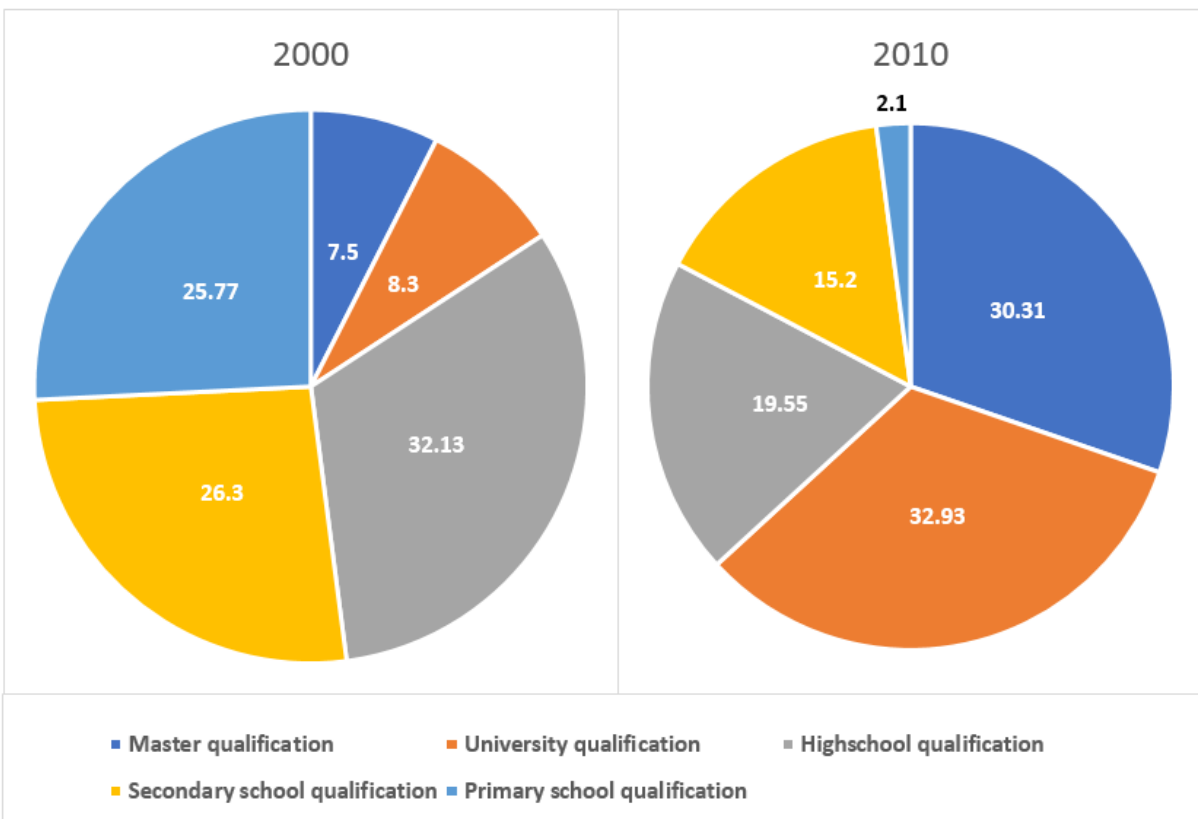
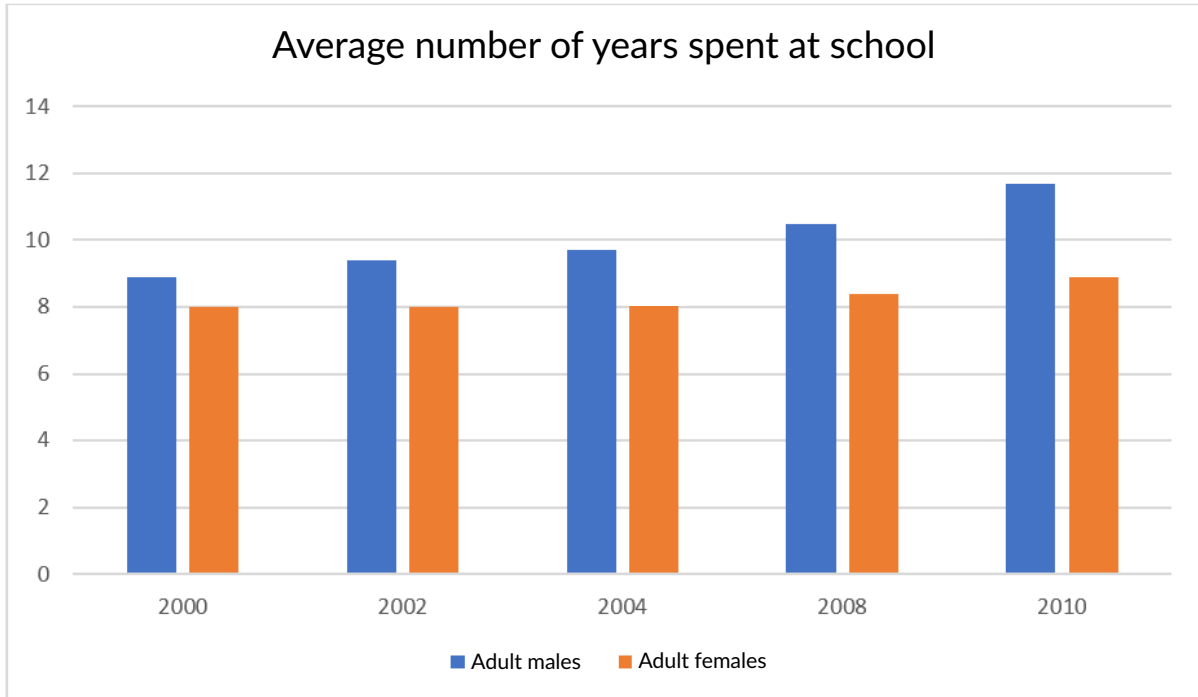
Từ vựng

1. **Personal possessions reflect wealth, social status, and appearance:** tài sản cá nhân phản ánh sự giàu sang, địa vị xã hội, và bề ngoài
2. **Enhance people's appearance:** làm đẹp vẻ bề ngoài
3. **Luxurious brands:** nhãn hàng xa xỉ
4. **To be sold at exorbitant prices:** được bán với giá rất cao
5. **Show off their social status or their wealth:** khoe địa vị xã hội hay sự giàu có
6. **The strongest economic superpower:** cường quốc kinh tế mạnh nhất
7. **Dominant brand names:** nhãn hàng thịnh hành
8. **Maintain their positions:** giữ vững vị thế
9. **Prevent large-scale monopoly:** ngăn cản thế độc quyền theo quy mô lớn

02/02



The charts show average levels of participation in education and the highest education level of adults from 2000 to 2010 in Singapore.



