

10 ĐỀ SPEAKING MỚI RA THÁNG 9 – THÁNG 12 (TỶ LỆ RA NHIỀU NHẤT)

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1. Describe an activity you do when you are alone in your free time

You should say:

- *what you do*
- *how often you do it*
- *and explain why you like to do this activity*

(what you do) What I like to do in my free time when I am alone is reading. I have had this hobby since grade 7 in 2013. From then on, I spent a lot of money on my hobby, and I've read more than 70 books, which means that I read 10 books a year **on average**.

(how often I do it) Since I do so many extracurricular activities **in hopes of** sharpening my skills, as well as **putting what I've learned from reading into practice**, I hardly have time to read regularly. But normally, I try to read at least 15 minutes every night before going to bed. I also spend every Sunday afternoon reading. I believe that self-help books can **really help** my life and studies, so I often read self-help books to make me a better person, although they are not as fun to read as fiction.

(why I like to do this activity) There are two main reasons I like reading. First, books **pave the way** to success if used correctly. By reading books, my knowledge is always **on the rise**, which I believe will help me pursue excellence. Second, I find books especially helpful whenever I am **down in the dumps**. When I'm **engrossed in** books, which are a great source of inspiration and motivation, I can easily get out of stress and negative attitudes.

1. **To allocate** (n): dành ra

Example: The [government](#) is **allocating** £10 million **for** [health education](#).

Chính phủ sẽ dành ra 10 triệu Bảng Anh cho giáo dục y tế.

2. **On average** (phrase): trung bình

Example: **On average**, [people](#) who don't [smoke](#) are [healthier](#) than [people](#) who do.

Nhìn về mặt trung bình, những người không hút thuốc sẽ khỏe mạnh hơn những người hút thuốc.

3. **In hopes of something** (phrase): với ước vọng gì đó.

Example: [Police](#) are [carrying](#) out [house-to-house](#) enquiries **in the hope of** [finding](#) the [missing girl](#).

Cảnh sát đang điều tra từng nhà với hi vọng sẽ tìm ra cô gái bị mất tích

4. **To put something into practice/action** (phrase): đưa cái gì đó vào hiện thực.

Example: Our [plans](#) aren't [quite](#) ready to be **put into** [action](#).

Các kế hoạch của chúng tôi chưa sẵn sàng để được đưa vào hiện thực.

5. **To be of assistance** (phrase) = help someone: giúp đỡ

Example: Can I **be of assistance**?

Tôi có thể giúp đỡ được gì không?

6. **Strive** (v): cố gắng rất nhiều để đạt được cái gì đó.

We **strive** to be [accurate](#), but some [mistakes](#) are [inevitable](#).

Chúng tôi rất cố gắng để chính xác, nhưng mà lỗi sai thì đương nhiên không thể tránh được.

7. **To pave the way for/to something** (phrase): dẫn đường tới cái gì đó.

Scientists [hope](#) that [data](#) from the [probe](#) will **pave the way for** a more [detailed exploration](#) of [Mars](#).

Các nhà khoa học hi vọng rằng dữ liệu từ cuộc thăm dò sẽ dẫn đến sự hiểu biết chi tiết hơn về Sao Hỏa.

8. **To be on the rise** (phrase): tăng

[Police](#) say that [youth crime](#) is **on the rise** again.

Cảnh sát cho rằng trẻ em vướng vào tội phạm đang tăng trở lại.

9. **To be down in the dumps** (idiom): buồn

She's a [bit down in the dumps](#) because she [failed](#) one of her [exams](#).

Cô ấy khá buồn vì bị rớt một môn trong kì thi.

10. **To be engrossed by/in something**: say mê vào cái gì đó.

She was so **engrossed by/in** the [book](#) that she [forgot](#) the [cookies](#) in the [oven](#).

Cô ấy quá say mê với cuốn sách mà quên luôn mấy cái bánh đang nước trong lò.

2. Describe a time when you were scared

You should say:

- *what happened*
- *where you were*
- *who you were with*
- *and explain why you were scared*

(what happened) More than 10 years ago, I went through in one of the scariest moments of my life, which is now **imprinted on my memory**. As a kid, I was told a lot of stories about

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ghosts and devils, and these stories still obsess me now. This event happened when I participated in a camp that created “challenges” for children.

