

How to
Master Skills^{for the}

TOEFL[®] iBT

Writing

Advanced

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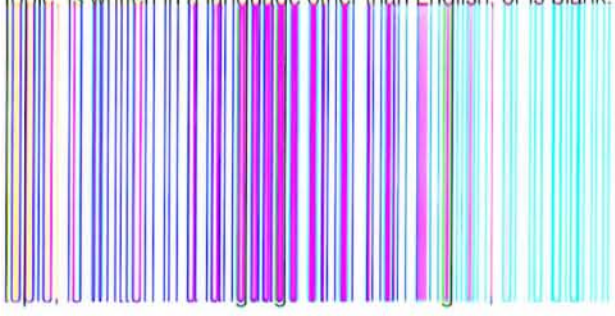
Preference

- _ Some people say X. Others believe Y. Which opinion do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- _ Some people do X. Others people do Y. Which do you think is better? Use specific reasons

2. Writing Scoring Rubrics

(1) Integrated Task (Question 1)

Your response to the Integrated Task will be scored according to these criteria:

Score	Task Description
5	A response at this level is a well-organized summary of the lecture in connection with the reading. The response includes important points made in the lecture and appropriately explains how they are related to important points made in the reading. It shows appropriate language structure and usage, with only occasional minor errors which do not interfere with conveying information and connections.
4	A response at this level contains most of the important points from the lecture and the reading and is generally good in relating the information from the lecture to that of the reading. But it may omit some points or explain them imprecisely. It may also show noticeable minor language errors or an occasional lack of clarity.
3	A response at this level includes some important information from the lecture and connects it with the relevant information from the reading. But it may omit one key point made in the lecture and shows only limited understanding of the information. Some content or connections between ideas may be incomplete or incorrect; errors in grammar or usage make some sentences unclear.
2	A response at this level does not include sufficient relevant information from the lecture and the reading and is not successful in relating the information from the lecture to that from the reading. It is characterized by language errors or expressions that make it difficult for the reader to understand key ideas or to follow connections among ideas.
1	A response at this level contains little or no important points from the lecture and fails to relate information from the lecture and the reading. It is poorly written and contains so many language errors that it is difficult to understand it.
0	A response at this level only copies sentences from the reading, is not related to the topic, is written in a language other than English, or is blank. 

(2) Independent Task (Question 2)

Your essay for the Independent Task will be scored according to these criteria:

Score	Task Description
5	An essay at this level effectively responds to the topic and task by clearly stating an opinion and is easy to understand. It is well organized and shows unity, progression, and coherence. It is well developed with clearly appropriate examples, reasons, and/or details, and it displays a good command of language, including a variety of sentence structures and well-suited choices of words and idioms to express ideas.
4	An essay at this level responds to the topic and task well, but some points may not be fully supported. It is generally well organized and shows unity, progression, and coherence with only occasional redundancy or lack of clarity. It also is generally well developed with appropriate examples, reasons, and/or details, and it demonstrates a good use of language, including various sentence structures and range of vocabulary with occasional language errors that do not obscure the meaning.
3	An essay at this level responds to the topic and task on a basic level with somewhat developed examples, reasons, and/or details. It shows unity, progression, and coherence in spite of occasional, unclear connections among ideas. It is also characterized by correct but limited use of grammar and vocabulary, including errors in sentence formation and word choice that may make some sentences unclear or difficult to understand.
2	An essay at this level displays limited development in response to the topic and task, with inappropriate or insufficient supporting details. It has poor organization or connections among ideas and is marked by obviously inappropriate word choice or word forms and an accumulation of errors in grammar and/or usage.
1	An essay at this level responds to the task confusingly. It lacks any organization and development. It contains little or no detail or details that are not related to the task, and it shows serious and frequent errors in grammar and usage.
0	An essay at this level only contains words from the topic, is not related to the topic, is written in a language other than English, or is blank.



5 Outlining & Organizing

This section will help you practice making an outline of your ideas and translating them into sentences. You can practice organizing your brainstormed ideas into a logical sequence and writing the most important sentences in an essay—the thesis statement, topic sentences, and the summary sentence(s).

Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 1: Introduce your topic and present the problem for the plan guidelines by naming them about values and skills. <i>Students need to be ready to enter the job market after graduation. e.g. If unemployed they cannot get jobs or keep them.</i></p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 2: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 4: _____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary: _____</p>

Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 1: By naming a wide range of subjects students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study. <i>Students should learn how to work with others. e.g. I don't see a value in learning it is important.</i></p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 2: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3: _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 4: _____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary: _____</p>

6 Completing the Essay

This section will ask you to complete an essay based on your outline. You should support your thesis statement and topic sentences with appropriate details, such as general statements, reasons, and examples.

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

Writing exercise: Students are often successful at studying this subject in a large number of different fields. Thesis statement: _____

Topic sentence 1: The large number of subjects students can choose to study after graduation by learning them about science and other subjects. Students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study. Thesis statement: _____

Topic sentence 2: _____

Topic sentence 3: _____

Topic sentence 4: _____

Summary: _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

Writing exercise: Students are often successful at studying this subject in a large number of different fields. Thesis statement: _____

Topic sentence 1: The large number of subjects students can choose to study after graduation by learning them about science and other subjects. Students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study. Thesis statement: _____

Topic sentence 2: _____

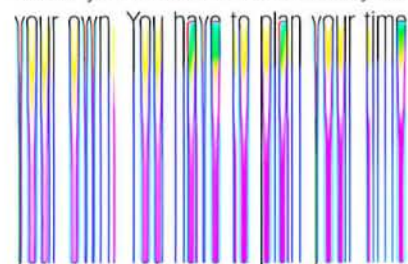
Topic sentence 3: _____

Topic sentence 4: _____

Summary: _____

7 TOEFL iBT Practice

This part offers a new essay topic on which you should write an essay on your own. You have to plan your time



to write the essay in 30 minutes. You can evaluate your essay with the given checklist.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions: Do your best to complete the following essay in 30 minutes. You have to plan your time to write the essay in 30 minutes. You can evaluate your essay with the given checklist.

Topic sentence: _____

Topic sentence 1: _____

Topic sentence 2: _____

Topic sentence 3: _____

Topic sentence 4: _____

Summary: _____

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions: Do your best to complete the following essay in 30 minutes. You have to plan your time to write the essay in 30 minutes. You can evaluate your essay with the given checklist.

Topic sentence: _____

Topic sentence 1: _____

Topic sentence 2: _____

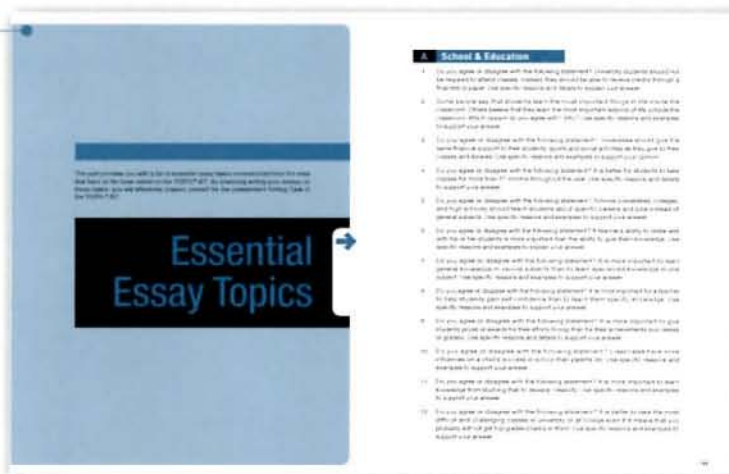
Topic sentence 3: _____

Topic sentence 4: _____

Summary: _____

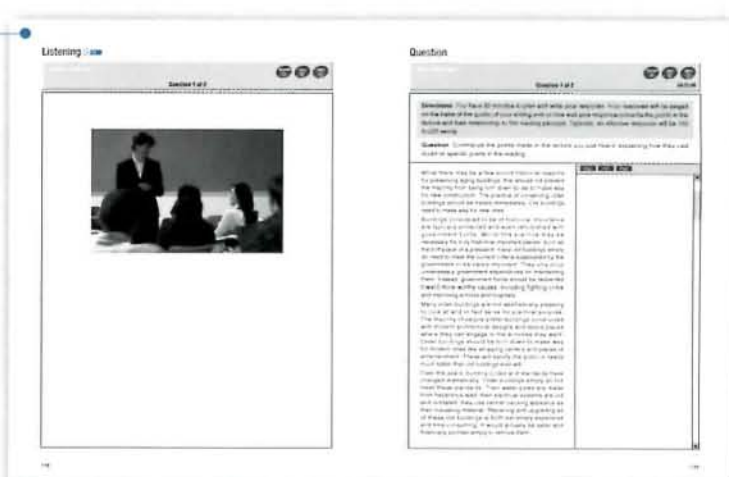
8 Essential Essay Topics

This part provides you with a list of essential essay topics reconstructed from the ones that have so far been asked on the TOEFL® iBT. By practicing writing your essays on these topics, you will effectively prepare yourself for the Independent Writing Task of the TOEFL® iBT.



9 Actual Tests

This part offers two full practice tests that are modeled on the Writing section of the TOEFL® iBT. These tests will familiarize you with the actual test format of the TOEFL® iBT.





PART

1

Integrated Writing

- Unit 1 • Anthropology
- Unit 2 • Biology I
- Unit 3 • Environment I
- Unit 4 • Health
- Unit 5 • History
- Unit 6 • Archaeology
- Unit 7 • Astronomy
- Unit 8 • Business
- Unit 9 • Biology II
- Unit 10 • Environment II

Overview

■ Introduction

The Integrated Writing Task on the TOEFL® iBT has two parts. The first part is a reading passage, and the second part is a listening lecture that is related to the reading passage. After reading and listening, you must then answer a question related to the passage and lecture.

Reading

The reading passage, which covers an academic topic, is typically 230-300 words long, and the reading time is 3 minutes. There is typically an introduction paragraph to begin the passage. Then the reading passage provides some main points in the body. There may or may not be a short conclusion.

