BỘ 19 BÀI MẪU

IELTS WRITING THEO CHỦ ĐỀ

CÓ KÈM VOCABULARY

TOPIC 1: CYBER INSECURITY

Actual Test

Cyber insecurity is a rising problem in many countries. What problems does a lack of cybersecurity cause Internet users? What solutions can you suggest to solve this?

Sample

In today's [1] hyper-connected world, cyber insecurity is but a [2] pressing issue in which most of the nations are involved. This essay is to outline the consequences of this issue to internet users and highlight possible solutions in response to it.

As the [3] internet traffic exponentially increases and information gradually becomes the most valuable goods, problems related to cyber insecurity could impact finance and private life of internet users. In the short-term, internet users have to face risks related to finance when their private information [4] is decoded and logged in illegally. This virtually puts their bank accounts and passwords at risk, facilitating hackers [5] to seize control of their money and properties. This is especially serious with regard to the Blockchain economy in which [6] cryptocurrency [7] to replaces current monetary systems. In the long-term, cyber insecurity could result in [8] personal data leaked. This danger may not cause immediate consequences. Rather, hackers can silently collect users' scandals or private secrets for months, or even for years, before thoroughly planning [9] cyber-attacks or blackmails which usually entails nothing but [10] catastrophic implications.

Problems related to cyber insecurity cannot be solved by technical expertise only rather it requires supports from internet users. Firstly, internet users can protect themselves from such dangers by raising awareness of the risks lurking in every corner of the internet. The simplest way to avoid personal information leaked is not [11] to curiously access illegal websites such as Deep Web or ones [12] containing pornographic contents. Since [13] secret algorithms

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hidden in these websites could hack into users' laptops or mobile phones and take control of personal files and data entirely. Secondly, internet users can avoid cyber insecurity simply by being careful when using their passwords in the public. According to MIT's research, most of the personal data stolen cases did not happen in cyberspace. Rather, this happens because victims unintentionally let others look into the screen of their phones or ATM when they are using it [14] to perform financial transactions such as payment or preparing bills.

In conclusion, the consequences of cyber insecurity usually revolve around the issues associated with personal secrets and finance. Still, this problem can be avoided by improving the awareness of internet users in password security in public and attitudes that need to avoid when surfing the internet.

Vocabulary

1. **Hyper-connected world**: thế giới siêu kết nối

2. **Pressing issue**: vấn đề cấp bách

3. **Internet traffic**: lưu lượng internet

4. **To be decoded and logged in illegally**: bị giải mã và đăng nhập bất hợp pháp

5. **To seize control of their money and properties**: chiếm quyền kiểm soát tiền và tài sản

6. **Cryptocurrency**: tiền điện tử

7. **To replace current monetary systems**: thay thế các hệ thống tiền tệ hiện tại

8. **Personal data leaked**: thông tin cá nhân bị rò rỉ

9. **Cyber-attacks or blackmails**: tấn công mạng hoặc tống tiền

10. **Catastrophic implications**: những hệ lụy nghiêm trọng

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11. **To curiously access illegal websites**: tò mò truy cập vào các trang web bất hợp pháp

12. **Containing pornographic contents**: có chứa nội dung khiêu dâm

13. **Secret algorithms hidden**: các thuật toán bí mật chạy ngầm

14. **To perform financial transactions such as payment or preparing bills**: để thực hiện các giao dịch tài chính như thanh toán hoặc chuẩn bị hóa đơn

TOPIC 2: SOCIETY BUILT ON LAWS AND RULES

Actual Test

Society is based on rules and laws. It could not function if individuals were free to do whatever they wanted to do. To what extent do you agree or not?

Sample

[1] To keep society running, some argue that it must be built on laws and rules even if this reduces the freedom of its citizens. From the perspective of science, technology, and politics, I do agree with this opinion.

A society built on rules and laws ensures its own operation thanks to the impacts on its citizens' biological and psychological aspects. On the biological front, such a society is fundamental [2] to reining in the dark side of human nature. Since there is a reptilian complex lying in the deepest part of the human brain that [3] conducts aggressive behaviors such as territorial disputes or killing, there always exists [4] a seed of evil deeds hiding in the human subconsciousness, waiting [5] to drive us to commit crimes. This means allowing people to do what they want freely might entail [6] the risk of violence and social unrest. In this light, laws and rules are key to preventing these [7] terrifying scenarios. On the psychological front, rules and laws can prevent social unrest at its infancy. As humans are [8] a highly social species, they are easily apt to fall prey to [9] political and religious manipulators. A society built on rules and laws can stop such behaviors by forbidding preachers from preaching toxic doctrines and banning citizens from participating in such meetings even if this can [10] go against their will.

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A society built on laws and rules [11] facilitates the progress of its own

in terms of technological and political respects. Such a society balances human progress and long-standing social and moral norms in response to the rise of technology. As technology has been woven into the fabric of our society, the social and moral norms have been disrupted. This is especially worrisome amid the rise of Big Data and machine learning enabling algorithms to trace our digital footprint, thereby decoding our mind. Without appropriate laws, anonymous hackers and tech giants could manipulate and mislead us to serve their own purposes. Also, a society built on laws and rules turns its citizens into shareholders of its own progression. Since citizens are the objects directly affected by the laws and rules, they must further participate in [12] policy-making through elections and referendums. This requires part of their free will to be sacrificed on the altar of shared purposes. This is one of the main drivers that keep a society running and set it on the path of peace and thriving.

In conclusion, laws and rules are among the most important factors that keep society running. From the mentioned arguments in scientific, technological, and political respects, I advocate this opinion even if it means the reduction of citizens' freedom.

Vocabulary

1. **To keep society running:** Để giữ cho xã hội vận hành

2. **To rein in the dark side of human nature**: kiềm chế mặt tối trong bản chất con người

3. **To conduct aggressive behaviors such as territorial disputes or killing**: điều khiển các hành vi hung hãn như tranh chấp lãnh thổ hay giết chóc

4. **A seed of evil deeds**: hạt giống của những hành động xấu xa

5. . **To drive us to commit crimes**: thúc đẩy chúng ta phạm tội

6. **The risk of violence and social unrest:** nguy cơ bạo lực và bất ổn xã hội

7. **Terrifying scenarios:** những viễn cảnh đáng sợ

8. **A highly social species:** một loài động vật có tập tính xã hội cao

9. **Political and religious manipulators:** những kẻ thao túng chính trị và tôn giáo

10. **Go against their will:** đi ngược lại ý muốn của họ

11. **Facilitates the progress:** tạo điều kiện cho sự tiến bộ

12. **Policy-making:** xây dựng chính sách

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TOPIC 3: ART VS SCIENCE

Actual Test

In today's world of advanced science and technology, we still greatly value our artists such as musicians, painters, and writers. What can the arts tell us about life that science and technology cannot?

Sample

Amid rising technology and science, the importance of artists in teaching us about life remains in the foreground of public attention. This derives from their special role in certain areas that are beyond the influence of sciences.

