

EDITION
2020

Version
1



pdfenglish

A Collection of 120+ Essays of Different Topics

IELTS ESSAYS FROM EXAMINERS

Task 2

COLLECTED BY

DAVID KOWIE

Contents

Foreword..... 7

Simon-ielts 8

1. Festivals..... 9

2. Extreme sports 10

3. Responsibilities of businesses..... 11

4. Climate change..... 12

5. Online news 13

6. Crimes 14

7. Old and New..... 15

8. Wild animals..... 16

9. Child Education 17

10. Celebrities 18

11. Job and Money..... 19

12. Hobbies 20

13. Hobbies – trends or not 21

14. Historical sites 22

15. Unpaid work..... 23

16. Communities 24

17. Male versus Female in Unis 25

18. Cultures and Advances..... 26

19. Advertising 27

20. History & Literature 28

21. Parental care 29

22. Salaries 30

23. Economic goals versus other goals..... 31

24. Minority Languages..... 32

25. University students 33

26. Punishments to drivers 34

27. People’s relationships 35

28. Financial support to artists 36

29.	Animal testing	37
30.	Higher education versus work	38
31.	Museums.....	39
32.	Living alone	40
33.	Living alone or in small families	41
34.	Video games.....	42
35.	Credit cards	43
36.	Online courses.....	44
37.	Life expectancy	45
38.	Environmental problems	46
39.	Foreign films.....	47
40.	Parental roles	48
41.	Happiness.....	49
42.	Economic progress.....	50
43.	The roles of music.....	51
44.	Technology versus people’s interaction	52
45.	Career path	53
46.	Equality	54
47.	Genetic engineering.....	55
48.	Choices	56
49.	Artificial Intelligence	57
50.	True power of advertising.....	58
	HowtodoIELTS.com.....	59
51.	Work-life balance.....	60
52.	Choices	61
53.	Population & Young People	62
54.	Foreign languages	63
55.	Sporting events	64
56.	Traffic and housing.....	65
57.	Museums and galleries 1	66
58.	Museums and galleries 2	67

59.	Literature	68
60.	Buildings	69
61.	Plastic bags	70
62.	Big cities	71
63.	Online meetings	72
64.	Leadership	73
65.	Climate change	74
66.	History versus science	75
67.	Agriculture versus hunger	77
68.	Newspaper versus the Internet	79
69.	Age for driving	80
70.	Fast public transport	81
71.	Sharing information	82
72.	Situation acceptance	83
73.	Environmental Problems	84
74.	Self-employed versus company	85
75.	Music	86
76.	Responsibility for health	87
77.	Police and crime rates	89
78.	Young people leaving home	90
79.	Throwaway society	91
80.	Smoking	92
81.	Housing for the poor	93
82.	Studying abroad	94
83.	Changing jobs	95
84.	Animal testing	96
85.	Ideal society	97
86.	Prison versus Education	98
87.	Internet for culture learning	99
88.	Stress	100
89.	Advertising - influences	101

90.	Choices for children	102
91.	Hunger.....	103
92.	Academic versus practical.....	104
93.	Recycling	105
94.	Shopping malls versus sports facilities.....	106
95.	Children being less active.....	107
96.	Filmmaking.....	108
97.	Buying cars	109
98.	Gyms	110
Cambridge IELTS.....		111
99.	Happiness.....	112
100.	Student behavior.....	113
101.	Gap year	114
102.	Personalities.....	115
103.	Sport stars	116
104.	Changes.....	117
105.	Nature or Nurture	118
106.	Parents vs schools.....	119
107.	Petrol price.....	120
108.	Foreign languages	121
109.	Public health	122
110.	Child punishment.....	123
111.	Cultural homogeneity	124
Pauline Cullen.....		125
112.	Recycling 1	126
113.	Recycling 2	127
114.	Recycling 3	128
115.	Jobs & Skills.....	129
116.	Crime rates 1.....	130
117.	Crime rates 2.....	131
118.	The media	132