Listening

The listening lecture is typically 230-300 words long and takes about 2 minutes. The lecture begins with a short introduction and then follows by providing counterpoints that relate to the topic. These points typically cast doubt upon or challenge the arguments that were made in the reading passage. Sometimes, they may provide solutions to the problems posed in the reading.

Writing

The ideal response provides information on all the points and counterpoints that are given in the reading and the lecture. The summary should be about 150-225 words long although it may be longer. You should not give an opinion in the summary.

■ Question Types

1. Casting Doubt

- Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading passage.
- Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they challenge specific claims/arguments made in the reading passage.

cf. This question type accounts for almost all of the questions that have been asked on the TOEFL® iBT so far.

2. Problem-Solution

- Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to specifically explain how they answer the problems raised in the reading passage.

■ Useful Tips

1. Casting Doubt

You should mention all three points and counterpoints. You should relate each point and its counterpoint one at a time, providing the reasons why each counterpoint disagrees with the point in the reading passage.

2. Problem-Solution

You should note the individual solutions that the lecture provides for each problem. The professor will mention why each solution will work. You should be sure to include the reasons for these solutions in your response.

■ Key Strategies

1. Note Taking & Outlining

- _ Take notes on each of the main points in the reading passage and the lecture.
- _ Create an outline to show each point and counterpoint.
- _ Focus on the main ideas, not the minor ones.

2. Synthesizing & Organizing

- _ Recognize how the points and counterpoints are related to one another.
- _ Be sure to mention all three of the points and counterpoints in your response.
- _ Paraphrase the sentences from the reading passage and the lecture.
- _ Organize your response by including an introduction and, when appropriate, a short conclusion.

3. Writing & Checking (TOEFL iBT Practice)

- _ Write your response from the notes that you made.
- _ Be sure to include an introduction, body, and conclusion. However, the conclusion is optional.
- _ Check over your writing to make sure that you did not make any mistakes.

Sample iBT Question

Directions Now you will see the reading passage for 3 minutes. Remember that it will be available to you again while you are writing. Immediately after the reading time ends, the lecture will begin, so keep your headset on until the lecture has ended.

Reading

TOEFL iBT Writing



Question 1 of 2


00:03:00

The factory is a product of both the eighteenth and, even more so, nineteenth centuries. The rise of factories began in England and eventually spread throughout the world. There were three primary reasons as to why this occurred.

Prior to the creation of factories, the majority of work, including making clothes and even metal tools, was done by hand by people in their homes or in small shops. The main technological achievement that enabled the rise of factories was the steam engine. Originally developed in the mid-eighteenth century to pump water out of deep coal mines, the steam engine provided its user with enough power to do the work of many people. The steam engines people owned, therefore, needed to be centralized in protective buildings to maximize their capabilities. Factories were a direct result of this need.

The steam engine and, later, the internal combustion engine, brought about improved transportation thanks to the inventions of the railroad and steamship. Railroads could transport raw materials to a central point, like a factory, where workers and machines could subsequently transform them into finished products. The railroads and steamships could then turn around and transport these goods to markets throughout the world.

Another key point in the rise of factories, particularly in England, was property rights. Subsistence farming had been a way of life for untold centuries. However, many people did not own their own land but merely farmed wherever they could. "Enclosures," land that was enclosed by hedges and fences and owned by individuals, became dominant features in England. Those without any land became the suppliers of cheap labor in factories. Additionally, laws preventing private property from government seizure encouraged both the development of the land's resources and the further construction of factories.

Directions Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.  01

Listening

TOEFL TEST MATERIAL

VOLUME


HELP


NOTES


Question 1 of 2



Script

Male Professor: It's unquestionable that several, uh, unique circumstances in England enabled the rise of factories to occur. But new technology, improved transportation methods, and advances in property laws are *[emphasis]* not the reasons why this happened.

Steam engines were crucial components of the Industrial Revolution, yet they needed to be built from something. In fact, it was in iron foundries, where the development of strong iron and then steel occurred, that the key aspect in the rise of factories took place. Iron and steel were integral components for parts of steam engines, for making trains and ships, and for building the factories themselves.

Nor can transportation account for the rise of factories. Many factories were built near the resources, such as coal and water, which they required. That's why we've seen many industrial centers spring up near coal mines and rivers. Think of the Ruhr in Germany as an example. Also, railroads weren't developed until the 1840s and didn't spread around the world until the end of the nineteenth century. Consider that... *[pauses]* Factories had existed for decades prior to the development of railroads. Additionally, sailing ships were very much in use worldwide even into the early twentieth century, so, well, transportation clearly wasn't that important to factories.

The rise of individual property rights in England encouraged the development of factories and provided a large labor pool. However, this wasn't the case in many countries. Let me see... *[pauses]* In Russia, the government or noblemen typically owned factories. And many of the first factories in several countries, including England, were used to make weapons or gunpowder for the military. This production was centralized so as to have exact standards for weapons. In fact, there is much evidence that the concept of the factory comes from their early usage as buildings for manufacturing arms.

Directions You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



Question 1 of 2

Sample Answer

[Introductory sentence] The reading passage's author is convinced there were several reasons why the rise of factories occurred in England, yet the professor disagrees that they were the main reasons why factories became successful.

[Relation 1] The first reason the reading ascribes to the rise of factories is the steam engine. The reading mentions that since steam engines could do the work of several men, they had to be put in central locations, which gave rise to factories. [Refutation 1] Meanwhile, the professor believes it was not steam engines but the iron and steel used to make them that were the real important factors, especially since they could also make railroads, ships, and factories.

[Relation 2] While the reading passage's author believes the inventions of railroads and steamships enabled raw materials and finished products to be transported quickly worldwide, [Refutation 2] the professor points out that railroads were invented decades after factories and sailing ships were still being used in the twentieth century.

[Relation 3] Finally, the reading notes that property rights forced landless people to work in factories and enabled landowners further to develop factories. [Refutation 3] However, the professor claims that it was really the standardized production of weapons, for which factories often were first used, that led to their rise.

[Conclusion] The reading passage's author and professor clearly disagree on the reasons why the rise of factories occurred.

1

Anthropology

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

In the area today covered by several states in the American Southwest, the Anasazi Indians, who are sometimes referred to as Pueblo Indians, once lived. The Anasazi had a history that went back into prehistoric times. They even experienced a several-hundred-year golden age that ended around 1150. However, the Anasazi suddenly vanished only a couple of centuries later. Many anthropologists attribute their disappearance to war.

Archaeologists have combed through the ruins of past Anasazi settlements. One feature they have noted is that there are a large number of places which were burned. Even some of the Anasazi's ritual sites were burned. This strongly suggests the reason for the burnings was invasions by warring tribes. Many American Indian tribes would burn the settlements of the tribes they had defeated in battle. The fact that Anasazi sites were burned shows they too must have been conquered.

At these same sites, archaeologists have also unearthed a large number of personal articles that once belonged to individual Anasazi. Many of these items, including pottery, jewelry, and other personal effects, would have been valuable to their owners. In most cases, their owners would not have left them. However, many believe that because of the sudden onset of war, their owners were either slain or had no time to gather their belongings as they fled from approaching enemies.

There is also the geographical aspect of the Anasazi. Their settlements, which were mostly in modern-day Arizona and New Mexico, were located in places with abundant sources of water, a unique feature for the American Southwest. It would only be natural that other tribes, coveting the rich land, would make war upon the Anasazi and attempt to drive them out, as they, apparently successfully, did.

• **vanish (v)** to disappear • **archaeologist (n)** a person who studies past cultures • **comb (v)** to search thoroughly; to examine
 • **ruins (n)** the remains of old structures • **ritual (a)** ceremonial; holy • **warring (a)** fighting; making war • **conquer (v)** to defeat
 • **unearth (v)** to dig up; to discover • **effect (n)** a belonging; a possession • **be slain (phr)** to be killed • **covet (v)** to desire; to want very much

The Anasazi Disappeared ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Many parts of settlements are burned

- (2) _____ → often burned settlements of tribes they defeated
- Proves that Anasazi were (3) _____

2. Many personal items found by archaeologists

- Items like (4) _____ → have value 2 owners
- Owners left them when (5) _____

3. Geographical aspect

- (6) _____
- Land desired by other tribes → Anasazi were driven out by victorious tribes

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 02

relatively (ad) fairly; moderately
colleague (n) a coworker; a person with the same profession
subscribe to (phr) to believe in
feature (n) an aspect; a characteristic
plea (n) an appeal
dig (n) an excavation
scattered (a) spread out; strewn
thirst (v) to need liquids, especially water
call one's attention to (phr) to make someone watch or listen to something
barren (a) desolate; unproductive; unfertile

The Anasazi Disappeared ⁽¹⁾ _____**1. Burned areas in Anasazi settlements**

- ⁽²⁾ _____ → burned their own sites

2. Many scattered objects at dig sites

- ⁽³⁾ _____ → no need 4 extra personal belongings

3. ⁽⁴⁾ _____

- Population rose ⁽⁵⁾ _____ during golden age
- ⁽⁶⁾ _____ → land became barren & dry → Anasazi disappeared

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.**Reading**

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

- 1 **Reading** Many archaeologists attribute the sudden disappearance of the Anasazi Indians to war.
Listening It was due to a lack of water that the Anasazi disappeared.

→ **Combine** The reading passage states that _____
_____ ; however, the professor insists that _____.

- 2 **Reading** The fact that Anasazi sites were burned shows they must have been conquered.
Listening They were holding ceremonies in which they burned their own sites in a plea to their gods to help them find new sites with access to water.

→ **Combine** Although the author of the reading claims that _____
_____, the professor counters that argument by asserting that _____.

- 3 **Reading** Because of the sudden onset of war, the owners were either slain or had no time to gather their belongings as they fled from approaching enemies.
Listening The Anasazi, thirsting for water, simply had no need for extra personal belongings, so they left them in their settlements when they departed in search of new homes.

→ **Combine** While the reading mentions that _____
_____, the lecturer believes that _____.