Firstly, the arts bring us a different version of the real world, painted by a wide range of feelings, while technology and science fail to do so. Using literature, music, or paintings, artists recreate our bare world by altering colors, erasing the dull bits, and leaving only the pretty lines, the most enchanting curves of life. In contrast, technology and science see the beauty of the world from the lens of the fixed laws of nature, which are [1] the privileges of the few who grasp such knowledge. In a sense, the arts hymn the beauty of the world in a subtle manner while science and technology do it in a less universal way.

Secondly, arts take us to [2] the very nature of love while science cannot. In the eyes of scientists, love is nothing more than [3] a set of biochemical reactions driven by a change of oxytocin level in the body. In contrast, artists romanticize and sentimentalize love as a complex experience that is sometimes tranquil as an angelic whisper, sometimes intense as the sea. Furthermore, artists also use [4] figures of speech to transform [5] natural entities into symbols of love. For example, from their lens, the sea can be personified as a liquid temptress and natural phenomena can be the [6] metaphors of separation, despair, reunion, or even of seduction and the flesh. In this

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light, artists bring us [7] a more emotive incarnation of love rather than a bare version of biochemical reactions.

In conclusion, bringing humans to the very nature of life remains the privilege of arts, even in an era built on technology and science. This is especially true with regard to the realms of emotion like feeling love and the beauty of the world.

Vocabulary

1. the privileges of the few: đặc quyền của thiểu số giới theo một cách tinh tế.

2. the very nature of love: bản chất của tình yêu

3. a set of biochemical reactions: một chuỗi phản ứng sinh hóa

4. figures of speech: biện pháp tu từ

5. natural entities: các thực thể tự nhiên

6. metaphors: phép ẩn dụ

7. a more emotive incarnation of love rather than a bare version of biochemicalreactions: một hóa thân giàu cảm xúc của tình yêu hơn là một phiên bản trần trụi của các phản ứng sinh hóa.

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TOPIC 4: AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION

Actual Test

> It is suggested that primary school children should learn how to grow vegetables and keep animals. Do you think that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Sample

As the 21st century unfolds, some propose to [1] integrate agriculture
skills such as grow vegetables and keep animals into primary school curriculums. While this method has certain disadvantages, I am optimistic about the promising results it could bring.

Integrating agriculture into [2] primary school curriculums may contain drawbacks revolving around health and universality. There emerge concerns that this [3] pedagogical method will increase the risks of exposure to pathogens in children. This can be explained by the possibilities that [4] infectious viruses and bacteria can be transmitted to children through [5] vectors for infectious diseases that parasitize cattle as children practice agriculture skills. Without appropriate protection measures, this concern is to possibly happen.

Besides, the [6] universality of this pedagogical approach also concerns educators. Since most of the cities in the world are densely populated, primary schools may find it difficult [7] to hold field trips so that their students can grow vegetables or keep animals themselves. Even if teachers can find suitable places, economical problems such as traveling or security costs will soon discourage them. Still, guiding primary school children [8] to practice agriculture and livestock to a simple degree can fulfill their growth and offer chances for human sustainable development.

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In the short-term, these pedagogical activities form in children the love of nature through real experiences. This emotion cannot learn through books or [9] virtual-reality programs instead, children must practice and feel themselves. For example, children can form a close relationship with nature as they witness the seeds they sowed and took care of growing up, or as they realize emotional expressions deep inside the eyes of the animals that they kept themselves. More importantly, such activities can bring sustainable development in the future, in which humans will live in harmony with nature. This is especially pivotal with regard to environmental problems caused by human agriculture. As children learn how to love nature from a very early age, such emotions will carve in their subconscious, preventing them from buying [10] products adopting intensified means of agricultural production that exhaust the soil or voting for candidates who would sacrifice the environment at the altar of economic growth.

This attitude will be the basis on which our new world will be built.In conclusion, despite drawbacks related to health and universality, integrating agriculture skills into primary school curriculums bestows our descendants the love of nature and a chance to develop in harmony with this planet.

Vocabulary

1. **To integrate A into B:** tích hợp / đưa A vào B

2. **Primary school curriculums** : chương trình giáo dục tiểu học

3. **Pedagogical method:** phương pháp sư phạm

Bệnh

4. **Infectious viruses and bacteria:** vi rút và vi khuẩn [gây bệnh] truyền nhiễm

5. **Vectors for infectious diseases that parasitize cattle** : các trung gian truyền bệnh ký sinh ở gia súc

6. **Universality:** tính phổ quát

7. **To hold field trips:** tổ chức các chuyến thực địa

8. **To practice agriculture and livestock to a simple degree** : thực hành nông nghiệp và chăn nuôi ở mức độ đơn giản

9. **Virtual-reality programs:** các chương trình thực tế ảo

10. **Products adopting intensified means of agricultural production that exhaust the soil:** các sản phẩm sử dụng các phương thức sản xuất nông nghiệp thâm canh làm cạn kiệt đất

TOPIC 5: JOB SATISFACTION

Actual Test

> A person spends most of his or her time in the workplace, and life becomes meaningless when there is no job satisfaction. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

As humans are [1] increasingly involved in work, a part of people is using job satisfaction asa measure for the meaning of life. I partly agree with this notion and find myselfconvinced that other values can also bring the meaning of life.

On the psychological front, this concept can be easily explained. The loss of jobsatisfaction conflicts with human nature. This is [2] strikingly evident in Maslow'shierarchy of needs, in which the needs of expressing one's self and building a reputation
through career are the inherent features of humankind. Without these achievements, people would face endlessly inner conflicts, which eventually wither their lives. The absence of job satisfaction also steals people's active energies. Its psychological impacts exhaust their aspirations to dedicate themselves [3] to career and shared purposes. Hence,those who suffer such emotions will tend to withdraw into themselves and almost see no orientation of their lives.

Apart from job [4] satisfaction, there are other values that could fulfill one's life. Of the most drivers of life, contributions to society play an important role. One can find himself meaningful when creating active impacts on the community in which he lives. For example, participating in the [5] philanthropy groups patronizing street children or in the environmental groups protecting the local environment would bring about active emotions. These contributions could in turn compensate for their loss of job satisfaction. More

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importantly, the meaning of life is usually anchored in family values. People can nourish active emotions when they recognize their tensions and disappointments in their work can help them feed their families and motivate their children to pursue education. To these people, this is a guaranteed and [6] high-yield investment in the future. These fruits of sacrifice can partly compensate for their negative thoughts and [7] mental issues.

In conclusion, while job satisfaction is integral in human life, multidimensional perspectives discussed above add weight to my conviction that social and family values also contribute significantly to one's journey to find the meaning of life.