(where I was) By coincidence, the camp was **adjacent to** a cemetery, which made the challenges even more intense.

(who you were with) At 2 a.m., a deafening alarm woke everyone up and the game was ordered to start. We were a group of 7- to 8-year-olds, and we had to work with each other under the silence and darkness of the night.

(and explain why you were scared) At one station, the challenge was to solve **cryptograms** inside the cemetery. We were very focused on the cryptograms, but I **freaked out** when I felt something **fishy** behind my back. I turned around and **jumped out of my skin** when I saw a person in an outfit full of blood. I screamed and **passed out**. Being unconscious, I have no clue what happened after that, but I remember **coming round** at my house. My friends told me that the “ghost” had to bring me home. This may be an absurd story, but it is a night I will never forget my whole life.

1. **To imprint someone’s memory with little/much to remember:** làm cho ai nhớ/không nhớ nhiều.

Example: The period of time that I did volunteer work in Africa **imprinted me with a lot to remember**.

Khoảng thời gian tôi làm tình nguyện ở Châu Phi làm cho tôi nhớ về nó rất nhiều.

2. **Adjacent** (adj): kế bên.

Example: They lived in a house adjacent to the railway.

Họ từng sống trong ngôi nhà kế bên đường ray.

3. **Flock** (n): một đám.

Example: A noisy flock of tourists came into the building.

Một đám du khách ồn ào tiến vào căn nhà.

4. **Cryptograms** (n): mật thư

Example: A **cryptogram** is a type of puzzle that consists of a short piece of encrypted text

Mật thư là một dạng thử thách mà trong đó bao gồm một câu văn ngắn đã bị mã hóa.

5. **To freak out** (v): lo lắng, hồi hộp, mất bình tĩnh.

Example: I remember the first time I went onstage. I **freaked out** completely.

Tôi vẫn nhớ lần đầu tiên lên sân khấu, tôi đã hoàn toàn mất bình tĩnh.

6. **Fishy** (adj): đáng nghi.

Example: There's something **fishy** going on here.

Có thứ gì đó đáng nghi đang ở xung quanh đây.

7. **To jump out of my skin** (idiom): giật mình/sợ phát khiếp.

Example: The **loud noise** made me **jump out of my skin**.

Âm thanh đột ngột to ấy làm tôi sợ phát khiếp.

8. **To pass out** > < **to come round**: ngất xỉu / tỉnh lại.

Example: He **passed out** and **came round** after that just 5 minutes.

Anh ấy ngất xỉu, và tỉnh lại sau đó chỉ 5 phút.

3. Describe a film or TV program that made you laugh

You should say:

What it was

How often you watched it

What it was about

And explain why it could make you laugh

(What it was) I've found the TV program Mr. Bean funny. **Albeit** set in the UK, the **sitcom** expanded to reach other countries, including Vietnam, my home country. The drama series **went viral** in Vietnam in the early 2010s when dozens of people watched and imitated Mr. Bean's **oafish** behaviour.

(How often you watched it) The series was aired every Sunday afternoon on the Disney channel, and I don't think I missed a single episode.

(What it was about) The central plot **revolves** around Mr. Bean, a **neurotic** Brit. Each episode of Mr. Bean tells a totally different story, unlike a normal drama series that uses one main story that gives birth to many other smaller and less important ones. Based on a character originally developed by Atkinson while he was studying for his master's degree at Oxford University, the series follows the exploits of Mr. Bean, described by Atkinson as "a child in a grown man's body," in solving problems presented by everyday tasks, and often causing disruption in the process.

(And explain why it could make you laugh) The awkward and crazy behavior of Mr. Bean makes me laugh. In one episodes that **split my sides**, Mr. Bean designed an oafish hairstyle for a kid when the hairdresser was away. It was even more hilarious when the kid's mom went back to complain, and Mr. Bean hid in a corner. Mr. Bean is one of my favorite sitcoms so far. I still sometimes watch it to relieve stress.

1. **Albeit** (conjunction) = although: mặc dù.

Example: The [evening](#) was very [pleasant](#), **albeit** a little [quiet](#).

Buổi tối hôm ấy khá thoải mái, mặc dù hơi im lặng.