Bài mẫu

The bar chart illustrates the average number of years males and females attended school, while the pie charts present the different levels of education achieved by adults in Singapore in 2000 and 2010.

Overall, there was an increase in the number of years, for both males and females, that were spent on education. It can also be seen that the figure for males was slightly higher over the period shown. Additionally, the level of education people were attaining had increased over the period.

As can be seen from the bar chart, in 2000, male citizens attended school for an average of 8.9 years, which rose considerably to just under 12 years in 2010. In contrast, the number of years females attended school in 2000 was only 8. This figure remained unchanged until 2008, and then rose to 8.9 years in 2010.

According to the pie charts, in 2000, almost one-third of Singapore's population finished high school. The figures for those who only finished primary and secondary school were quite high, at approximately 26% each, compared to less than 10% of Singaporeans who had gained a bachelor or master's degree. However, the level of education people were attaining had increased over the ten year period, with nearly two-thirds of the population obtaining a university degree, and only 2.1% leaving after primary school.

(164 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **9.0**

TA 9.0

CC 9.0

LR 9.0

GRA 9.0



Speaking

Part 1

Festival

What is your favorite festival?

I have to say, Mid-Autumn Festival would be my favourite festival. Like the name suggests, this festival **takes place** in the middle of Autumn, which is August 15th according to the Lunar Calendar. I love all the special treats during this holiday, especially moon cakes.

What is the most popular Vietnamese festival?

Well, the most popular Festival in Vietnam is the Lunar New Year Festival. It's the time for **family reunion** as people who work far away from home can get to spend some **valuable time** with their loved ones after a long year of being separated.

Do you like western festivals?

Honestly, I only know a little about Western Festivals, but I guess the one I find most interesting would be Halloween. You know, it's just a lot of fun to see people **dressing up** with many different creative costumes. If I had a chance, I would definitely want to celebrate it in other countries to see what it's like.

Crowded place

What kind of places are often crowded?

I think public places that offer any **means of entertainment** are usually filled with people, like coffee houses, movie theaters or swimming pools. However, public places like museums or libraries are not as crowded, I suppose.

Do you like going to crowded places?

Oh no, actually. I always think of myself as an introvert, so hanging out at crowded places is not really my cup of tea. Personally, I would prefer having my own space and do whatever I want without being disturbed.

Why do people like going to crowded places?

I guess some people enjoy **immersing themselves** in the crowded atmosphere instead of spending time alone. It's just a matter of **personal preference**.

Từ vựng

1. **Takes place**: diễn ra
2. **Family reunion**: buổi sum họp gia đình
3. **Valuable time**: khoảng thời gian quý giá
4. **Dressing up**: hoá trang
5. **Means of entertainment**: phương tiện giải trí
6. **Immersing themselves in**: đắm mình trong
7. **Personal preference**: sở thích cá nhân

Part 2

Describe a time when you had a problem with a piece of equipment (for example: TV).

- What equipment it was
- What problem you had
- When you had the problem

And explain how you fixed the problem.

I would like to tell you the story about the time I had some technical problems with my mother's phone.

I cannot remember exactly when it happened, probably a couple of years back when I was still a high-school student. Anyway, **back in the day**, smart phones were not as popular as they are now, and owning one was actually something **to be jealous of**.

On my mom's birthday that year, my dad surprised her with a brand new iPhone 4, which was one of the most **technically advanced** phones on the market at the time. Although I knew it was mom's, I just loved it so much, all I wanted to do was bringing it to school to show my friends. Then one day, I **made up an excuse** that I need her phone for some projects at school and she actually believed me.

I remember the next morning; I **couldn't help smiling** all the way to school with the phone in my pocket. Needless to say how much my friends adored it, and for me, I just loved being **the center of attention**. As we were playing with the phone, testing all of its functions, my teacher walked in, which **took me by surprise**. Next thing I know, my mom's phone slipped out of my hand and fell onto the hard floor. **My heart missed a beat** as I picked it up, there was no screen crack but the flash-light just kept flashing non-stop. I thought to myself: "That's it, this is the end of the world for me."

Later that day, I brought the phone home and confessed with my mom. She was furious with me. But it turned out that all I had to do was hitting the reset button!

This is one of the memories that I could never forget.

Từ vựng

1. **Back in the day:** trong quá khứ
2. **To be jealous of:** đố kỵ với cái gì
3. **Make up an excuse:** bịa ra lời bao biện
4. **Couldn't help smiling:** không thể nhịn cười
5. **The center of attention:** trung tâm của sự chú ý
6. **Take somebody by surprise:** làm ai đó giật mình
7. **My heart missed a beat:** đột ngột cảm thấy sợ

Part 3

What are the common household appliances that every family has?

Hmm... I think every family would have some basic household appliances like refrigerators, washing machines for housework or Televisions for entertaining purposes. Those are the types of equipment that offer people a lot of benefits and could help save a lot of time.

What can people do to protect their equipment from being broken?

Of course if you want to keep anything new, or at least not broken, you have to treat it carefully. For example, if you want to keep a refrigerator in its best condition for the longest time possible, you should clean it regularly, have it repaired right away if any problems occur.

