



## CHÍNH PHỦ

**Modern societies need specialists in certain fields, but not others. Some people, therefore, think that governments should pay university fees for students who study subjects that are needed by society. Those who choose to study less relevant subjects should not receive the government funding.**

**Would the advantages of such an educational policy outweigh the disadvantages?**

In every country, there are fashions among students about which subjects are the best to the study at university. Sometimes the popularity of a subject is determined by how much money a graduate could **subsequently** earn in that field. Or subjects that are perceived as relatively ‘easy’ may also become popular, in spite of later difficulties of finding appropriate employment. It is up to governments to give **incentives** to students to choose subjects that match the needs of their society.

Obviously one way to do this would be for the government to pay the fees of those choosing such subjects. The advantage would certainly be that higher number of students would enroll and would later fill the employment gaps. However, the disadvantages of such a policy would be considerable. For example, the students attracted by the funding may not have any real interest in or **aptitude** for that subject. Such students may **drop out** before graduation or after working only a short time in a related job. Furthermore, funding one group of students but not other would **penalize** those with a genuine interest and ability for another field. Such **discrimination** would certainly affect the whole of higher education of the country, and students would develop very negative attitudes towards going to university altogether. This would be very **counter-productive** for any country. In conclusion, I think there are many other incentives for students that could be considered, such as making courses more interesting to take, or the job rewards greater after graduation. The education policy proposed above, however, would certainly have more long-term disadvantages than benefits for society. **Các cụm từ cần nhớ**



- subsequently(adv): về sau
- incentives(n): những hỗ trợ, thưởng (thường là về tài chính)
- aptitude(n): năng khiếu
- drop out(phrv): bỏ học
- penalize(v): đưa ai vào tình thế khó khăn
- discrimination(n): sự phân biệt đối xử
- counter-productive(adj): phản tác dụng

**Many people prefer to watch foreign films rather than locally produced films. Why could this be?**

**Should governments give more financial support to local film industries?**

It is true that foreign films are more popular in many countries than **domestically produced films**. There could be several reasons why this is the case, and I believe that governments should promote local film-making by subsidising the industry. There are various reasons why many people find foreign films more enjoyable than the films produced in their own countries. Firstly, the **established film industries** in certain countries have huge budgets for action, special effects and to shoot scenes in spectacular locations. Hollywood **blockbusters** like ‘Avatar’ or the James Bond films are examples of such productions, and their global appeal is undeniable. Another reason why these **big-budget films** are so successful is that they often star the most famous actors and actresses, and they are made by the most **accomplished** producers and directors. The poor quality, **low-budget filmmaking** in many countries suffers in comparison.

In my view, governments should support local film industries financially. In every country, there may be talented amateur film-makers who just need to be given the opportunity to prove themselves. To compete with big-budget productions from overseas,



these people need money to pay for film crews, actors and a host of other costs related to producing high-quality films. If governments did help with these costs, they would see an increase in employment in the film industry, income from film sales, and perhaps even a rise in tourist numbers. New Zealand, for example, has seen an increase in tourism related to the 'Lord of the Rings' films, which were partly funded by government subsidies.

In conclusion, I believe that increased financial support could help to raise the quality of locally made films and allow them to compete with the foreign productions that currently **dominate** the market.

**(294 words)**

#### **Các cụm từ cần nhớ**

- domestically produced films: phim sản xuất trong nước
- established film industries: ngành công nghiệp sản xuất phim lâu đời và có tiếng tăm
- blockbusters: phim bom tấn
- big-budget films: những bộ phim có kinh phí sản xuất lớn
- accomplished(adj): nổi tiếng, thành công
- low-budget filmmaking: sản xuất phim với kinh phí thấp
- dominate(v): thống trị