2. **Sitcom** = situation comedy (n): hài kịch dựa trên tình huống.

Example: Mr. Bean is a British **sitcom** created by Rowan Atkinson and Richard Curtis.

Mr. Bean là một bộ phim hài theo tình huống được sản xuất bởi Rowan Atkinson và Richard Curtis.

3. **To go viral** (v): rất thịnh hành.

Example: Within [days](#) the [film clip](#) went **viral**.

Trong vòng mấy ngày, video clip đã rất thịnh hành.

4. **Oafish** (adj): lạ lạ, ngô ngồ.

Example: Being a country bumpkin from Newfoundland, Jake is often teased for his **oafish** clothes and hair.

Là một người vùng quê mùa, Jake thường bị chọc vì anh ấy mặc đồ và để tóc khá ngô.

5. **To revolve** (v): xoay quanh

Example: The [earth](#) **revolves** around the [sun](#).

Trái Đất quay quanh mặt Trời.

6. **Neurotic** (a): bị thần kinh/bị mát.

Example: **neurotic** [behaviour/tendencies](#)

Tính cách ngô ngồ mát mát.

7. **To split someone's sides** (idiom): cười bể bụng.

Example: Your jokes are perfect for your speech tonight. You'll have them **splitting their sides!**

Những bản tấu hài của bạn sẽ hoàn hảo cho buổi tối hôm nay. Bạn sẽ làm mọi người cười bể bụng.

4. Describe a book you have read recently

You should say:

- *what it is*
- *who wrote the book*
- *what the book is about*
- *and explain how you felt about it*

(*what it is*) Reading books has been a hobby since I was in grade 7, and since then, the I've read 70-plus books. The last book I read was *My Promised Land: The Triumph and Tragedy of Israel* by Ari Shavit. Many literary **critics** have **complimented** the book on its enormous amount of information about the history of modern Israel from its very first days.

(*who wrote the book*) The author of this book, Ari Shavit, is a journalist and a writer based in Israel. Another **notable** book of his is *On Gaza Beach*. Shavit was born in Rehovot, Israel, and his father was a scientist and his mother was an artist. Some of his **ancestors** were early leading Zionists, and he provides **in-depth** information about them in the book.

(*what the book is about*) **In accordance with** the title, the book is mainly about Israel's history. Shavit covers the activities of Theodor Herzl, a Jewish journalist who **gave birth** to Zionism, and how he and other Zionists, including Shavit's ancestors, **instigated** campaigns to re-establish the Land of Israel. This was a national movement of the Jewish people to re-establish a Jewish homeland in the historic territory of the Land of Israel.

(*and explain how you felt about it*) I agree with critics who say that there is an enormous amount of information in the book. In fact, it took me more than 3 weeks to finish the book, as it was too long and made me **rack my brain** at some points to compare what I'd read with other information I'd previously read. The book gave me a chance to broaden my knowledge about Israel, its history, and its citizens.

1. **Critic** (n): nhà phê bình.

Example: The play has been well received by the **critics**.

Vở kịch được các nhà phê bình nhận xét rất tốt.

2. **To compliment** (v): khen ngợi

Example: I was just **complimenting** Robert on his wonderful food.

Tôi khen Robert vì anh ấy nấu ăn khá ngon.

3. **Notable** (adj): đáng chú ý.

Example: Getting both sides to agree was a **notable achievement**.

Sự thỏa thuận giữa 2 bên là một thành tựu đáng chú ý.

4. **Ancestor** (n): tổ tiên.

Example: There were portraits of his **ancestors** on the walls of the room.

Có một số hình chân dung của tổ tiên nhà anh ấy trên tường trong phòng.

5. **In-depth** (adj/adv): sâu

Example: an **in-depth** report/interview/analysis

Một khảo sát/báo cáo/phân tích sâu.

6. **In accordance with** (phrase): tương ứng với.

Example: **In accordance with** her wishes, she was buried in France.

Tương ứng với ước nguyện của cô ấy, thi hài của cô ấy được chôn ở Pháp.

7. **To give birth to something** (v): sinh ra một cái gì đó.

Example: She **gave birth to** twins.

Cô ấy sinh ra một cặp song sinh.