Vocabulary

1. Increasingly: ngày càng

2. Strikingly evident in Maslow's hierarchy: hệ thống cấp bậc Maslow's

3. To career and shared purposes: cho mục đích nghề nghiệp và chia sẻ

4. Satisfaction : sự thỏa mãn

5. Philanthropy groups patronizing: các nhóm tự thiện bảo trợ

6. High-yield investment: đầu tư sinh lời cao

7. Mental issues: các vấn đề tâm lý

TOPIC 6: GLOBAL TEMPERATURE INCREASING

Actual Test

> There is growing evidence that man-made activities are making global temperatures higher. What are the causes of temperatures rising? How should we deal with this problem?

Sample

As the 21st century unfolds, ever-growing evidence proves [1] **anthropogenic activities** to bethe core factor causing global warming. This essay highlights the negative impacts ofhuman economic activities on global temperature rising and proposes government-based solutions to tackle this.

Of the various factors causing global warming, human economic activities are the mostintense and concerning. First, human industrial activities are accelerating the increase inglobal average temperature. [2] **The ever-increasing burning of fossil fuels** of the factoriesand ever-growing demand for oil of vehicles combined are emitting huge greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere, millions of times preceding that of pre-industrial revolution times. Such greenhouse gas emissions cover the Earth, preventing solar heat from escaping off space and eventually turning our planet into a gigantic steamed cage. Also, agricultural activities' [3] **methane emissions** contribute greatly to the increase in global temperature. Since modern human diets largely include meat, the [4] **global number of cattle** will significantly increase, forming [5] **an enormous source of methane emissions** caused by cattle's digestion. This is especially concerning with regard to the fact that the impacts of [6] **methane molecules** on the greenhouse effect are times worsening than that of carbon dioxide molecules.The engagement of the government with facing global

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warming is the key to reverse the estimated perils of this phenomenon. In the short-term, the government should secure commitment to global environmental agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol and Montreal Protocol cutting down greenhouse gases and protecting the ozone layer. To reach this goal, the government must act [7] to reduce tax or subsidy companies committing to reducing their fossil fuel consumption. In the long-term, the government must soon launch saving-energy projects to slow down global warming. Contrary to common belief, these projects are not only confined to researching new sources of energy; rather, these projects can leverage artificial intelligence to optimize the energy needed for human activities. For example, the government can intensify the use of IoT (the Internetof Things), a method that embeds sensors in human facilities and equipment to simultaneously control fuel efficiency and re-design constructions and equipment in a manner that saves energy.

In conclusion, human economic activities have accelerated global warming in recent years. Effective solutions for this phenomenon must come from the public sector, reflected in securing international protocol aimed to cut down greenhouse gases and launching energy-saving projects.

Vocabulary

1. Anthropogenic activities : các hoạt động của con người

2. The ever-increasing burning of fossil fuels: việc đốt nhiên liệu hóa thạch ngày càng tăng

3. Methane emissions: nguồn phát thải methane

4. Global number of cattle : lượng gia súc toàn cầu

5. An enormous source of methane emissions : một nguồn phát thải methane khổng lồ

6 .methane molecules : các phân tử methane

7. **To reduce tax or subsidy companies committing to reducing their fossil fuel**

Consumption: giảm thuế và trợ giá cho các công ty cam kết giảm lượng tiêu thụ nhiên liệu hóa thạch

TOPIC 7: COSMETIC SURGERY

Actual Test

> The number of people interested in cosmetic surgery is increasing in order to improve their physical appearance. Why do people do operations to change the way they look? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Sample

As the 21st century unfolds, [1] cosmetic surgery has been increasingly labeled the elixir of the need of improving physical appearance. The explanation for this trend takes its roots from the rise of technology and I think it is a [2] setback for women and our society.

The influence of technology on commerce can explain the rising demand for cosmetic surgery. In fact, cosmetic surgery is merely [3] a luxury service that can be sold effectively using technology-driven methods. Increasingly, commercial companies are understanding [4] customers taste through [5] the collecting and processing of user information using AI and Big Data, thereby launching marketing campaigns to drive customers to buy their service. From this perspective, service companies can increase the set of their target customers, thereby increasing the number of people interested in this luxury service. Furthermore, technological advances are downing the cost of cosmetic surgeries, buying [6] middle-income customers opportunities to own the physical appearances they wanted. This partly contributes to the increase of people using cosmetic surgery.

Yet, this trend also leads to negative impacts on both individual and societal levels.
On the individual level, cosmetic surgery directly damages the health conditions of those who use these services. For example, as people implant silicone breast into their body in order to improve their

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measurements or use stem cell technology to prolong their youth, they simultaneously add [7] foreign factors into their body. This might turn on natural defense mechanisms, causing [8] chronic pains or even triggering anaphylaxis accompanied with cytokine storms that could kill the user. On the societal front, increasing demand for

cosmetic surgery demeans women. This trend underestimates internal beauty such as

intelligence, kindness, and [9] altruism. Consequently, women and girls might be forced to

focus on their appearance rather than their careers and education. Hence, they might

become an insignificant part of [10] human progress rather than [11] real shareholders acting as

[12] powerful drivers of support for human civilization like Ada Lovelace, mother of computer science or Margaret Hamilton, NASA's staff who coded landing humans on the

moon.

In conclusion, the influence of technology on commerce is responsible for increasing demand for cosmetic surgery and [13] I am generally pessimistic about the future it would bring about.

Vobucalary

1. Cosmetic surgery: phẫu thuật thẩm mỹ

2. Setback: bước lùi

3. A luxury service: một dịch vụ xa xỉ

4. Customers taste: thị hiếu người dùng

5. The collecting and processing of user information: việc thu thập và xử lý thông

tin người dùng

6. **Middle-income customers:** khách hàng thu nhập trung bình

7. **Foreign factors** : nhân tố ngoại lai

8. **Chronic pains** : các cơn đau mãn tính

9. **Altruism:** lòng vị tha

10. **Human progress** : tiến trình phát triển của nhân loại

11. **Real shareholders:** các cổ đông thật sự

12. **Powerful drivers of support for human civilization:** động lực hỗ trợ đắc lực cho

nền văn minh nhân loại

13. **I am generally pessimistic about:** nhìn chung tôi bi quan về ...

TOPIC 8: MATHEMATICS

Actual Test

To succeed in a business, one needs to know math. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample

Considering the success in business, some claim that knowledge in mathematics is a must- have quality. This essay asserts my agreement with this viewpoint, citing the importance of this subject in the way it helps businesses survive [1] the hyper-competitive era and affects their operation.