- 4 **Reading** It was natural that other tribes, coveting the rich land, made war upon the Anasazi and drove them out.
Listening What few water supplies remained simply could not satisfy the Anasazi's large population.

→ **Combine** In contrast to the reading, which claims that _____
_____, the lecturer states that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading claims that _____ _____.</p> <p>2 The lecturer, meanwhile, states that _____ _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>3 First, the reading declares that _____ _____.</p> <p>4 The lecturer, however, claims that _____ _____.</p> <p>5 He thinks _____ _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>6 Second, the professor claims that _____ _____, the professor states that _____.</p> <p>7 The reading, on the other hand, makes the argument that _____ _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>8 Finally, although the reading mentions that _____ _____.</p> <p>9 According to him, their population rose _____ _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>10 In conclusion, _____ _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

Neanderthals were an ancient species of humans that lived from around 130,000 to 50,000 years ago. They primarily resided in the area which is now Europe and Western Asia. While anthropologists do not yet know everything about Neanderthals, many have arrived at the conclusion that Neanderthals were in fact able to speak.

By examining a number of fossilized remains, anthropologists have determined that Neanderthals had large brains. As a matter of fact, Neanderthals had a cranial capacity about ten percent larger than modern humans have. Anthropologists rightly reason that with brains that large, Neanderthals must have been able to communicate through speech.

Slightly over twenty years ago, a hyoid bone belonging to a Neanderthal was found. The hyoid bone connects the muscles between the larynx and the tongue. This bone enables its possessor to move its tongue in a large number of different ways, thereby making the likelihood of speech even greater. This proves that Neanderthals were capable of speech and that they most likely made use of this ability.

In addition, researchers have determined that Neanderthals developed various muscles in their stomach regions. These muscles not only permitted them to control their breathing but also helped them create the sounds necessary for speech. Because of these muscles, which humans also have, they were again more likely to be able to communicate through speech. Accordingly, it is clear that Neanderthals were able to speak and did, in fact, use speech to communicate with others.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  03

TOEFL iBT Writing



Reading

Neanderthals _____

1. Large brains

2. Hyoid bone b/t larynx & tongue

3. Various muscles in stomach area

Listening

Neanderthals _____

1. Size of brain ≠ important

2. Hyoid bone ≠ ability to speak

3. Stomach muscles 4 other uses

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they challenge specific claims made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

[illegible]

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **primarily (ad)** mostly; mainly
- ☐ **reside (v)** to live
- ☐ **anthropologist (n)** a social scientist who studies humans and their cultures
- ☐ **fossilized (a)** the state of having become a fossil
- ☐ **cranial (a)** relating to the brain
- ☐ **capacity (n)** capability; ability
- ☐ **larynx (n)** a part of the body where the vocal cords are located
- ☐ **likelihood (n)** a probability; a possibility
- ☐ **permit (v)** to allow; to enable
- ☐ **accordingly (ad)** therefore; consequently

Listening

- ☐ **controversy (n)** a debate; an argument
- ☐ **allege (v)** to claim or assert without proof
- ☐ **analysis (n)** an evaluation; a reasoning
- ☐ **complexity (n)** complication; intricacy
- ☐ **remains (n)** the leftover part of some creature or object; remnants
- ☐ **guarantee (v)** to promise
- ☐ **concede (v)** to admit
- ☐ **integral (a)** important; vital
- ☐ **harsh (a)** cruel
- ☐ **engage in (phr)** to partake in something; to be able to do something

Biology I

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

The dodo was a large, flightless bird native to the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. Mauritius was colonized by Dutch settlers in the late sixteenth century, and, fewer than one hundred years later, the last dodo disappeared. There is much speculation as to why the dodo disappeared, but experts have narrowed the reasons down to the actions of humans.

There were no humans on Mauritius prior to the Dutch's arrival, so the dodos had no fear of humans and thus were easily hunted. The Dutch also brought other animals, such as cats, dogs, pigs, and various farm animals, and there were many instances where these animals hunted dodos or destroyed their eggs and nests. The dodo, being flightless, built its nests on the ground in forested areas and laid its eggs in these nests. The eggs and young dodos therefore had no protection against predators.

When the Dutch colonized Mauritius, they began rapidly altering the land for farming. They cleared forests, which destroyed the dodos' natural habitats. The dodos soon had fewer places to make their nests and lay their eggs. Also, since the dodos fed on the tropical fruits native to the island, when the Dutch chopped down the trees, a large part of the dodos' food supply was destroyed.

Some also speculate that the outsiders introduced a disease which proceeded to wipe out the dodos. Some diseases may pass from humans to animals or, more commonly, from animal to animal. This would account for the virtually overnight disappearance of the dodos. The introduction of a new species often wreaks havoc on the natives. For example, when the European settlers arrived in America, many Native Americans died due to a lack of immunity to new diseases. The same could easily have happened to the dodo.

• **colonize (v)** to take control of; to conquer • **speculation (n)** an assumption; a theory • **prior to (phr)** before; preceding
 • **predator (n)** a killer; a hunter; an enemy • **alter (v)** to change • **chop down (phr)** to fell; to cut down • **wipe out (phr)** to eliminate; to kill entirely • **account for (phr)** to explain • **virtually (ad)** practically; almost • **overnight (ad)** very quickly; rapidly • **wreak havoc (phr)** to destroy; to cause many problems • **immunity (n)** resistance

The Dodo Disappeared ⁽¹⁾

1. ⁽²⁾ _____
 - No humans on the island until the Dutch's arrival → ⁽³⁾ _____
 - Dutch brought many animals → preyed on dodos & their eggs
2. ⁽⁴⁾ _____
 - Dutch cleared forests → ⁽⁵⁾ _____
 - Many fruit trees were cut down → much of the dodos' food supply disappeared
3. ⁽⁶⁾ _____
 - No immunity → sudden disappearance of dodos
 - Similar case: Native Americans died of European diseases

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. **04**



spot (v) to see; to discover
age (n) a very long period of time
disgusted (a) sickened; appalled; filled with disgust
deforest (v) to cut down large areas of forest
intact (a) in one piece; unbroken; the same
eliminate (v) to kill; to destroy completely
in decline (phr) a downturn; a period where something is decreasing
massive (a) very large; huge; immense
remnant (n) the remainder; the leftover
populous (a) having large numbers or a large population

(3) _____ 4 the Extinction of the Dodo

1. Did not hunt dodos

- *Walgvogel* (Dutch name), meaning ⁽²⁾ " _____ "
- (3) _____ • Dutch did not enjoy the taste

2. (4) _____

- Large parts remained unharmed
- (5) _____ } → no serious effect on dodos

3. Natural disasters killed the dodo

- (6) _____ → destroyed dodos' nests & eggs
- dodos were already dying out when Dutch arrived

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

- A** The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** Experts have narrowed the reasons for the dodo's disappearance down to the actions of humans.

Listening It is certain that humans did not cause the dodo to become extinct.

→ **Combine** While the reading attributes _____, the professor claims _____.

2 **Reading** There were no humans on Mauritius prior to the Dutch's arrival, so the dodos had no fear of humans and thus were easily hunted.

Listening Yet despite the ease with which they could catch the dodo, the Dutch settlers were disgusted by it and did not hunt it.

→ **Combine** According to the reading passage _____, however, the professor makes it clear that _____.

3 **Reading** The Dutch cleared forests, which destroyed the dodos' natural habitats.

Listening The dodo, which could not fly, did not make its nests in trees.

→ **Combine** A fact mentioned in the reading is that _____, yet the lecturer believes this is unimportant because _____.

1 **Reading** Some also speculate that the outsiders introduced a disease which proceeded to wipe out the dodos.

Listening Massive cyclones struck the island many times in the past, and their high winds may have been responsible for destroying the dodos' nests and eggs while they lay unprotected on the open ground.

→ **Combine** In opposition to the reading, which claims that _____, the professor thinks that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading states that _____.</p> <p>2 The lecturer, however, disagrees and claims _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>3 The first point the reading mentions is that _____.</p> <p>4 It also maintains that _____.</p> <p>5 On the contrary, the professor asserts that _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>6 The next point brought up is that _____.</p> <p>7 However, the professor first claims that _____.</p> <p>8 He next declares that _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>9 Finally, in contrast to the reading's argument that a disease brought by the Dutch may have killed the dodos, the professor says _____.</p> <p>10 He then blames _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>11 All in all, while the reading brings up _____, the professor provides _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

Following so many criticisms since its publication in 1859, Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was attacked once again in 1985 by Fred Hoyle, a British scientist, based on the fossils of a prehistoric bird known as *Archaeopteryx*. Much of his criticism centered on the London Specimen, the first complete skeleton of the bird, and the Berlin Specimen, which was considered a better specimen than the former since it had a complete head.

The London Specimen was first found in Germany in 1861 and was later bought by the British National Museum of Natural History under the instruction of Richard Owen, a British biologist. Hoyle asserted this specimen was fraudulent, arguing that it was odd that the specimen was discovered only two years after Darwin's theories had been published. He accused Owen of having forged it to support Darwin's theories since Owen was a staunch evolutionist himself.

Hoyle also declared that both the London and Berlin Specimens were too perfect to be true, especially when compared to the other fossils of *Archaeopteryx* known at the time. For example, the two specimens showed detailed evidence of feathers being present; however, the other fossils did not have such feathers. In fact, he believed the fine representations of fossilized feathers were really impressions of feathers made in a thin cement layer and therefore formed the main part of the forgery.