If a piece of equipment is broken, do you prefer to fix it or buy a new one?

This should depend on how broken it is. If there are still chances that it would function normally again after being repaired, I would definitely try and fix it. But on the other hand, if chances are it can't be fixed or the repairing process could **cost me a fortune**, then I would buy a new one.

Do you think modern technology makes people lazier?

Yes, I think so. Everything is so convenient these days that people no longer have to make much of an effort anymore. Online shopping or delivery services are **a prime example**. Back in the day, to buy something, people had no choice but to travel to the store and made the purchase in person. But now, as these online services are always available, anything could be bought **with just a click**. This does make people lazier, but at the same time helps people save tons of time.

Từ vựng

1. **Cost me a fortune**: rất đắt
2. **A prime example**: ví dụ điển hình
3. **With just a click**: chỉ với một click

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

FC 8.0

P 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0



Success in Business

Chủ đề

In most successful companies, some people think that communication between employers and workers is the most important factor, other people say that other factors are more important.

Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Bài mẫu

Some people think that effective communication between managers and subordinate employees is the most important feature of an organization's success. However, there are other contributing factors to an organization's success that may be more important. I will discuss both sides of this argument in this essay.

Managers make decisions about the direction of an organization and employees **implement those decisions**. Consequently, it is important that, when a decision is made, this decision can be communicated effectively to the workers.⁽¹⁾ If the workers **misinterpret a decision**, the consequences could range from a minor discrepancy, to a serious setback for the organization. **Effective communication and implementation of decisions** will result in the organization running as the managers want it to be run.

There are many other factors that contribute to a company's success, some of which could be considered more important than effective communication.⁽²⁾ For example, the competency of managers themselves contributes significantly to success. It does not matter if a worker can effectively employ a policy if the policy, created by the manager, is useless or detrimental to the organization's success.⁽³⁾ Another contributing factor to success is **the reliability and availability of good workers**. An organization could have the best managers in the world, but if there is not **a skilled and reliable work force** available to them, progress will be slow and success difficult to come by. I believe that both of these factors are more important than communication between managers and workers itself.

Communication between managers and workers is an important factor in an organization's success. However, in order for communication to be effective, an organization needs competent managers and a reliable, skilled workforce.

(275 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

TR 7.0

CC 8.0

LR 8.0

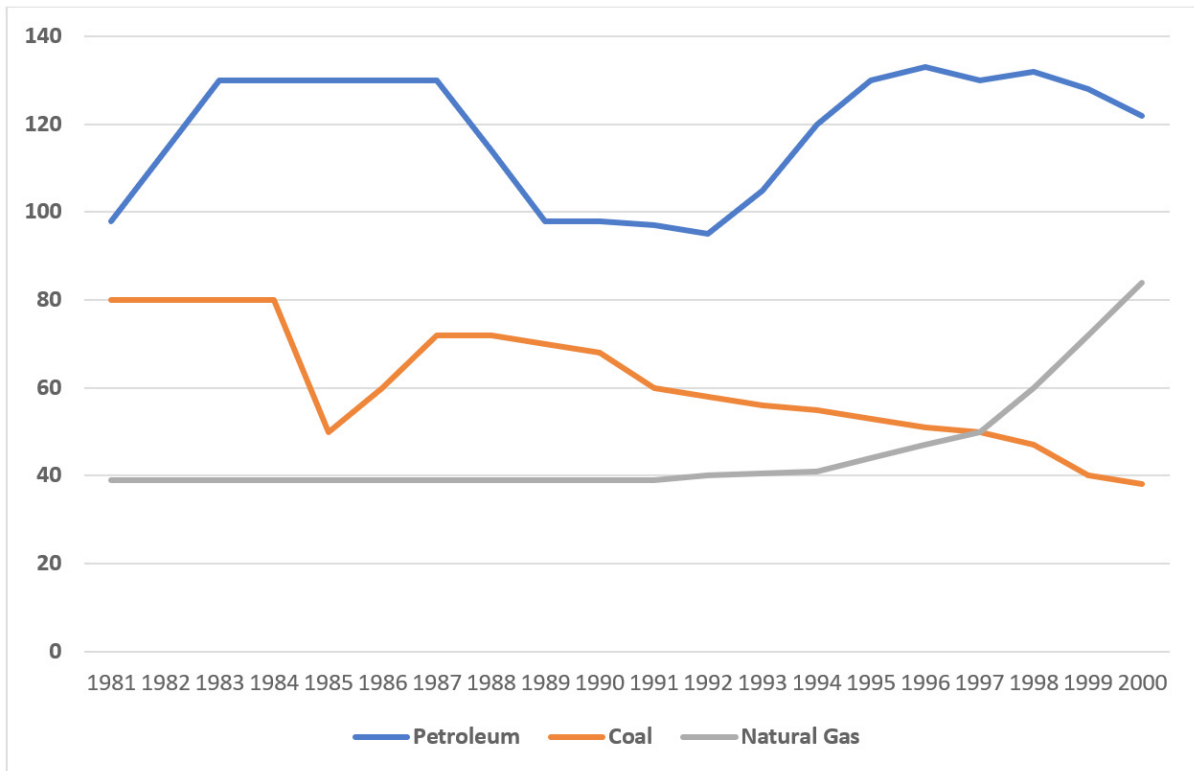
GRA 9.0

Từ vựng

1. **Implement those decisions:** thực thi những quyết định đó
2. **Misinterpret a decision:** hiểu nhầm một quyết định nào đó
3. **Effective communication and implementation of decisions:** sự giao tiếp và thực thi quyết định một cách hiệu quả
4. **The reliability and availability of good workers:** sự đáng tin cậy và có sẵn của người lao động chất lượng tốt
5. **A skilled and reliable work force:** nguồn lao động đáng tin cậy và lành nghề



The graph below shows the production levels of main fuels in a European country from 1981 to 2000. Measured in tonnes.



Bài mẫu

The given line graph shows the production levels of three main types of fuel (petroleum, coal, and natural gas) in a particular European country, from 1981 to 2000.