Math ensures the survival of a business in terms of finance. Visibly, the importance of math to business accounting cannot be denied. This is because mathematics knowledge helps develop robust instruments for accounting, thereby enabling the balance of the company's budget and providing accurate statistics for investment plans in the future. Without the support of mathematics in accounting means no solid financial base. Also, math prevents businesses from financial risks. It is math that builds algorithms helping businesses create their [2] predictive models in order [3] to simulate business plans and accompanying risks before launching such plans to the market. This is especially significant with regard to the current tech-intensive economy. In tandem, math radically changes the way people run their own businesses. Firstly,

mathematics helps optimize [4] the decision-making process of companies on the basis of probability statistics. This is especially vital to businesses amid today's hyper-competitive economy in which competitors relentlessly exploit wrong decisions, even the smallest ones, of each other to take competitive advantages, thereby swallowing and merging each other. In such a dog-eat-dog context, the role of probability statistics in the decision- making process is key

to survival and success. More importantly, the applicability of mathematics is not confined to calculating capacity; rather, it changes the way humans work in a manner that is far more logical and effective. This is strikingly reflected in [5] geometry which requires students to consider geometric problems from multidimensional perspectives in order to solve them. In the field of business, this way of logical thinking not only helps entrepreneurs model their governance or working process [6] to optimize their resources but also allows them to have [7] an overarching view and see the very core of their problems such as [8] financial hardships or technology transitions in order to solve them effectively.

As being discussed [9] the irreplaceable importance of mathematics bases on the survivalmand operation of businesses at length in the body of this essay, I firmly advocate the argument that math is the solid foundation for one to succeed in terms of business.

Vocabulary

1. **The hyper-competitive era**: thời đại siêu cạnh trnah

2. **Predictive models**: mô hình dự đoán

3. **To simulate**: mô phỏng

4. **The decision-making process**: quá trình ra quyết định

5. **Geometry**: môn hình học

6. **To optimize their resources**: tối ưu hóa tài nguyên của họ

7. **An overarching view**: một tầm nhìn bao quát

8. **Financial hardships or technology transitions**: khó khăn về tài chính hay quá trình chuyển đổi công nghệ

9. **The irreplaceable importance** : tầm quan trọng không thể thay thế

TOPIC 9: COMPUTER-BASED

Actual Test

In an economic growth, people in developing countries are happier than ever before, while people in developed countries are not happier than before. Why is it and what lessons can be learnt?

Sample

Economic growth is improving the happiness of people in less developed countries while bringing those in wealthy countries a contrary scenario. This essay proves changes in the job market to be responsible for this phenomenon and suggests lessons revolving around [1] governance that can be drawn from this issue.

Economic growth draws contrary states of happiness to people in developed and developing countries due to the significant shifts in the job market. The expansion of job opportunities following economic growth improves the happiness index of people in developing countries. The [2] adequate explanation for this takes its roots from the ever-improving standards of living of local people who find it increasingly rapid and easy to gain a well-paid job, at least higher when compared with their previous jobs, thanks to the unstoppable wave of globalization and [3] outsourcing. Considering this reality through an optimistic prism, a significant number of laborers in the Third World countries, especially those in Southeast Asia, are seemingly granted the possibilities to increase their income and to get rid of [4] ingrained poverty and uncertainty inherently passed down through generations, albeit the risk of ecological collapse in the long term. Whereas, a contrary scenario of the job issue has happened in developed countries. The tendency of offshoring and outsourcing in recent decades are increasingly moving domestic jobs out of the borders. Suddenly, people find their jobs stolen by stranger counterparts living even halfway around the world far from them and

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these newly unemployed would no longer afford their family. This signifies but an inevitable decline in the happiness index of people in developed countries. Considering the lessons possibly drawn from this phenomenon, the government in both developed and developing countries should learn [5] to re-engineer their governance to get the best sides and cushion the worst implications of economic growth. The wealthy countries should restructure their welfare systems as well as overhaul their economy. A welfare system is a powerful tool for the government to maintain civil society, therebyminimizing the possible social unrest due to unemployment. The problem of happiness cannot be solved by the welfare system alone; rather, it does require a long-term strategy revolving around shifting the economy towards the tech-based one. This strategy will create more new jobs for the domestic and ensure competitive advantages for them amidthe fourth industrial revolution rising. In tandem, the government of developing countries should think of overhauling their economy in a manner that equips the laborers with the knowledge [6] to jump-start their businesses and earn high value-added jobs. This is especially vital amid the rising repatriation of manufacturing. More importantly, these governments should prepare for measures against the coming ecological collapse. All of these discussed agendas should be launched immediately.

In conclusion, economic growth can create [7] two different extremes in people's feelings about happiness in developed and developing countries. A possible explanation for this revolves around the changes of the job market while the reform of governance can teach countries lessons to overcome this problem.

Vocabulary

1. **governance:** sự quản trị

2. **adequate explanation:** lời giải thích thỏa đáng

3. **outsourcing:** thuê ngoài

4. **ingrained poverty and uncertainty inherently passed down through generations:** tình trạng nghèo đói và bấp bênh vốn đã được truyền lại qua nhiều thế hệ

5. **to re-engineer their governance to get the best sides and cushion the worst implications of economic growth** : tái thiết kế quản trị của mình để đạt được những mặt tốt nhất và tránh được những tác động xấu nhất của tăng trưởng kinh tế.

6. **to jump-start:** bắt đầu

7. **two different extremes:** hai thái cực trái ngược

TOPIC 10: BUSINESSES & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Actual Test

As well as making money, businesses also have social responsibilities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample

As the 21st century unfolds, businesses are not merely economic units generating wealth; rather, they are obliged to shoulder certain roles to the communities in which they operate and reap profits. I do agree that businesses should pay proper attention to social responsibilities, thereby gaining [1] competitive advantages over others and reaching their sustainable development goals.

As businesses shoulder social responsibilities, they also enhance their own competitive advantages in return. First, businesses committing to long-term [2] philanthropic activities are more likely to gain legal support from local authorities in which they set up their factories. Such [3] reciprocities are reflected in [4] the removal of legal barriers that impede businesses' progression as well as the enacting of laws that allow companies to scale up their businesses, thereby boosting their outputs and further upholding their potential. Also, [5] socially-responsible businesses could have more opportunities to access sources of
capital, both from the public and private sectors. As a company serves its social responsibilities, say, providing insurance to employees and ensuring their working conditions, it also builds itself an image of a growing and trustworthy business. This can increase their reputation, thereby facilitating their capital calls. The benefits of doing social responsibilities are not confined to competitive advantages; rather, they are evident in [6] sustainable development goals that businesses can acquire. Bearing these responsibilities is a [7] sapient strategy for

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companies to create a much larger market in the long-term. As companies invest in social activities that help lift the impoverished out of the vicious circle of ingrained poverty or help children pursue their education, they also contribute to the emergence of [8] a new middle class who will be [9] prospective customers capable of purchasing their products. Considering the promising impacts of this strategy on high-populated countries such as Indian and China, reports point out that about 30 percent of the total 2.8 billion people will be able to significantly increase their income thanks to the support from these supports and join the global market in the next decade as new consumers. At a purely economic level, businesses can leverage thisstrategy to increase their brand values. Amid ever-increasing numbers of people becoming aware of social duty, doing philanthropic activities and [10] relief operations brings business the community's empathy and appreciation. This contributes in no small part to their expansion of business and penetration into the global market.

In conclusion, along with yielding profits, businesses should contribute to social responsibilities. This promises not only to boost social progress but also to bring businesses competitive advantages and help them reach their sustainable development goals.