Hoyle's final point rested on the limestone formations where the fossils were discovered. The fossils were found in blocks of limestone that had perfectly split into two pieces. One half of the fossil was perfectly preserved, but the other half was not. In addition, the two halves of the fossil did not match. Hoyle concluded that the perfect half of the fossil was the fake one.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  05

TOEFL iBT Writing



Reading

= Fakes

1. The London Specimen

2. Too perfect to be true

3. Limestone fossil split exactly in 2

Listening

≠ Fakes

1. Was not forged

2. Feathers ≠ impressions in cement

3. Fossil in 2 sections explained

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they challenge specific claims made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **criticism (n)** disapproval; censure
- ☐ **prehistoric (a)** occurring a long time ago prior to recorded history
- ☐ **center on (phr)** to focus on
- ☐ **specimen (n)** a sample
- ☐ **skeleton (a)** bare bones
- ☐ **odd (a)** strange; unusual
- ☐ **fraudulent (a)** false; fake; phony
- ☐ **detailed (a)** thorough; minute
- ☐ **forgery (n)** a fake; a counterfeit
- ☐ **limestone (n)** a sedimentary rock formed from the decayed bodies of marine animals

Listening

- ☐ **controversy (n)** a debate; an argument
- ☐ **motive (n)** a reason for doing something
- ☐ **advocate (n)** a supporter
- ☐ **risk (v)** to endanger; to jeopardize
- ☐ **impression (n)** an indentation; a mark
- ☐ **astronomer (n)** a person who studies outer space
- ☐ **paleontologist (n)** a person who studies dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures
- ☐ **confirm (v)** to verify; to show as being correct
- ☐ **yield (v)** to give up
- ☐ **polish (v)** to rub; to hone

3 Environment I

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

Starting in 1972, the National Park Service established a policy for forest fires called natural burn. It was acknowledged that some forest fires, such as those caused by lightning, were necessary for forests to maintain balanced ecosystems, so the fires should be allowed to burn. However, an immense fire in Yellowstone National Park in 1988 caused this policy to be abandoned since the fire was initially allowed to burn yet soon raged out of control, destroying much of the park. As a result of the fire, many believed the park to have been severely and irrevocably damaged.

The fire of 1988 destroyed much of Yellowstone, which is America's oldest and most beloved national park. Massive areas of vegetation were destroyed, and large empty spaces and acres of burned and blackened trees greeted visitors. The rivers and streams were clogged with ash, and the ecosystem of the park was altered beyond repair.

In addition, great numbers of animals were killed by the fires that burned out of control. The fires were propelled by high winds moving, in some cases, as many as ten miles a day. Many small animals perished in the flames. The fires' rapid advances gave the wildlife little chance to escape. Even today, few of these small forest dwellers have returned to live in the park.

In the years immediately following the fires, the number of visitors declined tremendously. No one was interested in seeing a blackened and treeless park on vacation. Yellowstone had previously been renowned for its marvelous vistas and unique geological formations such as the geyser Old Faithful. But now its reputation as America's wonder is damaged like the park, perhaps even permanently.

• **establish (n)** to create; to start • **immense (a)** huge; enormous • **outcry (n)** an objection; a protest
 • **irrevocably (ad)** forever; permanently • **vegetation (n)** plant life • **clog (v)** to stop up; to block • **propel (v)** to push; to drive forward
 • **perish (v)** to die • **dweller (n)** an inhabitant; a resident • **vista (n)** a view • **geyser (n)** a hot spring that shoots up out of the earth

Yellowstone ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. ⁽²⁾ _____
 • Huge areas of vegetation burned → empty spaces & burned trees
 • ⁽³⁾ _____ → severely changed the park's ecosystem
2. ⁽⁴⁾ _____
 • Small animals ⁽⁵⁾ _____ → few have returned to the park today
3. ⁽⁶⁾ _____
 • People did not want to see a treeless park
 • Had once been known for its beauty but has now been damaged greatly

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 06



stance (n) a position; an opinion
on the contrary (phr) in contrast; in opposition
spring up (phr) to arise; to grow
penetrate (v) to pierce; to go through
accelerate (v) to speed something up; to make something happen faster
drove (n) a group; a large number
feast on (phr) to eat very much
undergrowth (n) small, thick bushes
endure (v) to experience; to undergo
crisis (n) a disaster; an enormous problem

Yellowstone ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Burned vegetation can help a forest

- Burned material goes into soil → ⁽²⁾ _____
- Lose many trees → ⁽³⁾ _____

2. ⁽⁴⁾ _____

- ⁽⁵⁾ _____ are now appearing in huge numbers

3. Tourist numbers are starting 2 increase

- Fewer tourists came a/f fire b/c of ⁽⁶⁾ _____
- Economy ↑ → more tourists 2 Yellowstone

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

- A** The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** As a result of the fire, many believed the park to have been severely and irrevocably damaged.

Listening There are numerous signs that the park is recovering while still receiving a great many visitors.

→ **Combine** In opposition to the author of the reading passage, who believes _____, the professor is convinced that _____.

2 **Reading** The rivers and streams were clogged with ash, and the ecosystem of the park was altered beyond repair.

Listening Richer soil and more sunlight exist in Yellowstone right now, which is accelerating the recovery process.

→ **Combine** The reading passage declares that _____; however, the professor mentions _____.

3 **Reading** Even today, few of these small forest dwellers have returned to live in the park.

Listening Some species that were previously never even a part of the park's ecosystem have found their way to Yellowstone.

→ **Combine** Although the reading passage's author states that _____, the professor indicates that _____.

4 **Reading** In the years immediately following the fires, the number of visitors declined tremendously.

Listening Fortunately, by the mid-1990s, once the economic crisis had passed, the numbers of tourists had risen again.

→ **Combine** While the reading contends that _____, the professor comments that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading passage describes _____</p> <p>_____, but the professor counters by suggesting _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>2 The reading first mentions _____.</p> <p>3 The author believes _____.</p> <p>4 However, the professor says that _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>5 In response to the reading passage's assertion that _____, the professor claims that _____.</p> <p>6 For example, _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>7 The reading passage then describes _____.</p> <p>8 The professor agrees with that claim but _____.</p> <p>9 She then declares that _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>10 While the author of the reading passage believes that _____, the professor is convinced of _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

The United States has an extensive national parks system that encompasses large areas of the country, especially in western states and Alaska. Currently, the parks charge an admission fee for visitors, with the rate depending on the park, the age of the visitors, and how long they plan to stay. However, these admission fees should be abolished, and all visitors should be allowed entrance to the park for free.

The most important thing to remember is that they are national parks, meaning that they belong to the country, which really means the citizens of the country. Charging the owners of a place a fee to enter it is simply outrageous. After all, people do not have to pay money every time they enter their own homes. They should not have to do it for national parks either.

Charging admission to national parks also serves to discourage people from visiting them and enjoying their natural beauty. This is especially true for large groups wanting to stay for several days since they are charged exorbitant rates. Because of the high prices, many people are spending their vacations elsewhere and are thus deprived of the opportunity to enjoy their time off in the parks.

Checking every single visitor and collecting admission fees is an additional, time-consuming process. There are already long lines at the entrances to these parks, particularly during the summer travel season. People relentlessly complain about these lines, as some of them may have to wait an hour or even longer merely to enter the park. And because park personnel are used to collect these fees, they are unavailable to work elsewhere, which accordingly reduces the quality of services throughout the entire park.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about. 07

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME

HELP

NEXT



Reading

4 National Parks

1. Parks belong 2 all the citizens

2. Fees discourage people from visiting

3. Takes time 2 collect money

Listening

4 National Parks

1. Important 2 maintaining parks

2. High fees → people visit smaller parks

3. Improve park safety

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **extensive (a)** wide-ranging; very large
- ☐ **encompass (v)** to cover; to include
- ☐ **abolish (v)** to do away with; to stop; to end
- ☐ **outrageous (a)** offensive; extreme
- ☐ **discourage (v)** to dissuade; to dishearten
- ☐ **exorbitant (a)** extremely high; excessive
- ☐ **deprived of (phr)** to be denied; to be without
- ☐ **time-consuming (a)** taking a long period of time
- ☐ **relentlessly (ad)** continually; continuously
- ☐ **personnel (n)** workers; employees; staff

Listening

- ☐ **strike (v)** to occur
- ☐ **up-to-date (a)** modern; recent
- ☐ **federal (a)** national
- ☐ **overcrowded (a)** containing too many people or things
- ☐ **head to (phr)** to go to
- ☐ **minimal (a)** very small; minor
- ☐ **affordable (a)** inexpensive; reasonable
- ☐ **checkpoint (n)** a place where security personnel can conduct inspections
- ☐ **park ranger (n)** a person who works in a national park, usually in an outdoors capacity
- ☐ **pose (v)** to present

4 Health

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

For the past sixty years, fluoride has been added to the public drinking water in the United States. This measure has greatly improved the health of Americans by enhancing their dental health and bone structure. Thanks to this chemical, the drinking water has been purified and made safer to drink as well.

The primary reason that fluoride is added to drinking water is to prevent the onset of tooth decay. Fluoride achieves this effect by binding with the enamel on people's teeth, which helps the teeth remain healthy. Studies conducted over several decades in numerous communities have shown that there has been an average of 12.5 percent less tooth decay and 2.25 fewer teeth lost from decay thanks to fluoride. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention also claims that fluoride water treatment can cause a reduction of tooth decay by almost 30 percent.

Additionally, water treated with fluoride is much purer than untreated water. The reason is that fluoride acts as a cleansing agent. It attacks bacteria and other organisms, essentially removing them from the water. On the basis of this reason alone, the World Health Organization (WHO) has called on many developing nations, where clean drinking water is not always readily available, to increase the fluoride content in their water supplies.

Some scientists have even pointed out that there is a great deal of evidence that fluoride helps improve the bone structures of people who drink water treated with it every day. Studies have proven that these people's bone densities have increased, and older women have even shown a tendency to suffer from osteoporosis in smaller numbers if they have drunk fluoride-treated water. And bone fractures from simple falls are less common than in populations of people who do not drink fluoride-treated water.