Overall, it can be seen that petroleum was by far the most produced type of fuel, while the amount of natural gas being produced was increasing rapidly.

In 1981, the amount of petroleum being produced was around 100 tonnes. It increased

steadily over the next few years to reach around 130 tonnes before dropping back to just under 100 tonnes in 1989. It then rose up again to around 130 tonnes in 1995, where it fluctuated slightly until the end of the period.

Coal was the second most produced fuel in 1981, at 80 tonnes. Coal production remained constant until it dropped suddenly down to around 50 tonnes in 1985. It rose back up to just over 70 tonnes in 1987 before slowly declining over the next 13 years to just under 40 tonnes. The production of natural gas remained unchanged at about 40 tonnes until around 1991 when it began to rise exponentially.

(182 tû)

Estimated Band Score: 7.5

TA 7.0

CC 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0



Speaking

Part 1

Neighbors

Tell me about the place you are living in.

Well currently I live in an apartment in downtown Hanoi. It's quite a **bustling** area with a lot of shops, offices and quite a big park just around the corner from my house. You can also find people **from all walks of life** around the area.

Do you know a lot of people there?

No, not really. I know just a couple of people who live in my building, but otherwise I don't really know anyone.

Do you like your neighbours?

Sure. I mean we don't meet each other very often or anything but they all seem to be nice, friendly people.

Water

How often do you drink water?

I drink a lot of water every day. Probably I drink between 2-3 litres a day, depending on how hot it is, or how much exercise I have.

Do you often drink bottled water or tap water?

Well, unfortunately tap water is full of chemicals that are **harmful to your health**, so I never drink it. I only drink filtered water that comes in big plastic containers.

Từ vựng

1. **Bustling:** bận rộn
2. **People from all walks of life:** người đến từ nhiều nền văn hóa khác nhau với phong cách sống khác nhau
3. **Harmful to your health:** có hại cho sức khoẻ

Part 2

Describe a skill that takes a long time to learn.

- What skill it is
- How and where you can learn it
- Why it takes a long time to learn

And explain how is it beneficial for the future.

I'm going to tell you about a skill that takes a long time to learn, and that is playing a musical instrument, or more specifically, playing the guitar. There are many ways you can learn to play the guitar but I guess the most common way is to get guitar lessons from a guitar teacher. I think you can find a guitar teacher in just about any town or city because it's probably one of the most popular musical instruments to learn. And if you can't find a teacher nearby where you live, then there are tons of **online learning resources** that you can learn from. Personally, I think learning with a teacher in a **face to face lesson** is probably the most effective but expensive method. But if you can't afford private lessons, there are many cheap or even free websites to learn from.

Learning to play the guitar is something that takes a long time because there are many aspects involved. For example, you must learn some basic music theories about notes, chords, and rhythm, among many other things. Then you must learn how to apply that knowledge to the guitar, for example, you must know where all the notes are on the guitar and what notes to play when you want to play a specific chord. And lastly, you must be able to actually physically play those notes and chords, with rhythm. Playing the guitar involves both your hands doing different things at the same time, which can be very difficult to become good at and takes a lot of practise. Actually, at first it is very difficult to play something on the guitar that actually sounds good, and many people **give up** quickly because they **lose motivation** when they can't see any improvement in a short period of time. But, like any skill worth knowing, you must understand that practice makes perfect.

I guess some people would say that this skill isn't really beneficial for the future, but I would say that music is an important part of most people's lives. So, whether you can play the guitar, or if you simply love to listen to music, then probably sometimes in the future, your guitar or someone else's guitar is going to have some kind of positive affect on your and other people's mood or emotions.

Từ vựng

1. **Online learning resources:** nguồn tài liệu online
2. **Face to face lesson:** lớp học trực tiếp
3. **Give up:** từ bỏ
4. **Lose motivation:** mất động lực

Part 3

Why does it take a lot of time to learn a skill?

Well, I think it normally takes a long time to learn a new skill simply because it takes time for our brains and our bodies **to adapt** to the new skill we are trying to learn. For example, when you want to learn how to play the guitar, it takes quite a long time before the muscles in your hands and fingers are developed enough to be able to move quickly and precisely in order for you to be able to press the correct strings in the correct place to play the sounds you want the guitar to make. So, basically it just takes time because our brains and bodies need time to adapt to the new skill, but some people can adapt faster than others at different skills.

Is it important to learn a new skill?

Definitely. I think life is about learning. So, if you are not learning and practising a new skill then probably you are not **challenging yourself**, and you might even find life a little boring. I think in order to have a **fulfilling life**, it is important to learn new skills all the time.

What do people feel when they have to wait?

Well, everyone is different I guess. Some people have more patience than others, so probably they feel fine when they have to wait, while some people can be very **impatient** and probably get very **frustrated** when they have to wait for a long time. I guess it just depends on what they are waiting for and how long they have to wait.

What do young people and old people do while waiting?

Well, I suppose that most young people just spend time staring at their smartphone when they have to wait for something, scrolling through their Facebook newsfeed, while elderly people probably tend to have a conversation with each other, talk about the weather, or read the news. Actually I really don't have any clear idea what old people do while waiting for something.

Từ vựng

1. **To adapt**: thích nghi
2. **Challenging yourself**: thử thách bản thân
3. **A fulfilling life**: một cuộc sống có ý nghĩa
4. **Impatient**: mất kiên nhẫn
5. **Frustrated**: nản lòng



Museums

Chủ đề

Some people claim that public museums and art galleries will be no longer necessary because people can see historical objects and works of art by using a computer.

Do you agree or disagree?

Bài mẫu

In current times, we can read about and view images of artistically, culturally and historically significant works from anywhere with an internet connection. Some people believe that the advent of the internet has made the existence of art galleries and public museums obsolete. I personally disagree, and my view will be explained in this essay.