8. **To instigate** (v): bắt đầu một chuỗi sự kiện gì đó để đạt mục đích nào đó.

Example: The government will **instigate** new measures to combat terrorism.

Chính phủ sẽ bắt đầu có một loại biện pháp mới để chống lại khủng bố.

9. **To rack someone's brain** (phrase): suy nghĩ rất kĩ.

Example: I've been **racking my brains** all **day** but I can't **remember** her **name**.

Tôi suy nghĩ rất nhiều cả ngày nhưng mãi cũng không nhớ được tên cô ta.

5. Describe a good law in your country.

You should say:

- *what the law is*
- *how you first learned about this law*
- *how you feel about this law*
- *and explain why you think it is good*

(what the law is) The issue of gay marriage has **emerged** as one of the most heated contemporary political debates, not only in Western countries but also in Asia, including Vietnam. In Vietnam, which is a conservative country that is deeply influenced by the Asian tradition, marriage between two people of the same sex was strictly prohibited under the 2000's Marriage and Family Law. However, as gay marriage was increasingly accepted by other countries worldwide, the Vietnamese government decided to **lift the ban on** same-sex marriage in a new law that **came into force** in 2014.

(how you first learned about this law) I first heard about this law in 2014, when I was in 8th grade. Hardly had the new law been **enacted** when Facebook and other social media, as well as newspapers, were **flooded with** the information about it, along with various contradictory opinions on such government decisions and the Vietnamese LGBT community.

(how you feel about this law) That the prohibition of gay marriage was abolished not only shows the big step of the government but also the efforts of the LGBT community in Vietnam **pay dividends**.

(and explain why you think it is good) I believe that the government has been very wise in recognizing the rights of LGBT people. Although the legislation has yet to allow gay marriage, it is a big step forward that same-sex couples can now legally live **under the same roof**. The passage of the law brings **homosexual** individuals one step closer towards possessing equal rights to their **heterosexual** counterparts. Hopefully, this will help to gradually abolish the discrimination against LGBT people, and also help them to live freely and confidently within their community.

1. **To emerge** (v): nổi lên.

Example: No definitive results have yet **emerged from** the discussions.

Không có một kết quả cuối cùng nào được nổi lên/đưa ra trong cuộc thảo luận.

2. **To lift the ban on something** (phrase): dỡ bỏ lệnh cấm về cái gì đó.

They have now **lifted the ban on** the export of live animals to Europe.

Họ đã dỡ bỏ lệnh cấm xuất khẩu động vật sống tới Châu Âu.

3. **To come into force** (phrase): bắt đầu có hiệu lực.

New driving regulations are going to **come into force** this year.

Quy định lái xe mới sẽ bắt đầu có hiệu lực trong năm nay.

4. **To enact/pass a law/legislation** (phrase): đưa ra luật.

For the second year, national lawmakers failed to **enact environmental legislation**.

Trong vòng 2 năm liên tiếp, những người lập pháp không thể đưa ra luật môi trường.

5. **To be flooded with something** (phrase): tràn đầy cái gì đó.

The market has been **flooded with** electronic gadgets in recent years.

Chợ này tràn đầy những thiết bị điện tử trong vòng những năm gần đây.

6. **To pay dividends** (phrase): có kết quả tốt

Being disciplined in the way you study now will **pay dividends** by the time your exams come around.

Việc kỉ luật trong việc học sẽ cho kết quả tốt trong mùa thi.

7. **To live under the same roof** (phrase): sống cùng một căn nhà.

Example: In my family, up to 3 generations **live under the same roof**.

Trong gia đình tôi có đến 3 thế hệ sống chung một căn nhà.

8. **Homosexual** (adj): đồng tính.

Example: He has decided to tell his parents that he is **homosexual**.

Anh ấy quyết định nói với bố mẹ rằng anh ấy là người đồng tính.

9. **Heterosexual** (adj): dị tính

Example: **heterosexual** relationships.

Những mối quan hệ dị tính.

10. **To blend in with sth** (phrase): hòa nhập với gì đó.

Example: They have adopted local customs and tried to **blend in with** the community.

Họ đã theo phong tục địa phương và cố gắng hòa nhập với cộng đồng.