• **dental (a)** relating to the teeth • **purify (v)** to make pure; to make clean • **tooth decay (phr)** the rotting of the teeth
 • **enamel (n)** the hard, white outer layer of the teeth • **bacteria (n)** microorganisms • **organism (n)** a creature • **readily (ad)** easily • **density (n)** thickness; compactness • **osteoporosis (n)** a medical condition in which one's bones lose calcium and become more likely to break • **bone fracture (phr)** a break or crack in a bone

(1) _____ in Drinking Water

1. (2) _____

• Binds w/ enamel on teeth → helps keep teeth healthy

2. (3) _____

• Acts as a cleansing agent → (4) _____

• WHO wants developing countries 2 put fluoride in water supplies

3. (5) _____

• Increases bone density → (6) _____

→ fewer bone fractures

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 08



cut and dry (phr) simple
 controversial (a) divisive; contentious
 detrimental (a) harmful; dangerous
 insert (v) to put in
 abandon (v) to stop; to leave behind
 discolor (v) to change something's color
 monitor (v) to watch carefully
 deem (v) to consider; to believe
 skeletal (a) relating to the bones
 brittle (a) weak; fragile; easily breakable

(1) _____ in Drinking Water

1. No need 2 add fluoride 2 drinking water

- (2) _____
- European countries don't put fluoride in drinking water → no decline in dental health

2. Has harmful side effects if taken 2 much

- Discolors water pipes & (3) _____
- Better water purification methods → (4) _____

3. (5) _____

- Osteosarcomas → a rare form of bone cancer in young boys
- Skeletal fluorosis → (6) _____

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

- A** The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 Reading This decision to put fluoride in drinking water has greatly improved the health of Americans by enhancing their dental health and bone structure.

Listening In fact, many people, myself included, believe that fluoride's effects can be somewhat detrimental to people.

→ **Combine** Whereas the reading believes _____,
_____, the professor thinks _____.

2 Reading The primary reason that fluoride is added to drinking water is to prevent the onset of tooth decay.

Listening Some, like Sweden and the Netherlands, haven't added fluoride to drinking water for over thirty years, yet they exhibit no decline in dental health.

→ **Combine** Despite the reading passage's author asserting that _____,
_____, the professor mentions that _____.

3 Reading Additionally, water treated with fluoride is much purer than untreated water.

Listening While fluoride does purify water, it can still lead to harmful side effects if taken in large amounts since it is a toxic chemical.

→ **Combine** Although the writer of the reading passage thinks _____,
_____, the professor claims _____.

4 Reading Some scientists have even pointed out that there is a great deal of evidence that fluoride helps improve the bone structures of people who drink water treated with it every day.

Listening Fluoride also may cause skeletal fluorosis, a condition caused by excessive fluoride exposure where fluoride is deposited directly into the bones.

→ **Combine** Contrasting the reading passage's argument that _____,
_____, the professor declares that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading passage asserts that _____ _____, yet the professor feels that _____ _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>2 While the reading states that _____ _____, the professor believes _____ _____.</p> <p>3 She cites _____ _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>4 The reading next mentions that _____.</p> <p>5 The professor agrees but also says that _____ _____.</p> <p>6 According to the professor, _____ _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>7 Finally, the reading passage claims that _____ _____.</p> <p>8 However, the professor counters by stating that _____ _____.</p> <p>9 She also adds that _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>10 The lecture and the reading passage _____ _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

A current Internet phenomenon is online pharmacies, which are basically drugstores in cyberspace. Customers go online, select the medicine they need, and order it directly to their homes. They are often cheaper than frequenting real drugstores. Unfortunately, there are myriad problems associated with online pharmacies, and it would be in the public's best interests to ban them from existence.

One major issue is that many medicines and products sold online do not meet Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines for safe products. Particularly worrisome are the herbal remedies and other untested products that are not considered drugs yet are being used to treat illnesses. Many concoctions made from plant and animal matter are being sold without the benefit of proper testing and approval from the FDA, so they may actually harm unwitting customers.

By purchasing drugs directly from online pharmacies, consumers are bypassing a crucial part of the process. That is, they are not getting consultations from doctors. Many buyers lack important information about their medical conditions because they neglect first to see a doctor and get a recommendation as to what medicine they should take. In some cases, the medicine they take has unpleasant side effects or even fatal consequences, and by taking improper dosages even of the proper medicine, they may do themselves more harm than good.

Consumers typically have no idea about the origins of many drugs and herbal remedies online pharmacies sell. For example, some of them were manufactured in foreign countries where standards of approval differ from those in the United States. In short, many offer inferior products masquerading as legitimate medicines. Consumers should not trust these medicines even if they have labels and instructions in English. Considering that people's lives are at stake, online pharmacies should be banned from selling their wares.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  09

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME HELP NEXT 

Reading

Online Pharmacies _____

1. Sell unsafe medical products

2. Consumer bypass doctors

3. Sell drugs of unclear origins

Listening

Online Pharmacies _____

1. Proved safe in other countries

2. Save time & money

3. Rising costs of health care

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

[illegible]

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **frequent (v)** to visit often or repeatedly
- ☐ **myriad (a)** many; numerous
- ☐ **ban (v)** to prohibit
- ☐ **remedy (n)** a cure
- ☐ **concoction (n)** a mixture; a potion
- ☐ **unwitting (a)** unknowing; unaware
- ☐ **bypass (v)** to avoid; to go around
- ☐ **neglect (v)** to overlook; to disregard
- ☐ **masquerade (v)** to pretend; to attempt to deceive
- ☐ **legitimate (a)** real; legal
- ☐ **fatal (a)** deadly
- ☐ **dosage (n)** an amount; a quantity
- ☐ **at stake (phr)** at risk of being lost

Listening

- ☐ **corner drugstore (n)** a small, local pharmacy
- ☐ **restriction (n)** a limit
- ☐ **option (n)** a choice
- ☐ **abolition (n)** closure; banning
- ☐ **crucial (a)** very important
- ☐ **deter (v)** to prevent; to dissuade
- ☐ **expenditure (n)** expense; spending
- ☐ **await (v)** to wait for
- ☐ **competent (a)** experienced; able; capable
- ☐ **consult (v)** to ask for advice from; to see
- ☐ **pharmaceutical (a)** relating to drugs or medicine
- ☐ **line the pockets of (phr)** to enrich; to make someone richer by paying that person money

5 History

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

One of the great travelers of the Middle Ages was the Venetian Marco Polo. According to his writings, he journeyed to China in the late thirteenth century and stayed there for seventeen years. However, controversy has always followed Marco Polo's story, and he has been the target of skepticism from his time to the modern day. It appears that the skeptics are correct. Indeed, it is likely that Marco Polo never ventured to China, nor did he engage in any of the actions he took credit for.

There are several supposedly original accounts of his journey. They are written in Italian, Latin, and old French. However, each account differs in its details, which has raised questions about the legitimacy of his journey. One critic, Peter Jackson, a British historian, believes Polo's work was that of a romance writer using the accounts of various travelers who had spent time in the Far East.

Another criticism is that Polo failed to mention many basic facts about China known to have been true during the time he was supposedly there. He never mentioned the practice of binding women's feet or tea drinking. He also never described the Great Wall, one of the world's most impressive structures. And Polo could not speak, read, or write Chinese despite his assertion he had spent seventeen years there.

One of the most telling facts is that Marco Polo's name appears nowhere in the recorded history of China in that period. Considering his claim to have been a close friend and ambassador to the ruler, Kublai Khan, and a frequent court visitor, this is incredibly surprising. He also wrote about his role in bringing a Mongol princess to Persia, yet this too does not appear in any contemporary history books.

- **skepticism (n)** doubt; disbelief • **venture to-V (phr)** to be brave enough to-V • **supposedly (ad)** allegedly; apparently
- **legitimacy (n)** truthfulness; authority • **account (n)** a story; an explanation • **impressive (a)** imposing; breathtaking
- **assertion (n)** a statement; a claim • **telling (a)** very important • **contemporary (a)** of the same time as something else

Marco Polo ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. ⁽²⁾ _____

- Written in several languages → diff. details
- Could have been written by a romance writer

2. **Never mentioned many things about China**

- No mention of ⁽³⁾ _____
- ⁽⁴⁾ _____ even a/f 17 years' stay in China

3. ⁽⁵⁾ _____

- ⁽⁶⁾ _____ } → not mentioned
- Said he brought Mongol princess 2 India

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 10



authenticity (n) genuineness; authority
accurate (a) precise; correct
account for (phr) to explain
translate (v) to put into another language; to interpret
manuscript (n) a writing; a document
discrepancy (n) a difference; an inconsistency
consume (v) to eat or drink
erode (v) to wear away
departure (n) a leaving; an exit
merit (v) to earn

Marco Polo ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Reason for different versions of accounts of his trip

- First account → written in French by a romance novelist in prison
- Later account → ⁽²⁾ _____ & translated into Latin & back into Italian

2. Did not see many things associated w/ China

- ⁽³⁾ _____ → not much tea was consumed there
- Entered China from the west → ⁽⁴⁾ _____

3. ⁽⁵⁾ _____

- Fluent in Persian → was given Persian translators
- Absent from Chinese history → ⁽⁶⁾ _____

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

- A** The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** It is likely that Marco Polo never ventured to China, nor did he engage in any of the actions he took credit for.

Listening Polo indeed traveled to China and then wrote an accurate account of his journey, which became one of the most important books in history.

→ **Combine** Although the reading passage's author thinks _____,
_____, the professor firmly believes _____.

2 **Reading** Polo's work was that of a romance writer using the accounts of various travelers who had spent time in the Far East.

Listening The first account of his travels was written by a fellow prisoner, a romance writer, who told his tale in Old French.

→ **Combine** To respond to the assertion that _____,
_____, the professor claims that _____.

3 **Reading** Polo failed to mention many basic facts about China known to have been true during the time he was supposedly there.

Listening Polo spent most of his time in the north, where tea wasn't often consumed.

→ **Combine** While the author of the reading states that _____,
_____, the professor excuses this by stating that _____.

4 **Reading** One of the most telling facts is that Marco Polo's name appears nowhere in the recorded history of China in that period.

Listening As for his absence from any Chinese books, it may be related to the fact that he used a different form of his name in Chinese or Mongolian or simply that he wasn't important enough to merit the honor of being mentioned.