The internet has brought us the ability to search for information and images about most things we consider to be historically or culturally significant.⁽¹⁾ This information can be found by using search engines like Google; video streaming sites like YouTube; or regular information websites such as Wikipedia. **Some people claim that to obtain information about art, history or culture through one of these channels provides us with sufficient understanding of that particular topic.**⁽²⁾ Therefore, we no longer need museums and galleries. However, I believe the information regarding an object is different from the experience of **being in the presence of** the object itself. This experience is unique and should be preserved.

Furthermore, the designs of museums and art galleries are usually based on **a country's architectural style**. People can enjoy viewing art works and artifacts and learning about the history and art of the country they are visiting while **admiring the grandeur of these places**.⁽³⁾ Millions of people visit The Louvre Museum every year not just because it **exhibits a huge collection of priceless national masterpieces** but also because it is a prime example of **the aesthetic appeal of French architecture**.⁽⁴⁾

Information about almost any work of art or historical object can be found on the internet today. However, the experience of knowing about something and the experience of being in the presence of that thing are two different ideas. I believe both of them are important and therefore museums and galleries are still needed.

(302 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **8.5**

TR 8.0

CC 9.0





LR 9.0

GRA 9.0

Từ vựng

1. **Obtain information about art, history or culture:** lấy thông tin về nghệ thuật, lịch sử và văn hóa
2. **Provide us with sufficient understanding of something:** cung cấp cho chúng ta đủ sự hiểu biết về cái gì đó
3. **Being in the presence of something:** tận mắt chiêm ngưỡng
4. **A country's architectural style:** phong cách kiến trúc của một quốc gia phản ánh văn hóa và lịch sử quốc gia đó
5. **Admire the grandeur of these places:** ngắm nhìn sự trang nghiêm oai vệ của những địa điểm này
6. **Exhibit a huge collection of priceless national masterpieces:** trưng bày một bộ sưu tầm khổng lồ các kiệt tác của quốc gia
7. **The aesthetic appeal of French architecture:** sức hấp dẫn về mặt thẩm mỹ của kiến trúc nước Pháp

Page 02

DESCRIPTION	 COLUMN ONE	 COLUMN TWO	 COLUMN THREE	 COLUMN FOUR
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Second Feature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Third Feature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fourth Feature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fifth Feature	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The table below presents the food consumption per a person weekly in a European country in 1992, 2002 and 2012.

Food	1992	2002	2012
Vegetables (grams)	2140	2190	2220
Meat	1148	1211	1132
Wheat	837	920	977
Bean	532	546	550 590
Cheese	113	125	125

Bài mẫu

The table provides information about the weekly food consumption of people in a particular European country in three years (1992, 2002, and 2012).

Overall, vegetables made up the largest part of people's diets in all three years, while cheese made up the smallest portion of people's food intake. It is also notable that the trends remained the same over the three given years.

The consumption of vegetables and meat was the highest in people's diets in 1992, at 2140 grams and 1148 grams respectively. The amount of vegetables people consumed rose slightly over the years to reach 2220 grams in 2012. There was a small increase of more than 60 grams in the amount of meat in 2002; however, the figure dropped back to 1132 grams in 2012.

Wheat, beans, and cheese made up the rest of people's diets, at 837 grams, 532 grams, and 113 grams respectively in 1992. These figures all grew over the next twenty years to reach 977 grams, 590 grams, and 125 grams respectively in 2012.

(152 từ)

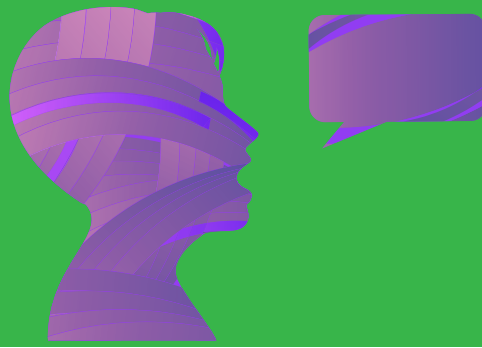
Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

TA 8.0

CC 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0



Speaking

Part 1

Sky

Do you often watch the sky?

I don't actually. **Much as** I love stars and astronomy, I barely have time for such activity since I am usually up **to my ears** in study and work. I would love to spare some time for star-gazing in the future, though.

Do you like to watch the sky in the morning or at night?

I can't really choose as I love watching the sky in general. Watching the sky during day time can be captivating. But I particularly enjoy the sky during night time, as I think the beauty of shining stars up high are truly **breathtaking**.

Where is a good place to watch the sky in your hometown?

I live in the city where there are many skyscrapers, and also air pollution is quite a serious problem so it is very difficult to watch the sky. A place to **get the best view of** the sky, in my opinion, is at the rooftop of a high building, Lotte Tower for example.

Shoes

Do you often wear shoes?

Of course, I always wear shoes. They go well with all styles, you know. I personally enjoy wearing shoes because they are very comfortable.

Do you like to wear casual or fashionable shoes?

Well, I like casual shoes a lot since they are comfortable. Fashionable shoes are my **last resort**, as I only wear them on special occasions like weddings or conferences.

How often do you buy shoes?

To be honest, I don't **have an eye for fashion** so I just avoid shopping as much as I can. I guess I shop for new shoes only when my previous ones are torn, and every time I go shopping I have to take my best friend with me. She is a shopaholic and an expert in fashion.

Have you ever purchased shoes online?

I did, and it was a mistake. I bought my running shoes from an online shop last year and the sole of the shoes came off just after a few months. It was just **money down the drain**.

Từ vựng

1. **Much as**: mặc dù
2. **To be up to my ears in**: bận rộn
3. **Breathtaking**: vô cùng đẹp
4. **To get the best view of**: có tầm nhìn tốt nhất cho cái gì
5. **Last resort**: sự lựa chọn cuối cùng
6. **To be money down the drain**: phí phạm và không đáng với giá tiền
7. **To have an eye for fashion**: có khiếu thời trang

Part 2

Describe a book you have recently read

- What kind of book it is
- What it is about
- What sort of people would enjoy it

And explain why you liked it.