Vocabulary

1. **Competitive advantages** : lợi thế cạnh trnah

2. **Philanthropic activities**: các hoạt động từ thiện

3. **Reciprocities**: sự có qua có lại

4. **The removal of legal barriers that impede businesses' progression**: việc dỡ bỏ các rào cản pháp lý cản trở sự phát triển của doanh nghiệp

5. **Socially-responsible businesses**: các doanh nghiệp có trách nhiệm xã hội

6. **Sustainable development goals**: mục tiêu phát triển bền vững

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7. **A sapient strategy:** một chiến lược phù hợp / thông minh

8. **A new middle class:** tầng lớp trung lưu mới

9. **Prospective customers:** khách hàng tiềm năng

10. **Relief operations** : hoạt động cứu trợ

TOPIC 11: IMPRISONMENT

Actual Test

> Prison is the common way in most countries to solve the problem of crime. However, a more effective solution is to provide people a better education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample

In response to problems of crime, there ignited a debate as to whether employing prison sentences or providing citizens with a better education brings about more benefits.

Considering the effects of imprisonment on personal and societal fronts, I advocate the first solution. On a personal scale, prison sentences buy prisoners time and [1] social isolation needed for [2] dignity rehabilitation and social reintegration. Considering the bright side of serving time, prisoners can have more time to reconsider their illegal acts after being familiar with rebellious and desperate feelings in the early time of prison sentence. In such a closed and isolated environment, they not only learn through pondering but also learn through manual tasks. Doing such manual tasks brings about calm and rest, gradually curing their distorted souls and erasing the seeds of anti-social behaviors out of their thinking. On the active impacts of social isolation on prisoners, prison sentences accelerate dignity rehabilitation and social reintegration. During serving their sentence, prisoners can avoid temptations from evil friends, thereby reducing the possibility of recidivism. Also, they have opportunities to participate in vocational courses integrated into the prison schedule. Hence, they will have working skills that function as a key to [3] social reintegration after they serve their sentence.

On a societal scale, prison sentences promote efficiency in

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deterrence and solving crime. Prison has a stronger deterrence effect than that of education. While education chooses soft and gradual approaches in order to help [4] criminals realize their misbehaviors, imprisonment immediately pushes prisoners into an unfamiliar and tough situation, acting as a strong message that forces them to be aware of their crime and attempt to gain social [5] re-recognition through their dignity rehabilitation process. More important, prison sentences send a deterrent message to those who plan for committing offenses in order to minimize their crime possibilities in the future. Also, imprisonment is a resort to those who have no chance to be reformed. To such criminals, education brings no effect; rather, a heavy [6] prison sentence delivers efficiency.

In conclusion, prison sentences not only help accelerate dignity rehabilitation and social reintegration of prisoners but also have effective impacts on deterrence and solving crime on a societal scale. These [7] add weight to my conviction that imprisonment is far more effective than providing better education in dealing with crime.

Vocabulary

1. **Social isolation:** cách ly xã hội

2. **Dignity rehabilitation**: phục hồi nhân phẩm

3. **Social reintegration:** tái hòa nhập xã hội

4. **Criminals :** tội phạm

5. **Re-recognition**: sự công nhận lại

6. **Prison sentence**: án tù

7. **To add weight to my conviction that** …: làm tăng thêm niềm tin của tôi rằng …

TOPIC 12: YOUNG PEOPLE & PUNISHMENT

Actual Test

Young people who commit crimes should be treated in the same as adults who commit crimes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample

People have various ideas about punishment options for juvenile crimes. While many people think that youths who commit crimes should be punished in the same manner as adults, I disagree with this approach considering the **[1] immaturity** in youngsters and their economic and social potential.

On the one hand, teenagers are not yet mature to fully hold accountable for their behaviors as adults do. Although children grow up and exhibit adult physical appearance, their perception may yet develop completely at this stage of life. Thus, young people have yet accumulated sufficient knowledge and life experience to thoughtfully properly estimate the impact of their actions on themselves, their families, and society. Most of the time, their unlawful commits may be a result of an **[2] impetuous emotional response** to peer pressure, a reaction under harsh circumstances, or **[3] an imitation of** something they witness from the previous generations. Therefore, these aspects need to be considered as the court decides the appropriate level of punishment for this age group. Considering **[4] economic and social returns** that **[5] young inmates** could bring if judged appropriately, additional education from **[6] reformatory schools** is far more effective compared with serving prison sentences as adult lawbreakers. At the purely economic level, reformatory schools mean to shorten their sentences, thereby reducing the national budgets allocated to operate prisons and feed prisoners. More importantly, this sapient approach can transform who should have been prisoners into **[7] prospective**

economic units generating wealth after serving their time in reformatory schools and rehabilitation programs. On the societal front, this sends a message of human rights. Judging juvenile crime under juvenile criminal law means acknowledging that a young offender can be rehabilitated and deserve a second chance to start with a clean slate. In a sense, this method is less likely [8] to backfire than the proposal of the topic does.

In conclusion, decisions on criminal punishment for young adults should be put in correlation with their [9] incomplete cognitive development and their economic and social potential. In this light, young offenders should not be treated at the same level that adult ones are.

Vocabulary

1. Immaturity : sự non nớt

2. Impetuous emotional response: cảm xúc bốc đồng

3. An imitation of ...: sự bắt chước ...

4. Economic and social returns: lợi ích kinh tế và xã hội

5. Young inmates: các tù nhân trẻ tuổi

6. Reformatory schools: trường giáo dưỡng

7. Prospective economic units generating wealth: các đơn vị kinh tế có triển vọng tạo ra của cải

8. To backfire; phản tác dụng

9. Incomplete cognitive development : sự phát triển chưa hoàn thiện về nhận thức

TOPIC 13: THE ELDERLY AND HAPPINESS

Actual Test

Some people believe that getting old is entirely bad nowadays; others think that the life of old people is much better than it was in the past. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Sample

When it comes to considering the happiness level of aging in the modern era, there is a debate as to whether it is a better or worse version compared with what it was in the past.

This essay discusses these two views and asserts my advocacy of the first argument through evaluating the irrelevance's consequences to the elderly. On the one hand, the great shifts in both technology and the medical field have improved both the physical and mental health of senior citizens. Firstly, advances in the medical field in recent decades are buying elderly opportunities to prolong their lifespan. In fact, these breakthroughs enable doctors to treat incurable diseases more effectively and economically. Admittedly, the human healthcare system is far from perfection and humans are far away from immortality; yet this system is significantly improving the health of senior citizens and buying them time and hope for curing fatal diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular conditions. Also, advances in technology increasingly reduce the loneliness of the elderly. Contrary to the last few decades when adults spent most of their time at the workplace and primarily relied on nursing homes to take care of their parents, they now can share precious time with their elderly parents as emerging digital platforms facilitate remote working. This helps further connect senior citizens with their family members, creating good memories and making their life more enjoyable and worth living. Still, aging in a fast-changing society as it is today may burden old

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people with irrelevance. To begin with, disorientation and mental conditions will be the fundamental problems of the elderly in the modern era. As the learning ability of senior citizens develops at a linear function, technological progress, in contrast, grows at an exponential curve. This means old people will soon taste the feeling that they are left behind and are marginalized. Since the need for expressing oneself is the highest of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, the elderly is more likely to suffer mental issues if they increasingly find themselves irrelevant in modern society. Besides, the ever-deepening gap among generations is worth considering. Because of such a gap, old people may find it increasingly difficult to interact with the youth as well as to strengthen family bonds. Even if emerging digital platforms allow students and laborers to study and work at home, they still live in their world minding their own business and leave almost no opportunities for the elderly to come to interact with them. Compared with living in nursing homes, this reality is far gloomier.