119.	Free education and healthcare	133
120.	Obesity	134
121.	Alternative energy	135
122.	Tourism	136
Macmillan.....		137
123.	Traffic congestion.....	138
124.	Globalisation and Cities	139
125.	Technology as a Study Tool.....	140
126.	Worsened Environment.....	141
127.	Experience versus Knowledge.....	142
128.	Old Buildings versus New Buildings	143
129.	Soft Skills	144
130.	Technology in Arts	145
131.	Business Responsibilities.....	146
132.	Science versus computer technology	147
133.	Budget for healthcare	148
134.	Aging poulation	149
135.	Salary and job satisfaction	150
136.	dependency on technology.....	151
137.	Preserving cultures	152

Foreword

Nghiên cứu bài mẫu IELTS là một nhu cầu không thể thiếu của những sĩ tử tham gia kì thi này. Thị trường bài mẫu hiện nay khá rộng lớn với nhiều tài liệu sách, bài viết mẫu trên mạng. Tuy đa dạng là thế, nhưng người học IELTS cũng không khỏi bối rối vì độ tin cậy và tính chuẩn mực về ngôn ngữ của các bài viết trên mạng, bài nào cũng tự xem là “chuẩn” hay “band 8+”.

Nhằm mang đến người học IELTS những bài mẫu chuẩn mực nhất từ các nguồn chuẩn nhất, đội ngũ “Luyện viết IELTS Writing 9.0+” đã cho ra mắt tập tài liệu “Essay From Examiners” này. Sách là sự tổng hợp bài mẫu đến từ các nguồn chính:

- Thầy Simon
- HowtodoIELTS.com (Ex-examiners)
- Cambridge IELTS
- Cô Pauline Cullen
- Bài mẫu từ sách của nhà xuất bản Macmillan (Ready for IELTS 2nd Edition, Improve your Skills Writing for IELTS)

Hi vọng quyển sách này sẽ giúp đỡ được các bạn phần nào trong con đường tiến đến một band điểm cao trong kì thi IELTS Writing.

Thân ái,

David Kowie

Simon-ielts

1. Festivals

Most people have forgotten the meaning behind traditional or religious festivals; during festival periods, people nowadays only want to enjoy themselves.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion?

Some people argue that we no longer remember the original meaning of festivals, and that most of us treat them as opportunities to have fun. While I agree that enjoyment seems to be the priority during festival times, I do not agree that people have forgotten what these festivals mean.

On the one hand, religious and traditional festivals have certainly become times for celebration. In the UK, Christmas is a good example of a festival period when people are most concerned with shopping, giving and receiving presents, decorating their homes and enjoying traditional meals with their families. Most people look forward to Christmas as a holiday period, rather than a time to practise religion. Similar behaviour can be seen during non-religious festivals, such as Bonfire Night. People associate this occasion with making fires, watching firework displays, and perhaps going to large events in local parks; in other words, enjoyment is people's primary goal.

However, I disagree with the idea that the underlying meaning of such festivals has been forgotten. In UK primary schools, children learn in detail about the religious reasons for celebrating Christmas, Easter and a variety of festivals in other religions. For example, in late December, children sing Christmas songs which have a religious content, and they may even perform nativity plays telling the story of Jesus' birth. Families also play a role in passing knowledge of religious festivals' deeper significance on to the next generation. The same is true for festivals that have a historical background, such as Bonfire Night or Halloween, in the sense that people generally learn the stories behind these occasions at an early age.

In conclusion, although people mainly want to enjoy themselves during festivals, I believe that they are still aware of the reasons for these celebrations.

2. Extreme sports

Extreme sports such as sky diving and skiing are very dangerous and should be banned.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

In recent years, extreme sports have become increasingly popular, and some people argue that governments should prohibit them. I completely disagree with the idea that these sports are too dangerous, and I therefore believe that they should not be banned.