6. Describe an occasion you wore formal clothes. You should say:

- *what the occasion was*

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- *when it was*
- *what you wore*
- *and how you felt about it*

(what the occasion was) Majoring in tourism, I have to **keep my appearance in mind**. It is important for me to wear **debonair** outfits whenever I go to school, and my faculty actually requires us to wear a uniform on Mondays. I am going to tell you about my first time wearing my faculty's uniform.

(when it was) I first wore the uniform on the Vietnamese teacher's day last year, when I was still a freshman. The purpose of the day was to give thanks to Vietnamese teachers and to celebrate the 60-year development of my school, so everyone was asked to **put on** their formal uniform for the celebration. As a student of a university that has a lot of overseas students, especially those from Korea, I usually wear shorts to school, so I felt a bit awkward seeing myself in a formal outfit in the mirror.

(what you wore) I had to **comply with** the dress code, which required me to wear an ironed white shirt, black trousers, and black or brown leather shoes. They told us that anyone who broke the dress code would be denied admission.

(and how you felt about it) Initially I felt a bit awkward, but I also felt like wearing the uniform made us look more mature, and less like high school students. Since then, I have **revamped** my image, by wearing formal clothes to school more often and by avoiding wearing shorts. This has **come as a surprise** to a lot of people, especially those who have not seen me in ages. I am glad that I made the change, though, because now I feel like I look better and more professional. I am grateful to my faculty for giving me the incentive to alter my image.

1. **To keep something in mind** (phrase): luôn luôn nhớ rằng.

Of course, repair work is expensive and you have to **keep that in mind**.

Đương nhiên, việc sửa chữa rất tốn kém và bạn luôn luôn phải biết điều đó.

2. **Debonair** (adj): sang trọng, quý phái.

a **debonair** young man

một người đàn ông trẻ và sang trọng.

3. **Chic** (adj): hợp thời trang.

I like your haircut - it's very **chic**.

Tôi rất thích kiểu tóc của bạn, nó rất hợp thời trang.

4. **To put on** (clothes) (phrase): mặc quần áo.

He **put on** his jacket.

Anh ấy mặc cái áo khoác.

5. **To comply** (v): tuân theo.

There are serious penalties for failure to **comply with** the regulations.

Sẽ có hình phạt nghiêm khắc cho những trường hợp không tuân theo quy định.

6. **To revamp** (v): thay đổi (vì cái tốt hơn)

We **revamped** the management system, but the business is doing no better than it was before.

Chúng tôi đã thay đổi hệ thống quản lý, nhưng công việc dường như cũng không tiến triển tốt hơn trước.

7. **To come as a/no surprise** (idiom): gây bất ngờ/không gây bất ngờ.

If you didn't study for that test at all, your failing grade should **come as no surprise**.

Nếu bạn không học bài, thì việc thi rớt sẽ không bất ngờ xíu nào.

8. **To owe someone a debt of gratitude** (idiom): nợ một ân huệ.

We **owe you a debt of gratitude** for all you have done for us.

Chúng tôi nợ bạn một ân huệ vì những gì bạn đã làm cho chúng tôi.

7. Describe a time when you took a medicine. You should say:

- **when it happened**
- **who gave it to you**
- **why you had it**
- **and how you felt**

(when it happened) The last time I took medicine was only a few weeks ago. My cousins and I went on a trip to Indonesia during its hottest and most humid season, so everyone felt **fatigued** at the end of each day. It was on the 5th day of the trip, when we were in Bali, that my throat started to feel sore. Luckily, this was the last day before we headed back to Vietnam, so I did not have to visit the doctor in a foreign country.

(who gave it to you) Once I was back home, I saw my regular ENT doctor. I was **diagnosed** with **tonsillitis** and given a prescription for 4 days of antibiotics. This did not surprise me, because unfortunately my throat is particularly vulnerable to **exotic** environments.

(why you had it) The doctor gave me **antibiotics** because he/she thought that they would help me to recover from the disease as quickly as possible. Having said that, I was aware of the risks of overusing antibiotics – that my body will respond less to medicines the more antibiotics I take. So, keeping that in mind, I stopped taking the drugs as soon as I felt that it would be ok to let my body heal naturally.