I am a **bookworm** so when it comes to describing a book I read, I am really confused since I don't know which one to choose, but I will tell you about the book that I have just finished most recently – Angel and Demon – a bestselling mystery-thriller novel written by Dan Brown.

The whole story revolves around the **protagonist** named Robert Langon who is on a quest to rescue Popes and discover underlying mysteries of the Catholic church. Though the book involves a lot of religious issues, it can **cater to** all kinds of readers as there aren't many technical terms. From my point of view, it is a true **masterpiece**, enchanting and captivating, filled with conspiracies and plot twists that really **send shiver down my spine**. I was so fascinated by the book that I had to find the **film adaptation** online to watch afterwards, and it did not let me down at all. The movie was so action-packed that it **kept me on the edge of my seat**.

What I especially like about the book is that it is very thought provoking and it kept me thinking for a very long time after I had already finished reading. I appreciate the **moral lessons** of the book. The story, though may sound distant to our lives, conveys meanings that are relatable to readers, and I am grateful that I learnt something from the book.

All in all, it is an outstanding book that I would definitely recommend to my friends.

Từ vựng

1. **Bookworm:** một sách
2. **Protagonist:** nhân vật chính/nhân vật chính diện
3. **To cater to:** phục vụ/làm hài lòng ai
4. **Masterpiece:** siêu phẩm
5. **To send shiver down one's spine:** làm ai rùng mình
6. **Film adaptation:** bản chuyển thể thành phim
7. **To keep sb on the edge of one's seat:** làm ai đó vô cùng hồi hộp (thường cho phim, biểu diễn, ...)
8. **Moral lessons:** bài học cuộc sống

Part 3

What kind of books do children like?

I'm not sure, but I guess they enjoy **fairy tales** and **folk stories** since the plots are usually quite bright. For example, most kids read Cinderella and love the book very much. I guess it is because it has beautiful characters and a happy ending.

What should parents do to encourage their children to read books?

It is necessary that parents **encourage their children's reading activities** at an early age. This can help kids develop a habit of reading for pleasure. Also, parents should not be too controlling over the books their children read, let them do what they like and read what they love will keep them more interested in reading.

Why do adults still have to read books?

I think because people can learn a lot from reading books, as books not only are stress-relieving but also **enrich one's soul** and **enhance one's knowledge**, and learning is a process of a lifetime. For that reason, people of all ages still read books.

How will reading change in the future?

Owing to the development of technology, paper books may be **a thing of the past** as digital books are taking over. Online reading through devices such as laptop, mobile phones and kindles are now favored since it is much more convenient. However, I can't really tell because many of my friends still enjoy the feeling of having a book in their hands.

Từ vựng

1. **Fairy tales**: truyện cổ tích
2. **Folk stories**: truyện ngụ ngôn
3. **Encourage children's reading activities**: khuyến khích các hoạt động đọc sách
4. **Enrich one's soul**: làm giàu tâm hồn
5. **Enhance one's knowledge**: mở rộng tri thức
6. **A thing of the past**: một thứ lỗi thời

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

FC 8.0

P 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0

23/02



Shopping

Chủ đề

More and more people want to buy clothes, car and other products from well-known brands. What are the reasons? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Bài mẫu

Nowadays, purchasing items such as cars or clothes from famous brands is becoming increasingly popular among a large number of people. The reasons behind this trend will be outlined in the following essay and, in my opinion, it could bring both positive and negative consequences in equal measure.

To begin with, the tendency of using large brand products mostly stems from people's beliefs on **personal possessions reflecting wealth, social status, and appearance**.⁽¹⁾ More specifically, many people associate clothes and accessories from popular brand names such as Nike or Adidas with high quality and fashionable designs. Therefore, these items are more suitable for **enhancing people's appearance** than the products from smaller brands. **In addition, some types of goods like cars from luxurious brands are usually sold at exorbitant prices** because of their expensive materials or unique features.⁽²⁾ Hence, these items are often considered as a tool for the rich to **show off their social status or their wealth**.

On the other hand, more people purchasing goods from famous brands can bring both merits and drawbacks to the business world. Countries where famous brands are based are more likely to have a strong and healthy economy. **For instance, the US - the home country of many large brands, such as Apple and Microsoft, has been the strongest economic superpower since the late 20th century partly since the products of these enterprises are favored not only in domestic but also in foreign markets.**⁽³⁾ However, the rise of **dominant brand names** can be a factor leading to monopoly as large companies will attempt to dominate and finally wipe out smaller rivals to **maintain their positions**.

In conclusion, the tendency of consuming goods from famous brands largely comes from people's perception of personal belongings showing their wealth, social status and appearance. This trend can bring both positive and harmful effects to the business market and, therefore, should be well-considered by the government to **prevent large-scale monopoly**.