In my opinion, so-called extreme sports are not as dangerous as many people think. All sports involve some element of risk, and there should always be clear regulations and safety procedures to reduce the possibility of accidents. People who take part in extreme sports are usually required to undergo appropriate training so that the dangers are minimised. For example, anyone who wants to try skydiving will need to sign up for lessons with a registered club, and beginners are not allowed to dive solo; they must be accompanied by an experienced professional. Finally, the protective equipment and technology used in sports from motor racing to mountain climbing is constantly improving safety.

While I support regulations and safety measures, I believe that it would be wrong, and almost impossible, to ban extreme sports. In the first place, we should all be free to decide how we spend our leisure time; as long as we understand the risks, I do not believe that politicians should stop us from enjoying ourselves. However, an even stronger argument against such a ban would be the difficulty of enforcing it. Many of the most risky sports, like base jumping or big wave surfing, are practised far away from the reach of any authorities. I cannot imagine the police being called to stop people from parachuting off a mountain face or surfing on an isolated beach.

In conclusion, I would argue that people should be free to enjoy extreme sports as long as they understand the risks and take the appropriate precautions.

3. Responsibilities of businesses

As well as making money, businesses also have social responsibilities.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Businesses have always sought to make a profit, but it is becoming increasingly common to hear people talk about the social obligations that companies have. I completely agree with the idea that businesses should do more for society than simply make money.

On the one hand, I accept that businesses must make money in order to survive in a competitive world. It seems logical that the priority of any company should be to cover its running costs, such as employees' wages and payments for buildings and utilities. On top of these costs, companies also need to invest in improvements and innovations if they wish to remain successful. If a company is unable to pay its bills or meet the changing needs of customers, any concerns about social responsibilities become irrelevant. In other words, a company can only make a positive contribution to society if it is in good financial health.

On the other hand, companies should not be run with the sole aim of maximising profit; they have a wider role to play in society. One social obligation that owners and managers have is to treat their employees well, rather than exploiting them. For example, they could pay a "living wage" to ensure that workers have a good quality of life. I also like the idea that businesses could use a proportion of their profits to support local charities, environmental projects or education initiatives. Finally, instead of trying to minimise their tax payments by using accounting loopholes, I believe that company bosses should be happy to contribute to society through the tax system.

In conclusion, I believe that companies should place as much importance on their social responsibilities as they do on their financial objectives.

4. Climate change

Some people think that instead of preventing climate change, we need to find a way to live with it.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Climate change represents a major threat to life on Earth, but some people argue that we need to accept it rather than try to stop it. I completely disagree with this opinion, because I believe that we still have time to tackle this issue and reduce the human impact on the Earth's climate.

There are various measures that governments and individuals could take to prevent, or at least mitigate, climate change. Governments could introduce laws to limit the carbon dioxide emissions that lead to global warming. They could impose “green taxes” on drivers, airline companies and other polluters, and they could invest in renewable energy production from solar, wind or water power. As individuals, we should also try to limit our contribution to climate change, by becoming more energy efficient, by flying less, and by using bicycles and public transport. Furthermore, the public can affect the actions of governments by voting for politicians who propose to tackle climate change, rather than for those who would prefer to ignore it.

If instead of taking the above measures we simply try to live with climate change, I believe that the consequences will be disastrous. To give just one example, I am not optimistic that we would be able to cope with even a small rise in sea levels. Millions of people would be displaced by flooding, particularly in countries that do not have the means to safeguard low-lying areas. These people would lose their homes and their jobs, and they would be forced to migrate to nearby cities or perhaps to other countries. The potential for human suffering would be huge, and it is likely that we would see outbreaks of disease and famine, as well as increased homelessness and poverty.

In conclusion, it is clear to me that we must address the problem of climate change, and I disagree with those who argue that we can find ways to live with it.