(**and how you felt**) After 3 days of medicine, my throat felt a lot better, but it took more than 2 weeks for my throat to feel normal again. I am now aware that it is essential for me to **steer clear of** unhealthy substances and chemicals so that I do not come down with tonsillitis too often. Otherwise, treating it will become a lot more complicated.

1. **Fatigued** (adj): rất mệt mỏi.

Example: We were all **fatigued** after a marathon.

Chúng tôi gần như kiệt trước sau khi chạy marathon.

2. **To fall ill** (phrase): bị bệnh.

Example: Sophia **fell ill/was taken ill** (= became ill) while on holiday.

Sophia đã bị bệnh khi đang đi du lịch.

3. **To come down with something** (phrase): bị bệnh gì đó.

Example: I feel like I'm **coming down with** a cold.

Hình như là tôi đã bị cảm rồi.

4. **To be diagnosed with something** (phrase): được chẩn đoán bị gì đó.

Example: She was **diagnosed with/as having** diabetes.

Cô ấy bị chẩn đoán tiểu đường.

5. **Tonsillitis** (n): bệnh viêm amidan.

Example: Recurrent **tonsillitis** refers to repeated tonsil infections.

Trường hợp viêm amidan mãn tính là bị viêm amidan nhiều lần.

6. **Exotic** (adj): ngoại lai.

Example: She has a rather penchant for **exotic** clothes.

Cô ấy có xu hướng mặc đồ ngoại lai.

7. **Antibiotic** (n): thuốc kháng sinh.

An **antibiotic** is a type of antimicrobial drug used in the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections

Thuốc kháng sinh là một loại thuốc được sử dụng trong việc điều trị hoặc phòng ngừa các trường hợp bị nhiễm trùng.

8. **To be back on track** (idiom): trở lại làm việc bình thường.

The train schedule seems to be **back on track** after all those delays this morning.

Thời gian làm việc của tàu hỏa dường như đã trở lại bình thường sau một loạt các chuyến bị trễ sáng nay.

9. **To steer clear of** (phrase): tránh xa.

Steer clear of the boss today—he's yelling at everyone he sees.

Nhớ tránh xa ông chủ hôm nay – ông ấy la rầy mọi người mà ông gặp.

8. Describe a skill you need a long time to learn.

You should say:

- **what it is**
- **where you can learn it**
- **how you learn it**
- **and how long it takes to learn it**

(what it is) When I was young, I was fascinated whenever I **came across** a street pianist. I was passionate about music, especially the piano. Luckily, I had the chance to have lessons with a classically trained pianist, who was willing to teach me for free because there was a shortage of pianists for the church's choir. I did not hesitate to take him up on his offer.

(where you can learn it) Because I was trained to play the piano for the choir at my church, and because I did not have an instrument at home, I had lessons at the church. Even though churches are supposed to be quiet and **solemn**, I still really enjoyed my lessons. All the sessions were full of laughter because there were other people who also tried to play the piano with me.

(how you learn it) Filled with **excitement**, I could not wait to play my first notes on the piano. However, things did not go as expected! I started to realise that the piano was a lot harder than I had thought. I knew that I would improve the more I played, so I carried on, but I was particularly challenged by classical pieces. I found them difficult even when I felt that I had become a competent player! I thought about giving up, but luckily, my teacher made a lot of efforts to inspire me. I quickly got rid of my negative thoughts and got back on track.

(how long it takes to learn it) I have been learning the piano for more than 10 years, but it only took me around 1 year to learn to play confidently and smoothly for the services. Nowadays, I play simple pieces for the church services, but I also learn new, challenging classical pieces so that I can continue to develop my skills.

1. **To come across sth/someone:** vô tình gặp ai đó/thứ gì đó.

Example: I **came across** him in the library after work, and we got into a great conversation about Hemingway.

Tôi vô tình gặp anh ấy trong thư viện sau khi làm và chúng tôi đã có một cuộc nói chuyện về Hemingway.

2. **To take someone's eyes off sth/someone** (phrase): đưa mắt ra khỏi ai đó/gì đó.

Example: Ken couldn't **take his eyes off** Judy.

Ken không thể đưa mắt khỏi Judy.

3. **To make up someone's mind** (idiom): quyết định.

Example: I'm not sure what flavor I want—I'm still **making my mind up**.