(321 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

TR 8.0

CC 8.0

LR 8.0

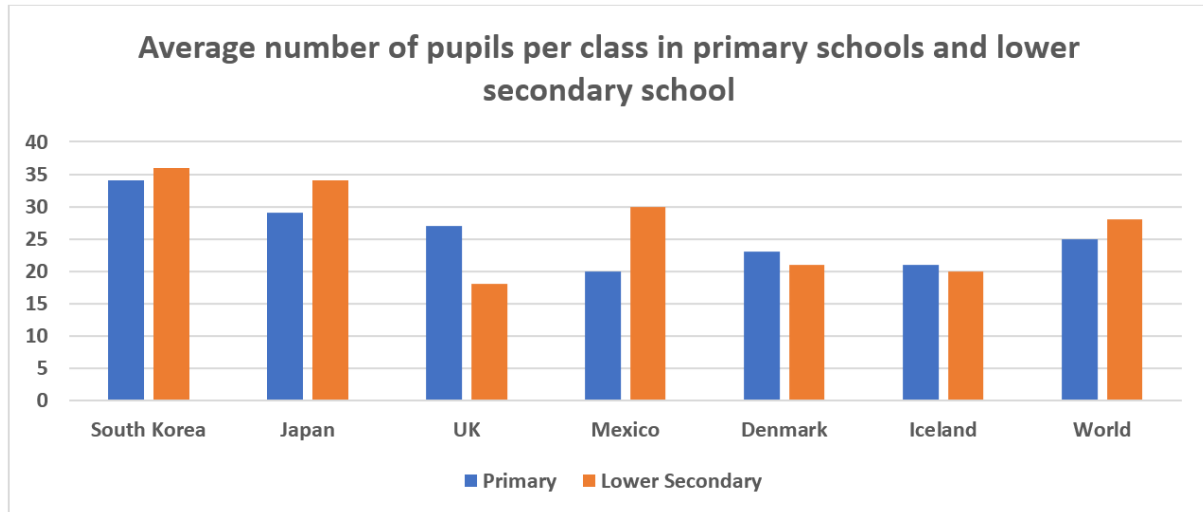
GRA 9.0

Từ vựng

1. **Personal possessions reflect wealth, social status, and appearance:** tài sản cá nhân phản ánh sự giàu sang, địa vị xã hội, và bề ngoài
2. **Enhance people's appearance:** làm đẹp vẻ bề ngoài
3. **Luxurious brands:** nhãn hàng xa xỉ
4. **To be sold at exorbitant prices:** được bán với giá rất cao
5. **Show off their social status or their wealth:** khoe địa vị xã hội hay sự giàu có
6. **The strongest economic superpower:** cường quốc kinh tế mạnh nhất
7. **Dominant brand names:** nhãn hàng thịnh hành
8. **Maintain their positions:** giữ vững vị thế
9. **Prevent large-scale monopoly:** ngăn cản thế độc quyền theo quy mô lớn



The bar chart shows the average size class in primary schools and lower secondary schools in 6 countries compared to the world average in 2006.



Bài mẫu

The bar chart illustrates the average class size in primary and secondary schools in six different countries, and compares these figures with the world average.

In general, the world average number of pupils in a lower secondary school class was higher than the figure for primary schools. In addition, Asian countries (South Korea and Japan) had a higher number of students on average in classrooms compared with other countries.

In 2006, South Korea, Japan, and the UK all had larger primary school classes when compared with the world average. South Korea had the largest primary school classes, at around 34 students per class. On the other hand, Mexico, Denmark, and Iceland all had smaller than world average primary school classes, at 20, 23, and 21 students per class respectively.

With regards to lower secondary school classes, South Korea, Japan, and Mexico, all had higher than world average class sizes, with South Korea again having the largest classes, at an average of 36 students per class. The UK, Denmark, and Iceland, all had smaller than world average classes, with 18, 21, and 20 students per class respectively.

(186 từ)

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

TA 9.0

CC 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0



Speaking

Part 1

Garden/Park

Do you have a garden?

Well, I'm currently living in an apartment in a **condo** near the heart of Hanoi, so as you can imagine, there is no space for a garden in my living place. However, I do have a lovely garden where I grow all kinds of favourite flowers and plants in my parents' house.

Is there any park near your house?

Fortunately yes, my house is located near a large park with a wide variety of flowers and big trees, so it is an ideal place for me to **stroll around** and **blow off some steam** every weekend.

Do you want to change anything about the park?

The park itself is really nice, but it would be better if there were more lights around the park to make it slightly brighter. To be honest, I find it a bit scary when jogging in this park at night, so I only go there during the day.

Pets

Do you have a pet?

Well, back in the day when I was in high school, I did raise a dog named Andy in my house and he was my best **companion** ever. But then he died in an accident, which left a deep scar in my heart, so I haven't got any new pet since then.

What kinds of pets are common in Vietnam? Why?

I guess dogs and cats are the most common pets in Vietnam. This is simply because they are often considered to be cute, smart and loyal friends. On top of that, dogs and cats are affordable and easy to find everywhere in my country.

If you have children in the future, will you allow them to raise a pet?

Of course, I used to read an article somewhere on the Internet about the benefits of children playing with pets in which the author says that pets can be good companions for children especially those with **special needs** or special **medical conditions** such as **autism**. Well, raising a pet can be **troublesome** sometimes but I believe they are real good partners in our lives.

Từ vựng

1. **Companion**: bạn đồng hành
2. **People with special needs**: những người khuyết tật
3. **Medical condition**: tình trạng sức khỏe
4. **Autism**: chứng tự kỷ
5. **Troublesome**: rắc rối, nhiều vấn đề

Part 2

Describe a time you helped someone.

- Who you helped and why
 - How you helped this person
 - What the result was
- and explain how you felt about helping this person.

Alright let me tell you about the time that I helped my girlfriend learn IELTS.

So this happened about a couple of months ago when she was about to retake her IELTS test after an **unsuccessful attempt** earlier. She failed at speaking (only 6.5), so she asked me to communicate in English for a week prior to her exam to practice. I thought it was silly at first, but went along anyway.

I struggled a lot during our first conversations as talking in another language makes me feel distant, even though I'm an English teacher. How ironic! Finally, I **came to my senses** and decided to treat her as one of my students. Things started to get better and I was able to detect her biggest issue in speaking: her fluency. Similar to other Vietnamese English teachers, she focuses too much on perfecting her speech: adding "big" words and avoiding grammatical mistakes, which eventually leads to a loss of fluency. I gave her few tips, one of which was to stop worrying about speaking the first things **off the top of her head** because speaking is a test of your communication skills, not your vocabulary bank. Fortunately, she began to speak more fluently and achieved 8.5 in her speaking test.

I feel pretty proud of myself as a teacher and also pretty happy for my girlfriend as she was able to **speak her mind** and got the score she deserved!

Từ vựng

1. **An unsuccessful attempt:** một lần cố gắng không thành công
2. **To come to my senses:** suy nghĩ thấu đáo hơn
3. **Off the top of my head:** những gì trong đầu (tại thời điểm nói)
4. **To speak my mind:** diễn đạt cảm xúc trực tiếp

Part 3

Is this necessary to ask for advice?