5. Online news

Although more and more people read news on the Internet, newspaper will remain the most important source of news.

Do you agree or disagree?

The Internet is beginning to rival newspapers as the best place to find information about what is happening in the world. I believe that this trend will continue, and the Internet will soon be just as important as the traditional ones.

On the one hand, I believe that newspapers will continue to be a vital source of information, even in the Internet age. Firstly, newspapers are the most traditional means of communicating the news, and not everyone wants to or is able to use the Internet instead. For example, old people or those in rural areas might not have the ability or opportunity to get online, while many of us simply prefer newspapers even if we do have Internet access. Secondly, newspapers can be trusted as reliable sources of news because they employ professional journalists and editors. Finally, many people like the experience of holding and reading a paper rather than looking at a computer screen.

However, the Internet is likely to become just as popular as newspapers for a variety of reasons. The main reason is that it allows us much faster access to news in real time and wherever we are, on different gadgets and mobile devices. Another key benefit of online news compared to newspapers is the ability to share articles, discuss them with other people, give our views, and even contribute with our own updates on social media. For example, there has been an explosion in the use of platforms like Twitter and YouTube where anyone can share their news and views. A final point is that this source of news is less damaging to the environment.

In conclusion, I disagree with the view that newspapers will continue to be the main source of news, because I believe that the Internet will soon be equally important.

6. Crimes

Some people who have been in prison become good citizens later, and it is often argued that these are the best people to talk to teenagers about the dangers of committing a crime.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

It is true that ex-prisoners can become normal, productive members of society. I completely agree with the idea that allowing such people to speak to teenagers about their experiences is the best way to discourage them from breaking the law.

In my opinion, teenagers are more likely to accept advice from someone who can speak from experience. Reformed offenders can tell young people about how they became involved in crime, the dangers of a criminal lifestyle, and what life in prison is really like. They can also dispel any ideas that teenagers may have about criminals leading glamorous lives. While adolescents are often indifferent to the guidance given by older people, I imagine that most of them would be extremely keen to hear the stories of an ex-offender. The vivid and perhaps shocking nature of these stories is likely to have a powerful impact.

The alternatives to using reformed criminals to educate teenagers about crime would be much less effective. One option would be for police officers to visit schools and talk to young people. This could be useful in terms of informing teens about what happens to lawbreakers when they are caught, but young people are often reluctant to take advice from figures of authority. A second option would be for school teachers to speak to their students about crime, but I doubt that students would see teachers as credible sources of information about this topic. Finally, educational films might be informative, but there would be no opportunity for young people to interact and ask questions.

In conclusion, I fully support the view that people who have turned their lives around after serving a prison sentence could help to deter teenagers from committing crimes.

7. Old and New

The older generations tend to have very traditional ideas about how people should live, think and behave. However, some people believe that these ideas are not helpful in preparing younger generations for modern life.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this view?

It is true that many older people believe in traditional values that often seem incompatible with the needs of younger people. While I agree that some traditional ideas are outdated,

I believe that others are still useful and should not be forgotten.

On the one hand, many of the ideas that elderly people have about life are becoming less relevant for younger people. In the past, for example, people were advised to learn a profession and find a secure job for life, but today's workers expect much more variety and diversity from their careers. At the same time, the 'rules' around relationships are being eroded as young adults make their own choices about who and when to marry. But perhaps the greatest disparity between the generations can be seen in their attitudes towards gender roles. The traditional roles of men and women, as breadwinners and housewives, are no longer accepted as necessary or appropriate by most younger people.

On the other hand, some traditional views and values are certainly applicable to the modern world. For example, older generations attach great importance to working hard, doing one's best, and taking pride in one's work, and these behaviours can surely benefit young people as they enter today's competitive job market. Other characteristics that are perhaps seen as traditional are politeness and good manners. In our globalised world, young adults can expect to come into contact with people from a huge variety of backgrounds, and it is more important than ever to treat others with respect. Finally, I believe that young people would lead happier lives if they had a more 'old-fashioned' sense of community and neighbourliness.