→ **Combine** The reading says that _____;
_____; however, the professor counters by arguing that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 While the reading asserts that _____, the professor _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>2 In response to the accusation that _____, the professor mentions that _____.</p> <p>3 The professor says that _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>4 The reading also points out that _____.</p> <p>5 However, the professor says that _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>6 Finally, according to the reading, _____.</p> <p>7 The professor mentions that _____.</p> <p>8 She also claims that that _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>9 In short, the reading is _____; however, the professor provides _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

It is a certainty that the Vikings visited the Americas prior to Columbus's epic voyage in 1492. However, the claim that the Chinese reached America earlier is just as valid. Between the years 1405 and 1433, the Chinese Admiral Zheng He led seven great expeditions across the world's oceans. On one voyage, he definitely reached both the east and west coasts of North America.

The evidence is compelling. Off the coasts of the Bahamas is the Bimini Road, an underwater formation that resembles a road. British historian Gavin Menzies believes this was either a dock or a road built by Zheng He's fleet when it visited the Bahamas in 1421. The formation itself appears to have a distinct Chinese pattern as well, and the stones are seemingly arranged on purpose.

The second bit of evidence is the 1970s discovery of over twenty anchors in the waters of the Pacific Ocean off of Palos Verdes, California. These anchors are Chinese in origin. They are made of stone and have holes in the middle, making them uncommon forms of anchor. For thousands of years, the Chinese have used such large, round stones with holes in the middle so as to attach ropes to use as anchors for their ships. These anchors prove that a Chinese fleet, likely Zheng He's, made it to America.

Another sign of this early Chinese expedition is the Newport Tower in Newport, Rhode Island. It is built in the shape of a Chinese lighthouse and is at the same latitude as Beijing, China's capital. It also used crushed seashells as mortar for its bricks, a practice commonly used to construct Chinese lighthouses. The tower's date of construction is unknown to historians, yet carbon dating methods place its creation to the early fifteenth century.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  11

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME HELP NEXT 

Reading

_____ Visited America in the 15th Century

1. Bimini Road off the Bahamas

2. Anchors discovered off California coast

3. Newport Tower in Rhode Island

Listening

_____ Never Visited America

1. Formation off Bahamas = natural

2. Anchors ≠ very old

3. Newport Tower = English windmill

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

[illegible]

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **certainty (n)** a guarantee
- ☐ **epic (a)** heroic; classic
- ☐ **valid (a)** legitimate; truthful
- ☐ **expedition (n)** a long journey
- ☐ **compelling (a)** believable; convincing
- ☐ **dock (n)** a pier; a wharf
- ☐ **distinct (a)** unique; particular
- ☐ **anchor (n)** a heavy object used to keep a boat from moving at sea
- ☐ **crushed (a)** compressed; flattened
- ☐ **mortar (n)** a binder used in construction

Listening

- ☐ **credit (v)** to recognize; to acknowledge
- ☐ **competing (a)** vying; opposing
- ☐ **assure (v)** to promise; to guarantee
- ☐ **utterly (ad)** entirely; totally
- ☐ **supposed (a)** imaginary
- ☐ **tidal (a)** relating to the tide
- ☐ **conveniently (ad)** opportunely
- ☐ **barely (ad)** hardly
- ☐ **ancestor (n)** a forebear
- ☐ **bind (v)** to join



Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

While the Americas were the last major continental landmass to be inhabited by humans, when these settlements occurred is unknown. The oldest known archaeological site is in Monte Verde, Chile. Some researchers have suggested that humans resided there around 12,500 years ago. However, based on a number of reasons, it is clear that these archaeologists are mistaken and that the site was not inhabited that long ago.

The original settlers of the Americas are known to have been hunter-gatherers who lived off of plants they collected and animals they killed. Farming was unknown to them until thousands of years later. However, excavations at the Monte Verde site have revealed no hunting tools—like spearheads or arrowheads—that would indicate people actually lived there then. The absence of weapons indicates no primitive hunter-gatherer society lived at Monte Verde.

Unfortunately, the area around Monte Verde has been used as farmland for many generations, so the farmers have damaged the site immensely. By plowing and planting crops on the land, they have compromised any archaeological evidence, thereby making it difficult to tell what actually happened there thousands of years ago. A site typically has its oldest artifacts deep in the ground and its newest ones closer to the surface. However, at Monte Verde, the disturbing of the soil has made it impossible accurately to date any of the artifacts unearthed.

There is also the presence of bitumen, a tar-like substance used for paving roads. This has compromised the site as well. The bitumen has made carbon dating difficult since it can affect the entire dating process. So archaeologists only dated certain objects and did not try to date everything found on the site. This incomplete dating process has led many skeptics to wonder if they were trying to conceal the truth about Monte Verde and its first settlement.

• **landmass (n)** a large area of land • **reside (v)** to inhabit; to live; to dwell • **excavation (n)** a dig • **reveal (v)** to show
 • **indicate (v)** to show; to suggest; to imply • **immensely (ad)** hugely; enormously • **plow (v)** to dig up the land, usually for farming; to till • **compromise (v)** to make worthless; to make something lose its value • **artifact (n)** a relic; a manufactured object • **unearth (v)** to dig up; to uncover • **conceal (v)** to hide

(1) _____ 12,500 Yrs Ago

1. (2) _____
 • Original settlers in Americas = hunter-gatherers
 • Found no spearheads / arrowheads → no early settlers lived there

2. (3) _____
 • Plowed the land → disrupted soil → (4) _____

3. Presence of bitumen at dig site

- 2 much bitumen → (5) _____
 • (6) _____ → unreliable

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 12



uncover (v) to reveal; to show
 peat bog (phr) wet, spongy ground of decaying plant material
 consume (n) to eat; to devour
 preserve (v) to keep; to conserve
 rudimentary (a) basic; simple
 disturb (v) to upset; to bother
 soil (n) ground; earth
 promptly (ad) immediately
 be immersed into (phr)
 render (v) to make; to cause to be

(1) _____ 12,500 Yrs Ago

1. Ate plants & small animals

- (2) _____ } → explain the absence of weapons
- No knowledge of how 2 make weapons

2. Main dig site kept intact

- (3) _____ → never touched by farmers
- Only upper layers of soil were disrupted → (4) _____

3. Thorough enough dating process done

- Some items → (5) _____ → couldn't be dated
- (6) _____
 → majority point 2 a time around 12,500 yrs ago

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** It is clear that these archaeologists are mistaken and that the site was not inhabited that long ago.

Listening It has been dated to 12,500 years ago, which therefore proves that this small, yet well-preserved, place was the site of some kind of human settlement.

→ **Combine** The author of the reading is convinced that _____, yet the professor believes _____.

2 **Reading** The absence of weapons indicates no primitive hunter-gatherer society lived at Monte Verde.

Listening Some archaeologists have also suggested that this group of settlers simply lacked the knowledge of how to make rudimentary weapons, explaining why none was found there.

→ **Combine** Whereas the reading states _____, the professor asserts that _____.

3 **Reading** By plowing and planting crops on the land, they have compromised any archaeological evidence, thereby making it difficult to tell what actually happened there thousands of years ago.

Listening The main dig site was the bog itself, which the farmers never touched.

→ **Combine** In contrast to the reading passage author's argument that _____, the professor mentions that _____.

4 **Reading** The bitumen has made carbon dating difficult since it can affect the entire dating process.

Listening However, archaeologists did more than twenty-five tests and also used different dating methods to lend them more accuracy.

→ **Combine** While the reading believes that _____, the lecturer declares that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The author of the reading is convinced _____ _____.</p> <p>2 The professor, however, believes _____ _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>3 First, the reading declares _____ _____.</p> <p>4 However, the professor claims that _____ _____.</p> <p>5 He further mentions that _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>6 The reading also discusses _____ _____.</p> <p>7 But the professor points out that _____ _____.</p> <p>8 Besides, _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>9 Finally, to counter the assertion in the reading that _____ _____, the professor claims that _____ _____.</p> <p>10 According to him, _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>11 The reading strongly denies _____; however, the professor _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

The Copper Scrolls are two scrolls made of copper that were found in a cave near the Dead Sea in Israel in 1952. Once they were deciphered, experts learned that the scrolls told the story of a hidden treasure worth about a billion dollars in today's money. While this story has fascinated mystery buffs and treasure hunters ever since, in reality, it is likely fiction, and no treasure ever existed.

The language of the scrolls presents one of the biggest problems. It is an ancient form of Hebrew for which there are no known documents with which to compare the text. In addition, a close reading of the scrolls shows that someone, either by mistake or on purpose, made some errors in the translations. Debate still rages today as to the exact translation of the scrolls.

What is known is that the scrolls supposedly report that piles of gold and silver were buried in certain locations throughout the area comprising present-day Israel. The amount of treasure as described by the scrolls is so vast that it seems impossible for such a treasure actually to exist. As further evidence, the Qumran sect is believed to have made these scrolls. The Qumran were an ascetic people, neither desiring nor owning worldly possessions. They never would have had such enormous treasures.

Some scholars and treasure hunters have even determined a few of the locations of the treasure. Yet, digs at these places revealed no hordes of gold and silver. In reality, the searchers spent great amounts of money trying to locate these places and then digging around the areas. Whether it is an ancient practical joke or a map to treasures long since recovered, it is certain that the Copper Scrolls will reveal no new treasures.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  13

TOEFL iBT Writing



Reading

_____ Are Not Authentic

1. No agreed-upon translation

2. 2 much treasure 2 be true

3. No treasures found until now

Listening

_____ Are Authentic

1. Difficult 2 translate

2. Use of Egyptian numbering system

3. Treasures already found & taken away

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **scroll (n)** a roll of paper, usually with writing on it
- ☐ **decipher (v)** to decode; to translate; to reveal
- ☐ **fascinate (v)** to amaze; to wow
- ☐ **buff (n)** a person who is very interested in something
- ☐ **compelling (a)** believable; convincing
- ☐ **rage (v)** to continue with a lot of arguments
- ☐ **supposedly (ad)** purportedly; allegedly
- ☐ **sect (n)** a group; a faction
- ☐ **ascetic (a)** living a very simple life; austere
- ☐ **worldly possessions (phr)** belongings; property
- ☐ **horde (n)** a large amount

Listening

- ☐ **hoax (n)** a trick; a scam
- ☐ **inaccurately (ad)** incorrectly; improperly
- ☐ **tricky (a)** difficult; complicated
- ☐ **deliberate (a)** on purpose; intentional
- ☐ **conclude (v)** to determine; to theorize
- ☐ **tidal (a)** relating to the tide
- ☐ **presence (n)** occurrence; appearance
- ☐ **scribe (n)** a person who records things by writing; a stenographer
- ☐ **correspond (v)** to match; to equal
- ☐ **cart away (phr)** to carry away; to take away

7 Astronomy

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

In the Tunguska region of Siberia, Russia, in late June 1908, there occurred one of the largest explosions in history. It was a tremendous event with the power of a large nuclear weapon. There have been many theories as to what caused this explosion, including one that states an asteroid struck the ground there. However, the most likely explanation was that this was a large, methane gas explosion.