In conclusion, although the great shifts in both technology and the medical field grant old people improvements in physical and mental health, I believe aging in the modern era might be far gloomier as these leaps bring irrelevance which is strikingly manifested at generation gaps and disorientation.

Vocabulary

1. **The great shifts**: sự chuyển đổi lớn

2. **Incurable diseases**: bệnh nan y

3. **Immortality**: sự bất tử

4. **Senior citizens**: người cao tuổi

5. **Nursing home**: nhà dưỡng lão

5. **Emerging digital platforms**: các nền tảng số mới nổi

6. **Disorientation**: sự mất phương hướng

7. **Mental conditions**: các vấn đề tâm lý

8. **Ever-deepening gap among generations:** khoảng cách ngày càng sâu sắc

TOPIC 14: TIME FOR FAMILY

Actual Test

> People in many countries are spending less time with their families. What are the reasons and effects of this?

Sample

[1] As the 21st century unfolds, the lack of time for family is in the [2] foreground of public attention. This essay is to outline the core reasons related to the negative impacts of the modern lifestyle on this phenomenon and highlight its possible effects on the values of a family.

On the core reason for this problem, the negative impacts of the modern lifestyle are [3] worth considering. Of various factors worsening family bonds, pressure from the workplace is the most concerning one. This is because modern people have to increase their income [4] to afford the monthly bills. This is especially true with regard to the fact that [5] family's expenses are skyrocketing in recent years. Hence, breadwinners must stay longer in the workplace. Even worse, they are sometimes forced [6] to take in second jobs to ensure income. Also, the heavy dependence on high-tech devices significantly cuts down the time needed for one's children and family. In fact, technology has been woven into the fabric of human society, changing the way people interact with each other and the way they entertain. As a result, today's people tend [7] to focus on virtual connections rather than on traditional bonds. Lack of time for one's children and partner erodes family values. This can lead to misunderstandings among family members. Such misunderstandings [8] deepen the gap among them, especially between the young and the elderly. Hence, they may share no joint purposes, no emotional interactions, and no [9] experience passing from generation to generation. In the worst-case

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scenario, this can [10] nourish the seed of conflicts within a family that cannot be solved by just conversations. This also increases their children's possibility to commit crimes in the future. Without the appropriate care from parents, children can [11] grow up exposing toxic friends and imitating behaviors against society. As a result, they might be more apt to fall prey to manipulators who could [12] drive them to commit crimes.

In conclusion, the core reasons for this phenomenon take their roots from the modern lifestyle and the remarkable effects of it are clearly shown in the erosion of family values.

Vocabulary

1. As the 21st century unfolds: Khi bước vào thế kỷ 21

2. To be in the foreground of public attention: nhận được nhiều sự quan tâm từ dư luận

3. To be worth considering: đáng để cân nhắc

4. To afford the monthly bills: trang trải hóa đơn hang tháng

5. Family's expenses are skyrocketing: chí phí gia đình đang tang vot

6. To take in second jobs: nhận những công việc làm thêm

7. To focus on virtual connections rather than on traditional bonds: tập trung vào các tương tác ảo hơn là các mối quan hệ truyền thống

8. To deepen the gap among … : làm gia tăng khoảng cách giữa …

9. Experience passing from generation to generation: các kinh nghiệm truyền từ đời này sang đời khác

10. Nourish the seed of conflicts within a family: nuôi dưỡng mầm mống của những xung đột trong một gia đình

11. **Grow up exposing toxic friends and imitating behaviors against society:** lớn lên tiếp xúc với những người bạn độc hại và bắt chước những hành vi chống đối xã hội

12. **To drive one to commit crimes**: khiến ai đó phạm tội

TOPIC 15: MASS EXTINCTION

Actual Test

The animal species are becoming extinct due to human activities on land and in sea.What are the reasons and solutions?

Sample

Anthropogenic activities are proven a driver accelerating the extinction of animals in recent years. This essay simultaneously outlines the impacts of human poaching and overfishing on this phenomenon and proposes solutions related to the government to rein in its potential consequences.

The main reason for this new mass extinction takes its root from poaching and overfishing. Of various factors pushing the animals to the brink of extinction, ever- increasing poaching activities are accelerating this process to an unprecedented degree. The reason for this is the growing demands for endangered species of the rich in Asia such as elephant's tusk and rhinoceros' horn. Therefore, according to the supply-demand relationship, it will skyrocket the number of poachers and corrupted wild rangers involved in wild animal trafficking and poaching. Also, human overfishing significantly exacerbates the current mass extinction. In fact, fishing industries are excessively exploiting sea resources to a degree that is beyond the ocean's regeneration. As a result, such activities damaged marine life, disrupted the food chain, and pushed marine animals to the brink of extinction. Solutions from the public sector are essential to reining in this phenomenon. To deal with ever-increasing poaching activities, the government should enact bills aimed to protect wild animals. This legal framework will strictly punish poachers and the customers involved in animal trafficking and poaching, Simultaneously, such bills should aim to improve the living standards of wild rangers and involve them in

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legal economic activities related to nature such as ecotourism in order to prevent them from corruption. To deal with overfishing, the government also becomes a party to build an effective roadmap of exploiting sea resources. This roadmap first includes the control of annual catches of fish in order to ensure the regeneration of the ocean. Besides, the government also prohibits fishing methods that damage marine life, especially the ones that destroy the coral reefs and change the pH level of seawater, which in turn leads marine life to massextinction.

In conclusion, poaching and overfishing are the main drivers that push an ever-increasing number of animals to the brink of extinction. Of possible solutions for this phenomenon, those from the government are expected to tackle this phenomenon most effectively.