In conclusion, although the views of older people may sometimes seem unhelpful in today's world, we should not dismiss all traditional ideas as irrelevant.

8. Wild animals

Wild animals have no place in the 21st century, so protecting them is a waste of resources.

To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Some people argue that it is pointless to spend money on the protection of wild animals because we humans have no need for them. I completely disagree with this point of view.

In my opinion, it is absurd to argue that wild animals have no place in the 21st century. I do not believe that planet Earth exists only for the benefit of humans, and there is nothing special about this particular century that means that we suddenly have the right to allow or encourage the extinction of any species. Furthermore, there is no compelling reason why we should let animals die out. We do not need to exploit or destroy every last square metre of land in order to feed or accommodate the world's population. There is plenty of room for us to exist side by side with wild animals, and this should be our aim.

I also disagree with the idea that protecting animals is a waste of resources. It is usually the protection of natural habitats that ensures the survival of wild animals, and most scientists agree that these habitats are also crucial for human survival. For example, rainforests produce oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide and stabilise the Earth's climate. If we destroyed these areas, the costs of managing the resulting changes to our planet would far outweigh the costs of conservation. By protecting wild animals and their habitats, we maintain the natural balance of all life on Earth.

In conclusion, we have no right to decide whether or not wild animals should exist, and I believe that we should do everything we can to protect them.

9. Child Education

Families who send their children to private schools should not be required to pay taxes that support the state education system.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Some people believe that parents of children who attend private schools should not need to contribute to state schools through taxes. Personally, I completely disagree with this view.

For a variety of reasons, it would be wrong to reduce taxes for families who pay for private education. Firstly, it would be difficult to calculate the correct amount of tax reduction for these families, and staff would be required to manage this complex process. Secondly, we all pay a certain amount of tax for public services that we may not use. For example, most people are fortunate enough not to have to call the police or fire brigade at any time in their lives, but they would not expect a tax reduction for this. Finally, if wealthy families were given a tax discount for sending their children to private schools, we might have a situation where poorer people pay higher taxes than the rich.

In my opinion, we should all be happy to pay our share of the money that supports public schools. It is beneficial for all members of society to have a high quality education system with equal opportunities for all young people. This will result in a well-educated workforce, and in turn a more productive and prosperous nation. Parents of children in private schools may also see the advantages of this in their own lives. For example, a company owner will need well qualified and competent staff, and a well-funded education system can provide such employees.

In conclusion, I do not believe that any financial concessions should be made for people who choose private education.

10. Celebrities

Nowadays celebrities are more famous for their glamour and wealth than for their achievements, and this sets a bad example to young people.

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

It is true that some celebrities are known for their glamorous lifestyles rather than for the work they do. While I agree that these celebrities set a bad example for children, I believe that other famous people act as positive role models.

On the one hand, many people do achieve fame without really working for it. They may have inherited money from parents, married a famous or wealthy person, or they may have appeared in gossip magazines or on a reality TV programme. A good example would be Paris Hilton, who is rich and famous for the wrong reasons. She spends her time attending parties and nightclubs, and her behaviour promotes the idea that appearance, glamour and media profile are more important than hard work and good character. The message to young people is that success can be achieved easily, and that school work is not necessary.

On the other hand, there are at least as many celebrities whose accomplishments make them excellent role models for young people. Actors, musicians and sports stars become famous idols because they have worked hard and applied themselves to develop real skills and abilities. They demonstrate great effort, determination and ambition, which is required for someone who wants to be truly successful in their chosen field. An example is the actor and martial artist Jackie Chan, who has become world famous through years of practice and hard work. This kind of self-made celebrity can inspire children to develop their talents through application and perseverance.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the influence of celebrities on young people can be positive as well as negative.