



GIÁO DỤC

In many countries, schoolchildren are required to wear school uniforms. Do you think this should be enforced in all schools?

In many countries, pupils are required to wear uniforms when attending school, and I believe this is something that should be enforced for the following reasons. Primarily, students, especially those in their teenagers years, are **under pressure** both academically and socially; insisting on a **standardised uniform** within the school **alleviates** some of this as it means that the student does not have to worry about whether their peers think that they are dressed well or in the latest fashions.

This has the added advantage for those from **lower income families** who may simply not be able to afford the clothes worn by those from more affluent families. Not only does it remove the social pressure, but wearing a school uniform also has a psychological advantage, as the student is dressed in the mode of **attire** used for study. Much like wearing a suit and tie may signal going to work for many people, wearing a school uniform prepares the child for the day of learning.

However, this perhaps works best for younger students. By age 16 or 17, it may be appropriate for the student to wear more casual clothing when they reach their later teens, as the idea of 'conforming' by wearing a uniform could **discourage** the student from pursuing further education and this is often the time in which young adults are looking to **establish their own clear identity**. It is at this point that it may be more productive to allow more relaxed clothing such as jeans.

In conclusion, although a school uniform does have advantages at certain stages of a student's academic career, there is also a time when the enforcement of a standardised set of clothing may be counterproductive.

(282 words)

Các cụm từ cần nhớ



- be under pressure: dưới áp lực
- standardised uniform: đồng phục tiêu chuẩn
- alleviate(v): xoa dịu, làm giảm nhẹ
- lower income families: những gia đình có thu nhập thấp hơn
- attire(n): bộ trang phục
- discourage(v): làm nản lòng
- establish one's identity: hình thành sự khác biệt hay bản sắc cá nhân

Some people believe that studying at university or college is the best route to a successful career, while others believe that it is better to get a job straight after school. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

When they finish school, teenagers **face the dilemma** of whether to get a job or continue their education. While there are some benefits to getting a job straight after school, I would argue that it is better to go to college or university. The option to start work straight after school is attractive for several reasons. Many young people want to start earning money as soon as possible. In this way, they can become independent, and they will be able to afford their own house or start a family. In terms of their career, young people who decide to find work, rather than continue their studies, may progress more quickly. They will have the chance to **gain real experience** and learn practical skills related to their chosen profession. This may lead to promotions and a successful career. On the other hand, I believe that it is more beneficial for students to continue their studies. Firstly, **academic qualifications** are required in many professions. For example, it is impossible to become a doctor, teacher or lawyer without having the relevant degree. As a result, university graduates have access to more and better job opportunities, and they tend to earn higher salaries than those with fewer qualifications. Secondly, the job market is becoming increasingly competitive, and sometimes there are hundreds of applicants for one position in a company. Young people who do not have qualifications from a university or college will not be able to compete.

For the reasons mentioned above, it seems to me that students are more likely to be successful in their careers if they continue their studies beyond school level. (271 Words) Band 9



Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- face the dilemma: đối mặt với tiền thoái lưỡng nan
- gain real experience: có được kinh nghiệm thực tế
- academic qualifications: bằng cấp

Universities should accept equal numbers of male and female students in every subject. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is believed that men and women should have the same educational opportunities. However, I do not agree with the idea of accepting equal proportions of each gender in every university subject. This essay will explain the reasons why admitting equal numbers of male and female students in every major is **impractical**.

First, having the same number of men and women on all degree courses is simply unrealistic. Student numbers on any course depend on the applications that the institution receives. If a university decided to **fill courses** with equal numbers of males and females, it would need enough applicants of each gender. In reality, many courses are more popular with one gender than the other, and it would not be practical to aim for equal proportions. For example, nursing courses tend to attract more female applicants, and it would be difficult to fill these courses if fifty percent of the places needed to go to males.

Apart from the practical concerns expressed above, I also believe that it would be unfair to **base** admission to university courses on gender. Universities should continue to select the best candidates for each course according to their qualifications. In this way, both men and women have the same opportunities, and applicants know that they will be successful if they work hard to achieve good grades at school. If a female student is the best candidate for a place on a course, it would be wrong to reject her in favour of a male student with lower grades or fewer qualifications.



In conclusion, the selection of university students should be based on **merit**, and it would be both impractical and unfair to change to a selection procedure based on gender.

(265 Words) Band 9

Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- impractical(adj): không thực tiễn
- fill courses: lấp đầy các khoá học
- base sth on sth: dùng cái gì để làm nền tảng cho cái gì
- merit(n): sự xứng đáng (vì khả năng hoặc thành tích tốt)

Driving a car is a valuable skill and should therefore be taught in schools. Do you agree or disagree?

There are many important life skills such as the ability to operate a vehicle that are developed both through childhood and early adulthood, but teaching these should not necessarily be left to education departments, as will now be argued. The **principal provider of knowledge** to a child should be the parent, and although more academic subjects such as science and languages should be left to professionals, abilities like driving and swimming are best taught by parents, at least initially. If the parent feels they are not **suited to** the task, or the law in that country does not allow parents to teach their children to drive, then a driving instructor should be sought, not a school. In addition, it could be argued that although operating a car is a useful skill, it is not essential and should be something that each individual decides rather than being a **compulsory** part of their education. Other subjects which provide a more **rounded education** should be **emphasised**, as this will allow the student to be able to find a position of employment more easily once they graduate from school or further studies. However, an argument could be made that the ability to drive could be required in an emergency situation, and therefore should be taught. Yet situations where this would actually be required would be rare, and less valuable than other skills such as first aid.



To conclude, it would be better for schools to focus on **academic topics**, leaving the parents or the student to decide when and how to learn other skills like driving.

(261 words)

Các cụm từ cần nhớ

- principal provider of knowledge: người truyền đạt kiến thức chính be suited to: phù hợp với
- compulsory(adj): bắt buộc
- rounded education: nền giáo dục toàn diện
- emphasise(v): nhấn mạnh
- academic topics: các chuyên đề học thuật

Some people believe that governments should provide free education for all citizens, from primary school to university. Others believe that individuals should pay for their own education. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Education is an essential foundation for individual and societal development. However, there is an ongoing debate about who should bear the financial responsibility for education. Some argue that governments should provide free education for all citizens, while others believe that individuals should pay for their own education. This essay will examine both perspectives and present my own opinion on the matter.

Proponents of free education highlight several compelling arguments. Firstly, they emphasize that education is a fundamental human right, and access to quality education should not be determined by one's financial means. Free education ensures that all individuals, regardless of their socioeconomic background, have the opportunity to develop their full potential and contribute meaningfully to society.



Secondly, advocates of free education point to its positive economic impact. An educated workforce is essential for economic growth and innovation. By providing free education, governments can invest in their citizens' human capital, leading to a more productive and prosperous nation.

Supporters of individual-funded education argue that it promotes greater accountability and efficiency. When individuals pay for their education, they are more likely to take their studies seriously and make the most of the learning opportunities available. This can lead to higher academic achievement and better-prepared graduates. Furthermore, proponents of this approach believe that it can help to alleviate financial burdens on governments. By shifting the cost of education to individuals, governments can free up resources to be allocated to other essential services such as healthcare and infrastructure.

In conclusion, the debate over who should fund education is complex and multifaceted. There are strong arguments to be made on both sides of the issue. Ultimately, the most effective approach is likely to involve a combination of government funding and individual contributions. By finding the right balance, we can ensure that all individuals have access to quality education while promoting accountability and efficiency in the education system.