Tôi vẫn chưa chắc là mình muốn vị nào, tôi vẫn đang quyết định.

4. **Solemn** (adj): trang nghiêm

Example: *a solemn procession*

Một cuộc diễu hành trang nghiêm

5. **Effervescence** (n): khí thế, năng lượng.

Example: *he was filled with such effervescence*

Anh ấy tràn đầy năng lượng.

6. **To be competent at something**: có khả năng làm việc gì đó tốt.

Example: I wouldn't say he was brilliant but he is **competent at** his job.

Tôi sẽ không nói là anh ấy quá xuất sắc nhưng anh ấy thực sự có khả năng làm việc tốt.

7. **To spring someone's mind** (idiom): đập vào đầu ai đó.

Example: Say the word "Australia" and

a vision of beaches and blue seas immediately **springs to mind**.

Mỗi khi ai đó nói về Australia là hình ảnh của biển và đại dương xanh lại đập vào đầu tôi.

8. **Keep the fire burning** (idiom): giữ cháy ngọn lửa (đam mê).

Example: when I was about to give up on my dream, my parents immediately took actions to **keep the fire burning**.

Khi tôi chuẩn bị bỏ cuộc với ước mơ của mình, bố mẹ tôi liền can thiệp và nuôi dưỡng ngọn lửa đam mê của tôi.

9. Describe a time you looked for information on the Internet.

You should say

- **when you did that**
- **what information you searched**
- **how you felt about it**

(**when you did that**) In the current age of information technology, everyone has probably heard of the phrase “information explosion” at some point in their life. While in the past, people had to look for information at libraries or in their own books, in the era of IT, we mainly access information on the Internet. As a university student of tourism management, I frequently **make use of** the Internet to do research **for** exams and essays. I am going to talk about the time when I used the huge amounts of information on the Internet to prepare for my final management exam last term.

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(what information you searched) I searched for information about “situational leadership,” developed by Hersey and Blanchard, that I needed to learn for the final test in management. I had some direction from the lecturer, which made it easier for me to look for the information I needed. I read the studies by Hersey and Blanchard, and I found out that there are 4 approaches to leadership and there is no **one-size-fits-all** style. As well as researching online, I spent a day reading notes and books provided by my teacher. Luckily, my efforts **paid off** and I passed the subject with **flying colours**!

(how you felt about it) The Internet is an enormous source of information that can be immensely helpful for students looking to broaden their knowledge. That said, in my opinion, information available on the Internet should not replace information in authorised and clearly examined books, because it can be wrong or deliberately intended to cause harm. Therefore, people should be cautious when using the Internet to look for information.

1. **Prime** (n): thời kì phát triển nhất.

Example: Middle age can be the **prime** of life if you have the right attitude.

Độ tuổi trung tuần có thể là thời kì phát triển nhất của bạn nếu bạn có thái độ tốt.

2. **To take place** (phrase): diễn ra.

Example: The concert **takes place** next Thursday.

Buổi hòa nhạc sẽ diễn ra vào thứ 5 tới đây.

3. **Make use of** (phrase): sử dụng

Example: We might as well **make use of** the hotel's facilities.

Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng thiết bị của khách sạn.

4. **In preparation for** (phrase): trong quá trình chuẩn bị cho cái gì đó.

Example: I am making plans **in preparation for** my daughter's wedding.

Tôi đang phải lên kế hoạch để chuẩn bị cho đám cưới con gái tôi.

5. **With ease** (phrase): dễ dàng.

Example: She won the 400 metre race **with ease**.

Cô ấy thắng đường đua 400 mét một cách dễ dàng.

6. **One-size-fits-all** (phrase): có thể sử dụng cho nhiều mục đích.

Example: a **one-size-fits-all** approach to education

Một cách tiếp cận thích hợp trong nhiều mục đích tới giáo dục.

7. **To be engrossed by/in something** (phrase): say mê vào cái gì đó.

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Example: She was so **engrossed by/in** the book that she forgot the cookies in the oven.

Cô ấy quá say mê với cuốn sách mà quên luôn mấy cái bánh đang nướng trong lò.

8. **To pay off = to pay dividends** (phrase): mang lại kết quả tốt.

Example: All her hard work **paid off** in the end, and she finally passed the exam.