Vocabulary

1. Anthropogenic activities: các hoạt động của con người

2. A driver accelerating the extinction of animals: nguyên nhân thúc đẩy sự tuyệt chủng của các loài động vật

3. Overfishing: đánh bắt cá quá mức

4. To rein in: kiểm soát / kiềm chế

5. To takes one's root from: bắt nguồn từ

6. To push the animals to the brink of extinction: đẩy các loài động vật đến bờ vực tuyệt chủng

7. The supply-demand relationship: mối quan hệ cung-cầu

8. Corrupted wild rangers: các kiểm lâm biến chất

9. Wild animal trafficking: buôn bán động vật hoang dã trái phép

10. To excessively exploit sea resources to a degree that is beyond the ocean's regeneration: khai thác quá mức tài nguyên biển ở mức độ vượt quá khả năng tái tạo của đại dương

11. **Legal framework:** khung pháp lý

12. **Ecotourism**: du lịch sinh thái

13. **To damage marine life** : làm tổn hại sự sống dưới biển

14. **The control of annual catches of fish:** kiểm soát sản lượng đánh bắt cá hàng năm

15. **The coral reefs:** các rạn san hô

TOPIC 16: THE YOUTH AND HAPPINESS

Actual Test

In some countries, young people are richer, safer and healthier than ever before, however, they are less happy. What are the reasons and what can be done to deal with the problem?

Sample

As the 21st century unfolds, while the standards of living in some c countries has significantly increased, bring the youth far richer, safer, and healthier life, some of them cannot feel their happiness completely. This essay is to explain why a fast-paced society is responsible for this phenomenon and propose possible solutions revolving around [1] interventions from schools and parents.

Despite enjoying ever-improved standards of living, the young generation feels their sense of happiness reduced due to the impacts of [2] the fast-paced society. First, [3] heavy academic load, result of this society, is excessively consuming their leisure time. This is aimed to prepare them for the [4] hyper-competitive job market in the future, both in terms of knowledge and stamina. Under such pressures, what the young generation gain back are usually [5] psychological disorders such as anxiety, insomnia, and headaches instead of a sense of happiness. Also, neglect from family, an inevitable consequence of a fast-paced society, is undermining their happiness. The reason is an ever-increasing number of parents are spending their time searching for [6] career promotions rather than bonding with their own children, saying to provide their family a far wealthier and safer life. However, this is backfiring and bringing children but weakened family bonds and homes without the presence of parents. Interventions from parents and schools are expected to partly solve this problem. To schools, educators should reform the [7] curriculum in a manner that could

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bring students a learning-relaxing balance. This reform requires far more recreational and outdoor activities such as music, sports, picnics [8] integrated into the curriculum as well as far more effective [9] pedagogical practices that could shorten the time required for learning compulsory subjects without affecting the efficiency. In tandem, parents should further engage in children's [10] upbringing rather than devoting much of their time to career. Scientifically, time spent on the family is proven to create strong bonds among family members and enhance the interaction between them. As long as the youth could feel loved and comprehended, they can enjoy the taste of happiness.

In conclusion, heavy academic load and neglect from family, inevitable results of a fast-paced society, partly reduce the sense of happiness in the youth, [11] albeit their high standards of living. Interventions from schools in reforming curriculum and from parents in spending more time on their family are expected to tackle this problem.

Vocabulary

1. Interventions from schools and parents: những can thiệp từ nhà trường và phụ huynh

2. The fast-paced society : xã hội có nhịp độ nhanh

3. Heavy academic load: chương trình học nặng nề

4. Hyper-competitive job market : môi trường việc làm siêu cạnh tranh

5. Psychological disorders: những rối loạn tâm lý

6. Career promotions: sự thăng tiến trong sự nghiệp

7. Curriculum: chương trình học

8. To be integrated into the curriculum: được kết hợp/nhúng vòa chương trình học

9. **Pedagogical practices:** các phương pháp sư phạm

10. **Upbringing** : việc nuôi dạy

11. **Albei**t: mặc dù

TOPIC 17: LEADERSHIP: FEMALE vs MALE

Actual Test

In the past, many male leaders have led our society to conflicts and violence. Theworld would be better governed and more peaceful if it was ruled by women. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Sample

Of the diverse and fascinating challenges we face today, the most intense and important is to choose appropriate leaders who are able to bring [1] **peace and stability**. While a part of people blames male leaders for social unrest and advocates female leadership, I think conflicts and violence derive from far more complex reasons and require [2] **a radical solution** rather than revolving around gender problems alone.

On the one hand, conflicts and violence take their roots from [3] **human nature** and their [4] **development progress**. Biologically, [5] **humans are born evil** regardless of their gender. The explanation for this is the existence of R-complex or so-called reptilian core that conducts a set of behaviors such as aggression, territorial disputes, and social hierarchies. Under certain circumstances, this [6] **primitive brain inherited from reptilian ancestors** drives individuals to conflict with each other, trigger violence, or even murder. To the leaders who hold power, the consequences are far more catastrophic. On the socialfront, human [7] **social instruments** did actually lay the framework for discord andviolence. The social instruments including religions, politics, and economy that [8] **forged our civilizations** also **exacerbated the discords and deepened the gaps among humans**. This is strikingly reflected in countless dreadful wars due to the momentary anger of religious leaders, [9] **differences among political ideologies**, or simply the greed derived from economic interests. [10] **To set the scene for**

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peace and prosperity, leaders' virtues and vision, rather than genders, must be [11] **the top priority**. An appropriate leader must [12] **consider great opportunities and potential perils through the lens of morality**, thereby implementing policies in a manner that improves the state of the world. This is especially true with regard to [13] **an ever-changing world** in which we are living today. Furthermore, [14] **the ability of overarching vision** is a prerequisite to the new generation of leaders. In a tech-driven society, leaders have to consider policies and development strategies through [15] **the multi- dimensional** views because of the far-reaching effects of technology on our society and the ecosystem. For example, they have to put AI technology under control to avoid its underlying threats without eradicating its potentials in improving our life. This challenge cannot be solved by any single expertise; rather it relies more on the overarching vision of leaders who could leverage various forces of the society to serve a shared purpose.

In conclusion, I keep a strong stand on the idea that war and conflict take their roots from a set of complex factors one of which is gender. Building a more peaceful and prosperous world significantly relies on leaders' virtues and vision.

Vocabulary

1. **Peace and stability:** hòa bình và ổn định

2. **a radical solution:** một giải pháp căn cơ

3. **human nature** : bản chất của con người

4. **development progress**: tiến trình phát triển

5. **humans are born evil:** con người sinh ra đã độc ác

6. **primitive brain inherited from reptilian ancestors:** bộ não nguyên thủy thừa hưởng từ tổ tiên bò sát

7. **social instruments:** các công cụ xã hội

8. **to forge our civilizations** : xây dựng nên nền văn minh của chúng ta

9. **exacerbate the discords and deepen the gaps among** humans: làm trầm trọng thêm những bất hòa và đào sâu khoảng cách giữa người với người

10. **differences among political ideologies:** những khác biệt ý thức hệ

11. **To set the scene for peace and prosperity:** mở đường cho hòa bình và thịnh vượng

12. **the top priority:** ưu tiên hàng đầu

13. **consider great opportunities and potential perils through the lens of morality:** xem xét những cơ hội lớn lao và những nguy cơ tiềm ẩn thông qua lăng kính đạo đức

14. **an ever-changing world** : một thế giới luôn thay đổi

15. **the ability of overarching vision:** khả năng nhìn xa trông rộng

16. **through the multi-dimensional views:** thông qua những góc nhìn đa chiều

TOPIC 18: INTERSTELLAR MESSAGES

Actual Test

Some people think scientists should send messages into space to communicate withother life forms while others think it is dangerous. Discuss both views and give yourown opinion.