Despite the fact that the first examination of the site was only done in 1927, there have been many expeditions there since then. None of them have shown any evidence of an asteroid strike. No rocks or material from an asteroid have ever been recovered. Asteroid rocks have high concentrations of nickel and iridium and thus would be easily detectable. Finally, no witnesses ever emerged to attest to the fact that they saw an asteroid streaking across the sky.

Known asteroid sites on Earth leave large impact craters, but Tunguska has none. Some people believe that a lake was the impact crater, yet researchers have found mud silt at its bottom that dates back to more than 5,000 years in the past. However, an area of forest 50 kilometers wide was devastated. Trees were knocked down and stripped of their branches and bark. These effects are more consistent with a gas, like methane, explosion.

Tunguska has many rivers, lakes, swamps, and peat bogs, and it is known for having high levels of methane gas. One extremely believable theory suggests that a high concentration of methane gas built up underground. It was then released, either by humans or naturally, causing it to explode when it was above the forest, thereby destroying many trees. In fact, some eyewitnesses reported seeing lightning nearby, which could have caused the gas to detonate.

• **tremendous (a)** huge; enormous • **asteroid (n)** a mass of rock that moves around in space • **concentration (n)** an amount
 • **detectable (a)** able to be seen or located • **attest (v)** to confirm; to state • **streak (v)** to move fast • **crater (n)** a large, round hole in the ground • **silt (n)** deposit; sediment • **devastate (v)** to destroy completely; to demolish • **detonate (v)** to explode

(1) _____ **Caused the Tunguska Incident**

1. No evidence of asteroid strike

- Many expeditions there since 1927 → (2) _____
- No eyewitnesses of asteroid streaking across the sky

2. (3) _____

- Nearby lake as possible impact site → turned out 2 have 5,000-yr-old silt
- (4) _____ → supports gas explosion

3. (5) _____

- Gas built up underground → was released and then exploded
- (6) _____ → could have made gas explode

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 14

debate (v) to argue verbally
 atmosphere (n) the air
 streak (n) a line; a strip
 split (v) to divide in half
 shatter (v) to break into many small pieces
 quantity (n) an amount
 unrecognizable (a) unable to be identified
 conduct (v) to carry out
 identical (a) the same
 implausibility (n) improbability
 sheer (a) pure; total

(1) _____ Caused the Tunguska Incident

1. (2) _____

• Looked like sky had opened → could have been asteroid entering atmosphere

• (3) _____ → like an asteroid's effect

2. Asteroid explosion in the air

• Asteroid never hit the ground → (4) _____

• (5) _____ → similar 2 an asteroid hit

3. Improbability of methane gas explosion

• Absence of enough gas in that area 4 such a huge explosion

• (6) _____

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.**Reading**

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** The most likely explanation for the Tunguska explosion was that it was a large, methane gas explosion.

Listening I, however, am certain that the event was caused by an asteroid exploding above the Earth as it entered our atmosphere.

→ **Combine** The reading passage depicts _____, yet the professor expresses his certainty that _____.

2 **Reading** Finally, no witnesses ever emerged to attest to the fact that they saw an asteroid streaking across the sky.

Listening Many eyewitnesses reported a streak of bright light in the sky close to Earth.

→ **Combine** In direct contrast to the reading's assertion that _____, the professor claims _____.

3 **Reading** Known asteroid sites on Earth leave large impact craters, but Tunguska has none.

Listening Since the asteroid exploded before it struck the ground, there was no impact crater to be found.

→ **Combine** While the reading cites _____, the professor believes _____.

4 **Reading** The methane gas was then released, either by humans or naturally, causing it to explode when it was above the forest, thereby destroying many trees.

Listening The area simply doesn't—and never did—have enough methane gas to have created this kind of explosion.

→ **Combine** The author of the reading passage thinks _____; however, the professor asserts _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading author presents evidence that _____.</p> <p>2 The professor, however, contests this theory and believes _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>3 The first evidence presented in the reading is that _____.</p> <p>4 Also, _____.</p> <p>5 The professor counters by saying that _____.</p> <p>6 In addition, _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>7 Next, the reading mentions _____.</p> <p>8 The professor, however, indicates that _____.</p> <p>9 He also says that _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>10 Finally, while the reading author believes _____, the professor disregards this theory since _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>11 While the reading supports _____, the professor believes _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

For centuries, man has pondered whether or not he is alone in the universe. One of the most likely places to find life is Mars. In fact, for decades, determining if life is or was ever there has been the goal of many scientific probes and observations. Now, it appears that there are signs that life in some basic form may actually exist on the planet.

One reason for this belief is the presence of methane gas on Mars. Methane is a naturally occurring gas produced by dead plant and animal matter and which is often found in coal mines and swampy regions on Earth. Since methane exists only for a few hundred years before it dissipates, it needs to be replenished by some living organism even if it is something as small as bacteria. The presence of methane on Mars strongly suggests there is some form of living organism there replenishing the gas.

A recently found meteorite believed to have come from Mars shows some signs of having fossilized bacteria. The meteorite has magnetite crystals arranged in long chains. These minerals could only have been formed by bacteria. Researchers have compared the meteorite to a similar Martian one found in Antarctica in the 1990s. This meteorite too exhibits signs of bacteria.

For some time now, astronomers have been aware of evidence of the existence of hydrogen, a basic building block of life, on Mars although most of it is frozen ice at the two Martian poles. Moreover, recent space probes have found evidence of large quantities of water, which may be free-flowing, below the surface. Free-flowing water could support some forms of life, no matter how basic. It seems apparent, therefore, that the likelihood of life on Mars is rather high.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  15

TOEFL iBT Writing



Reading

_____ on Mars

1. Existence of methane gas

2. Specimens of meteorites from Mars

3. Existence of hydrogen & water

Listening

_____ on Mars

1. Methane has other sources

2. Not sure of meteorites' origins

3. Martian water → not favorable 2 life

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

	Yes	No
1 Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Is the response well organized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Are all the sentences grammatically correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Are all the words spelled correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Are all the punctuation marks used correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **ponder (v)** to think about; to consider
- ☐ **probe (n)** a search; an investigation
- ☐ **matter (n)** material; substance
- ☐ **swampy (a)** having the characteristics of a swamp; marshy
- ☐ **dissipate (v)** to dissolve; to waste away
- ☐ **replenish (v)** to refill
- ☐ **exhibit (v)** to show; to present
- ☐ **building block (n)** an element; a unit
- ☐ **free-flowing (a)** moving without any obstacles
- ☐ **apparent (a)** obvious; clear

Listening

- ☐ **obvious (a)** apparent
- ☐ **extraterrestrial (a)** alien; not from Earth
- ☐ **volcanic (a)** relating to volcanoes
- ☐ **indication (n)** a sign; a suggestion
- ☐ **initial (a)** beginning; primary
- ☐ **stage (n)** a period; a phase
- ☐ **specimen (n)** an example; a sample
- ☐ **sampling (n)** a sample; a specimen
- ☐ **clear-cut (a)** obvious; apparent
- ☐ **verify (v)** to confirm as true

8 Business

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

One of the business world's latest marketing trends is the use of buzzers, people who are hired by companies to promote their products. Buzzers do this by using them—often in public places—and then telling others how much they love them. Unfortunately, this marketing method leaves much to be desired.

Marketing through buzzers is inherently dishonest since they receive money for promoting the companies' products. Moreover, most of them sign confidentiality agreements with their employers that forbid them to tell anyone they are buzzers. This means they are company employees and are not really giving their personal opinions. Some of them might not even like the product they are promoting, yet they are still announcing to families, friends, and total strangers that their product is the best one on the market.

Also, buzzers make consumers less objective about the products they purchase. Nowadays, most people are skeptical of advertising. This is a primary reason why companies employ buzzers. If exposed to the constant hyping by buzzers, people might become less critical of products. This is even more true whenever the people in question are either related to or friends with the buzzer. They might easily ignore any possible defects of the products and get to believe they are of better quality than they really are.

Buzzers are therefore doing harm to society in general by causing distrust among members of society. People are more likely to want to trust buzzers since they appear to be promoting products on their own. However, once consumers know the truth about buzzers, they begin to be suspicious not only of buzzers but also of others in general. As trust in others decreases, society in general begins to fall apart.