Yes, we are not **Mr. Know-it-all**, I mean, there are always limits in our knowledge and experience about things in life, so I think it's really vital for us to ask for advice from other people when we're going to experience something new, **taking up a new hobby**, for example.

Do young people nowadays like to receive advice?

It's hard to tell, to be honest, I mean, it really depends. Some of them are very **open to advice** but some don't. They think they are always right and refuse all kinds of help from others.

Do they always follow the advice they receive?

Well, again it really depends. For instance, if they find the advice valuable, they will definitely act on it, but if they consider it to be something wrong, they will not follow it. Still there are some cases when they pretend to take the advice to **please** others but then never follow it.

Should people ask for advice only on their personal matters or even important decisions?

I think it doesn't matter what the problem is, the important thing is whether they can sort it out themselves or not. If they can't think of any solution then I think they definitely need advice.

Từ vựng

1. **Mr. Know-it-all**: ngài biết tất cả mọi thứ
2. **Take up a new hobby**: có một sở thích mới
3. **Open to something**: tư tưởng mở, dễ tiếp nhận điều gì đó
4. **Please sb**: làm hài lòng ai đó

Estimated Band Score: **8.0**

FC 8.0

P 8.0

LR 8.0

GRA 8.0

Listening Test Answer sheet

“Answer sheet chỉ mang tính chất mô phỏng, vì lí do bản quyền nên Anh Ngữ ZIM không thể đính kèm bản gốc tại đây”

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16		36	
17		37	
18		38	
19		39	
20		40	

Reading Test Answer sheet

“Answer sheet chỉ mang tính chất mô phỏng, vì lí do bản quyền nên Anh Ngữ ZIM không thể đính kèm bản gốc tại đây”

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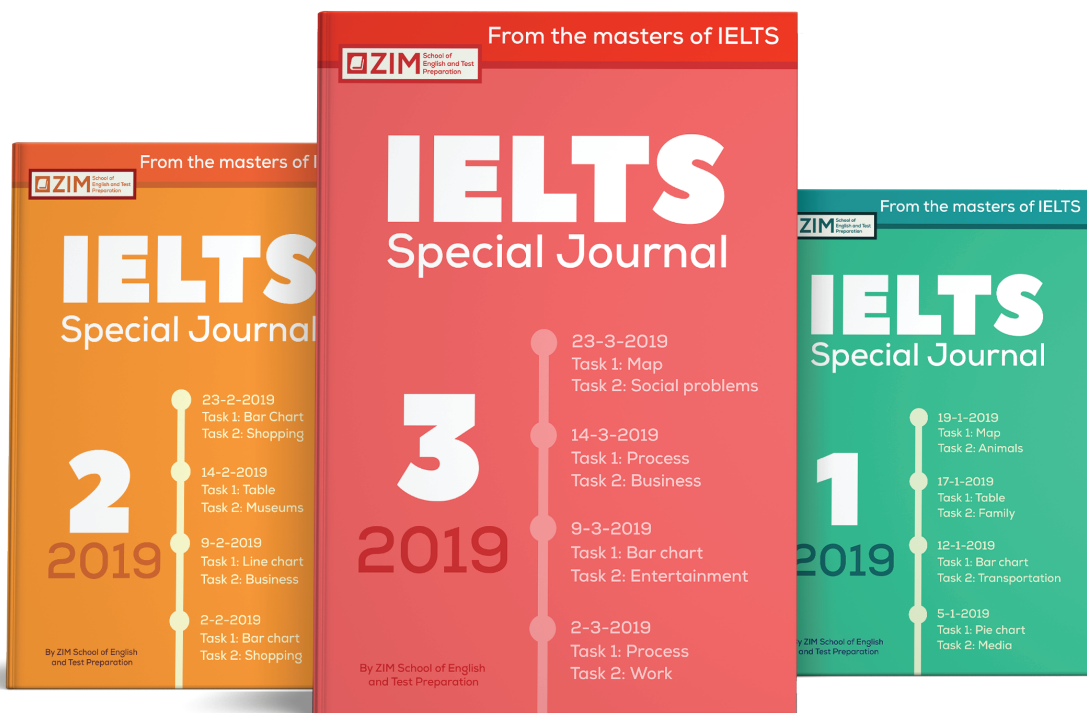
Bảng quy đổi điểm IELTS Listening

Số câu đúng	Điểm
39-40	9
37-38	8.5
35-36	8
32-34	7.5
30-31	7
26-29	6.5
23-25	6
18-22	5.5
16-17	5
13-15	4.5
10-12	4
8-9	3.5
6-7	3
4-5	2.5

Bảng quy đổi điểm IELTS Academic Reading

Số câu đúng	Điểm
39-40	9
37-38	8.5
35-36	8
33-34	7.5
30-32	7
27-29	6.5
23-26	6
19-22	5.5
15-18	5
13-14	4.5
10-12	4
8-9	3.5
6-7	3
4-5	2.5

(Nguồn: ielts.org)



IELTS Special Journal 2019	Standard	Premium
Bài mẫu Band 8.0 cho IELTS Writing Task 1 và Task 2	✓	✓
Bài mẫu Band 8.0 cho IELTS Speaking	✓	✓
Từ vựng theo chủ đề của bài mẫu Writing và Speaking	✓	✓
Phân tích chủ đề và cung cấp các hướng triển khai cho đề IELTS Writing Task 1 và Task 2	✗	✓
Cung cấp và phân tích cấu trúc viết câu ghi điểm trong bài mẫu Writing	✗	✓
Phân tích chủ đề và cung cấp các hướng triển khai ideas cho đề Speaking	✗	✓
Cung cấp các chủ đề tương tự trong IELTS Speaking giúp trả lời linh hoạt nhiều chủ đề	✗	✓
1 Set đề full 4 kỹ năng kèm đáp án và giải thích chi tiết	✗	✓
Hỗ trợ giải đáp thắc mắc trong quá trình sử dụng sách	✗	✓

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