Sample

Amid rising technology, some advocate the efforts of scientists to send an [1] **interstellarmessage to extraterrestrial life forms** while others doubt the [2] **potential risks** of thesescientific activities. This essay simultaneously outlines the prospects and possibleconsequences of this scientific tendency and asserts my optimism about promisingprospects it could bring.

The underlying dangers of this tendency revolve around the [3] **squander** andanmthropogenic factors. Efforts to communicate with extraterrestrial life forms canmsquander natural and human resources on uncertain goals. This is primarily due to themvastness of the cosmos in which the interstellar distance usually ranges from several light-years to thousands of ones. Hence, even if [4] **extraterrestrial civilizations** really exist, it took humans an almost-infinite time to communicate with them. In this light, prioritizing interstellar communication over solving environmental issues on Earth can be labeled reckless moves. Contrary to the common belief, sending messages to extraterrestrial life forms is not dangerous due to the risk of far more superior races invading; instead, potential dangers take their roots from the [5] **anthropogenic factors** aimed to materialize this. For example, tech giants can monopoly advanced technologies to manipulate the progress of humankind in a manner that benefits them. This is especially worrying with regard to information and communication fields. Still, efforts to send interstellar messages would

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really mean for human progress. To begin with, such projects would accelerate the progress of the required technologies, which will finally be [6] **popularized and commercialized to serve civil purposes**. This is once starkly exemplified in the Space Race between the US and USSR whose results were to promote computer science, generate advanced materials used for hardware technology, and speed up the birth of the internet. This time, the observers also expect the same thing to happen in telecommunication fields as SpaceX's Starlink project is on momentum to provide satellite internet access worldwide. More importantly, these projects have the potential [7] **to radically change** the way we think, act, and imagine in a manner that promotes peace and prosperity globally. Since interstellar communication requires [8] **joint endeavors from nations and cooperation between private-public sectors**, it could enhance global collaboration through technology exchanges and the forming of [9] **technological hubs** run by scientists from various countries and colors. This could finally strengthen the notion of a united race of humankind, thereby paving the way for long-term, human-centered, [11] **and environmentally-friendly goals**. This is especially important amid ever-worsening environmental issues and ever-escalating conflicts among nations.

In conclusion, there exist both prospects and potential dangers in communicating with extraterrestrial life forms by sending interstellar messages. Yet, I am optimistic about its promising effects on human progress, especially on the way humans accelerate advanced technologies and think about each other as a united community.

Vocabulary

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1. **an interstellar message to extraterrestrial life forms:** thông điệp liên sao tới các dạng sống ngoài Trái Đất

2. **potential risks** = underlying dangers : rủi ro / nguy cơ tiềm ẩn

3. **squander:** sự lãng phí

4. **extraterrestrial civilizations**: những nền văn minh ngoài Trái Đất

5. **anthropogenic factors:** các yếu tố liên quan đến con người

6. almost-infinite time = thời gian gần như vô tận

7.**To be popularized and commercialized to serve civil** purposes : được phổ biến và thương mại hóa để phục vụ các mục đích dân dụng

8. **To radically change:** thay đổi tận gốc

9. **joint endeavors from nations and cooperation between private-public sectors:** nỗ lực chung từ các quốc gia và sự hợp tác giữa các khu vực công-tư

10.**technological hubs:** các trung tâm công nghệ

11 .**long-term, human-centered, and environmentally-friendly goals:** các mục tiêu dài hạn, lấy con người làm trung tâm và thân thiện với môi trường

TOPIC 19: MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

Actual Test

In most of the countries, multinational companies and their products are becoming more and more important. This trend is seriously damaging our quality of life. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Sample

Amid ever-increasing importance of multinational companies and their products, there emerge concerns about its negative impacts on the quality of life. Even though I share the same concerns with these skeptics, I am [1] optimistic about the prospect this trend could bring.

Multinational companies are [2] underlying threats to host countries.
Firstly, these companies [3] allegedly degrade the local environment. They do this by shifting banned technologies due to environmental concerns in their country to developing countries where they [4] set their factories and assembly lines in the name of technological transfer. These technologies simultaneously damage the laborers' health directly and degrade local inhabitants' living conditions through air pollution, water poisoned with heavy metals, and agricultural lands lost. In return, multinational companies can maximize their profits and [5] avoid paying high environmental duties. Also, multinational companies damage the economy of host countries. In a sense, [6] deep-pocketed multinational companies suffocate local small enterprises, thereby [7] eliminating entrepreneurship in these countries. From this view, these companies steal opportunities to start-up the local young generation and take away the [8] economic potentials of host countries. Still, multinational companies are among the factors greatly increasing people's standards of living through

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globalization. In fact, these companies have hastened the products exchanged and taxes reduced among nations, known as globalization, also vastly reduced the friction with which people, capital, and information moved across national borders. The results of this trend are to form manufacturing hubs in developing countries that create jobs for local people and to involve them in [9] **a global network of consumerism**. This is strikingly evident in the case of Apple and Samsung, the multinational companies that set their factories in Vietnam and other Asian countries. These companies simultaneously solve unemployment by [10] **employing a significant number of local workers**, help them escape poverty, and pay them enough to consume products. Thispractice creates an ever-enlarging production-consumption loop that [12] **sizes up the economic pie**, uplifts the standards of living, and distributes opportunities to earn wealth to people.

In conclusion, despite the negative impacts of multinational companies on the environment and economic potential of the host countries, they are [13] **truly among the most powerful engines fueling globalization**, which eventually distributes prosperity to people worldwide.

Vocabulary

1. **To be optimistic about:** Lạc quan về

2. **underlying threat:** mối đe dọa tiềm ẩn

3. **To allegedly degrade the local environment:** bị cáo buộc làm suy thoái môi trường địa phương

4. **to set their factories and assembly lines:** đặt nhà máy và dây chuyền lắp ráp

5. **in the name of technological transfer:** dưới danh nghĩa chuyển giao công nghệ

6. **to avoid paying high environmental duties:** tránh phải trả thuế môi trường cao

7. **deep-pocketed multinational companies:** các công ty đa quốc gia có vốn lớn

8. **to eliminate entrepreneurship:** triệt tiêu tinh thần khởi nghiệp

9. **economic potentials:** tiềm năng kinh tế

10. **To involve them in a global network of consumerism:** thu hút họ tham gia vào mạng lưới tiêu dùng toàn cầu

11. **employ a significant number of local workers:** sử dụng một số lượng đáng kể lao động địa phương

12 . **to sizes up the economic pie:** mở rộng miếng bánh kinh tế

13. **To truly among the most powerful engines fueling globalization:** thực sự là một trong những động cơ mạnh mẽ nhất thúc đẩy toàn cầu hóa