Tất cả những cố gắng đều được đền đáp, vì cô ấy đã cuối cùng qua được kì thi.

9. **Flying colours** (idiom): điểm cao.

Example: he passed his test with **flying colours**.

Anh ấy vượt qua bài kiểm tra với số điểm rất cao.

10. **at the expense of something** (phrase): lơ là cái gì đó, làm nó bị thiệt.

Example: Singapore shows that academic brilliance need not **come at the expense of** personal skills.

Singapore đã cho chúng ta thấy không cần học quá nhiều mà lơ là kĩ năng cá nhân.

10. Describe a successful family business.

You should say:

- **what this family business is**
- **how you know about it**
- **who the customers of this family business are**
- **and explain why you think it is successful**

(what this family business is) The term **entrepreneur** has been **all the rage** recently as thousands of successful start-ups deliver motivational speeches to inspire entrepreneurship. Among all the different kinds of businesses in operation today, homestay agencies and websites have emerged as one of the most successful types. To me, this is not surprising, given that we are living in the prime age of tourism. I would say that homestay is a kind of family business because the homeowner makes profits from letting tourists stay at their house during their vacation.

(how you know about it) I stumbled across AirBnB, an app that supports homestays, some months ago, after seeing one of their thousands of marketing posts on Facebook and Instagram. AirBnB offers lots of deals for both customers and homeowners, which is why many people think it is as an ideal alternative to traditional hotels, which often **cost customers an arm and a leg**.

(who the customers of this family business are) Apparently, tourists make up the main part of AirBnB's customer base. On my last journey to Bali, Indonesia, my group of 6 hired a big villa

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on AirBnB for only 50 dollars per day. Also, **expats** use it to look for and hire a room which is on **lease**.

(and explain why you think it is successful) Homestay, particularly AirBnB, is expected to overtake traditional hotels as the most used form of **hospitality**. There are 2 main reasons for this. Firstly, compared to traditional hotels, homestay is a lot more competitive in terms of price. I was worried that my villa in Bali would **fall short** of my expectations because of its low price, but when we arrived we were all **blown away** by the stunning views and the villa's architecture. Another great thing about AirBnB is that local homeowners can be really helpful when it comes to exploration. They can act as a free guide for tourists, whereas in traditional hotels, guests have to pay extra for private tours.

1. **Entrepreneur** (n): khởi nghiệp

Example: He's an **entrepreneur** who made his money in computer software.

Anh ấy là một nhà khởi nghiệp mà tự làm ra tiền từ phần mềm máy tính.

2. **To be all the rage** (idiom): rất phổ biến

Example: In China, Mercedes-Benz cars are **all the rage** among the moneyed elite.

Ở Trung Quốc, xe Mercedes-Benz rất phổ biến ở giới thượng lưu nhiều tiền.

3. **To cost someone an arm and a leg** (idiom): rất mắc

Example: I'd love to buy a Porsche, but they **cost an arm and a leg**.

Tôi muốn mua một chiếc xe Porsche nhưng nó rất mắc.

4. **Expatriate** (n): người nước ngoài sống hoặc làm việc ở một nước khác.

Example: A large community of **expats** has settled there.

Một cộng đồng người nước ngoài đã sống ở đó.

5. **To be on lease** (phrase): đang được cho thuê.

Example: He has the house **on a long lease**.

Anh ấy cho thuê nhà dài hạn.

6. **Hospitality** (n): dịch vụ khách sạn.

Example: We offer high-quality training for people working in hospitality, leisure, and tourism.

Chúng tôi có các khóa đào tạo cao cấp cho những người làm trong dịch vụ du lịch và lữ hành.

7. **To fall short of someone's expectation** (phrase): chưa đạt được đến những gì được mong đợi

Example: August car sales fell short **of** the industry's expectations.

Doanh thu tháng 8 của xe hơi chưa đạt được mong đợi của ngành.

8. **To blow someone away** (phrase): làm ai đó bất ngờ vì rất tốt.

Example: Winning first prize and a full scholarship **blew her away**.

Việc chiến thắng giải nhất và chiếm luôn học bổng toàn phần đã làm cô ấy rất bất ngờ.

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Chúc các bạn học tốt !

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