• **inherently (ad)** innately; basically • **confidentiality (n)** privacy; secrecy • **forbid (v)** to prohibit; to ban • **objective (a)** lacking in bias • **skeptical (a)** cynical; disbelieving • **hype (v)** to promote; to publicize • **critical (a)** disapproving; fault-finding • **defect (n)** a flaw; an imperfection • **suspicious (a)** distrustful • **fall apart (phr)** to collapse; to go to pieces

Buzzers ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Dishonest

- Pretend to be consumers → ⁽²⁾ _____ (may not even like the products)
- ⁽³⁾ _____ → people don't know they are buzzers

2. ⁽⁴⁾ _____

- Constant hyping by buzzers, esp. ⁽⁵⁾ _____
- ignore defects & believe products are better than they really are

3. Cause harm to society

- Become suspicious of buzzers → ⁽⁶⁾ _____ → society falls apart

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 16



maintain (v) to state; to believe; to assert
financial compensation (phr) a monetary payment in return for doing something
in actuality (phr) in reality
deceitful (a) dishonest
potential (a) prospective; likely
impart (v) to provide; to tell
affect (v) to influence
word-of-mouth (phr) oral communication
societal (a) relating to society

Buzzers ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Not everyone = a buzzer

- ⁽²⁾ _____
- Want buzzers who love their products

2. Know much about their products

- Potential customers → ⁽³⁾ _____
- Buzzers → ⁽⁴⁾ _____

3. Have positive influence on society

- Can help build trust → ⁽⁵⁾ _____
- Must provide good service otherwise ⁽⁶⁾ _____

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

- 1 **Reading** Unfortunately, this marketing method leaves much to be desired.
Listening In actuality, many buzzers do like the products they're promoting, which makes them much more easily trusted than other forms of advertising.
→ **Combine** While the reading passage says that _____,
_____, the professor thinks _____.
- 2 **Reading** Marketing through buzzers is inherently dishonest since they receive money for promoting the companies' products.
Listening Testing has shown people can often tell when another is being deceitful, so companies want buzzers who really love the products they're trying to sell.
→ **Combine** Whereas the reading passage thinks that _____,
_____, the professor mentions that _____.
- 3 **Reading** If exposed to the constant hyping by buzzers, people might become less critical of products.
Listening Unless potential customers receive the answers that they're looking for, they won't buy a product.
→ **Combine** The reading passage declares that _____;
_____; however, the professor says that _____.
- 4 **Reading** Buzzers are therefore doing harm to society in general by causing distrust among members of society.
Listening For example, buzzers help build trust in society by telling others about good, quality products.
→ **Combine** In contrast to the reading, which claims _____,
_____, the professor believes that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	1 The author of the reading _____, yet the lecturer feels that _____.
Body 1	2 The reading mentions that _____ _____. 3 They may not even _____. 4 However, the lecturer declares that _____ _____. 5 She claims _____.
Body 2	6 While the reading passage declares that _____ _____, the lecturer believes _____. 7 She also notes that _____ _____.
Body 3	8 Finally, the reading passage believes _____ _____. 9 The lecturer, on the other hand, feels that _____ _____. 10 She points out that _____.
Conclusion (Optional)	11 In conclusion, the reading passage feels _____ _____, yet the lecturer believes _____.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME
⏮ ⏭

HELP
❓

NEXT
⏭ ⏮

00:03:00

Nowadays, an increasing number of people are leaving their jobs in corporations in order to start their own businesses. This trend is increasing rapidly. Now it is at the point where some companies are having trouble retaining their employees, particularly their best and brightest. This is not surprising as the negative aspects of working for a company have become more obvious.

Large companies have multiple levels of bureaucracy, which often makes it almost impossible for junior employees to have any contact with people in the upper echelons. Getting to the top of the corporate ladder might not be one's goal, but all employees are interested in having their ideas listened to and acted upon. This is often not possible in a corporation. Senior managers often even take credit for the hard work their staff does. Starting one's own business is often the only way for an employee to make sure his ideas see the light of day.

In a constantly fluctuating economy, job security is a thing of the past. Corporations once believed to be secure have crumbled under the weight of financial miscalculations and scandals. Tens of thousands of people have been fired in the past few years. Having one's own business with oneself in charge gives a person a greater sense of financial security. These people are merely trying to protect themselves.

People depend upon insurance, pension plans, and retirement investments to protect themselves in times of need and for the future. But insurance costs are rising, pension funds are in trouble, and many retirement investments become worthless when a company goes bankrupt. Being a private business owner therefore guarantees future stability for its owner. All these combine to make opening one's own business an appealing prospect.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about. 17

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME

HELP

NEXT



Reading

_____ = Good Idea

1. Big companies = 2 bureaucratic

2. No more job security at companies

3. Unstable pension plans & retirement investments

Listening

_____ = Risky

1. Difficult at start

2. Not safe

3. Must pay extra benefits

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME 4



NEXT


00:20:00

[illegible]

Check your essay.

	Yes	No
1 Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Is the response well organized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Are all the sentences grammatically correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Are all the words spelled correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Are all the punctuation marks used correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **retain (v)** to keep
- ☐ **aspect (n)** a feature; a part
- ☐ **obvious (a)** clear; noticeable
- ☐ **bureaucracy (n)** official procedures; formalities
- ☐ **echelon (n)** a rank; a level
- ☐ **act upon (phr)** to do; to implement
- ☐ **credit (n)** recognition; praise
- ☐ **constantly (ad)** continuously
- ☐ **fluctuate (v)** to go up and down
- ☐ **secure (a)** safe
- ☐ **crumble (v)** to fall apart
- ☐ **guarantee (v)** to ensure; to assure
- ☐ **stability (n)** constancy; strength
- ☐ **prospect (n)** a possibility; an outlook

Listening

- ☐ **ultimately (ad)** eventually; in the end
- ☐ **bureaucratic (a)** relating to bureaucracy
- ☐ **nightmare (n)** a bad situation
- ☐ **permit (n)** authorization; certification
- ☐ **patent (v)** to retain sole ownership over an invention or idea
- ☐ **chances are that ... (phr)** to be likely to happen
- ☐ **debt (n)** money owed
- ☐ **incur (v)** to acquire
- ☐ **proverbial (a)** well-known; expected
- ☐ **take something into account (phr)** to consider
- ☐ **set up (phr)** to arrange; to provide for
- ☐ **inventory (n)** stock
- ☐ **fall apart (phr)** to go badly



Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

Most spiders build webs of some type. These webs are made from a sticky, silk-like substance that spiders produce naturally. There are two main kinds of webs: orb webs and cobwebs. While both are able to capture and hold prey, it is the orb web that is much more efficient at doing so.

Orb webs are one-dimensional webs built on a flat plane. They consist of spirals of strands of web in an ever-increasing circular pattern that moves outward from a central point. The webs are difficult to see on account of the facts that they are one-dimensional and that the strands are fine enough to be invisible even in bright sunlight, let alone at night. Thus, the majority of spiders build orb webs because insects fly or innocently walk into the webs, thereby becoming easy prey for them.

The flat shape and one-dimensional aspect of the orb web are also more efficient uses of the spider's silk. This type of web enables the spider to use the least amount of web substance thanks to its relatively simple structure. This plain structure also enables the spider to build the web quickly. In fact, it takes only 30 to 45 minutes to complete the orb web. Such efficiency is important because many species of spiders destroy and eat their webs around dawn and rebuild them with new silk each night.

Finally, the orb web allows spiders to know when their prey approaches and gets caught. Since the spider lies at the center of the web, it can feel the vibrations of insects from all directions once they get ensnared. The vibrations are practically a signal to the spider informing it that food is nearby. The spider can then easily locate its prey and approach it to kill and eat it.

• **substance (n)** a material • **capture (v)** to catch; to trap • **orb (n)** a sphere • **efficient (a)** resourceful; competent • **plane (n)** a flat surface • **spiral (n)** a continuous circling flat curve • **strand (n)** a thin strip • **anchor (v)** to attach • **fine (a)** very thin • **aspect (n)** a feature; a characteristic • **ensnare (v)** to entrap • **vibration (n)** a tremble; a tremor

(1) _____ **Are Ideal Webs 4 Spiders**

1. Efficient in trapping insects

- One-dimensional & made of fine strands → (2) _____
- Used by most spiders

2. (3) _____

- Simple structure → saves web substance
→ (4) _____ } → can build new webs every night

3. (5) _____

- Spiders in center of web → (6) _____ → kill prey & eat it

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 18



dense [a] thick
ensnared [a] caught in a trap
integral [a] crucial; important
can ill afford to-V (phr) scarcely to be able to-V
lest [conj] for fear that
from scratch [phr] from the beginning
repair [v] to fix; to mend
spot [v] to notice; to see
vulnerable [a] susceptible; open to attack

(1) _____ **Are Ideal Webs 4 Spiders**

1. (2) _____

- 3-dimensional & cone-/triangle-shaped
- Made of irregular strands of spider silk → dense structure

2. **Much stronger than orb webs**

- Orb webs: easily break → (3) _____
- Cobwebs: don't break as easily → (4) _____

3. (5) _____

- Orb webs: spider in the center → makes it easy prey 4 birds
- Cobwebs: spider hidden in dense folds → (6) _____

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** While both are able to capture and hold prey, it is the orb web that is much more efficient at doing so.

Listening I, on the other hand, favor the cobweb as the spider's ideal kind of web for a number of different reasons.

→ **Combine** According to the reading passage, _____,
_____, yet the professor _____.

2 **Reading** The majority of spiders build orb webs because insects fly or innocently walk into the webs, thereby becoming easy prey for them.

Listening Because cobwebs are made of irregular strands of spider silk and have a much denser structure, ensnared insects cannot escape as easily as they can from an orb web.

→ **Combine** While the reading points out that _____,
_____, the professor states that _____.

3 **Reading** This type of web enables the spider to use the least amount of web substance thanks to its relatively simple structure.

Listening Once an orb web breaks, a spider must start again from scratch to rebuild it.

→ **Combine** In response to the reading, which reads that _____,
_____, the professor says that _____.

4 **Reading** Since the spider lies at the center of the web, it can feel the vibrations of insects from all directions once they get ensnared.

Listening Because the spider must lie in the center of an orb web to feel the vibrations of captured prey, it is easy to be spotted by its natural enemies like birds.

→ **Combine** The reading mentions that _____
_____; however, the professor declares that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 The reading passage's author believes _____ _____, yet the professor opines that _____ _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>2 The reading cites the fact that _____ _____.</p> <p>3 Meanwhile, the professor says _____ _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>4 Next, the author of the reading believes _____ _____.</p> <p>5 Spiders can make orb webs _____.</p> <p>6 However, the professor claims _____ _____.</p> <p>7 She says that _____ _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>8 Finally, the reading mentions that _____ _____.</p> <p>9 However, the professor feels that _____ _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>10 Both the reading passage's author and the professor _____ _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

Humans and primates, the family of apes, gorillas, and chimpanzees, among others, share many common traits. While primates are deemed the most intelligent of animals, most researchers have believed they lack the capacity to produce language. However, a research project in the 1970s at the University of Georgia showed promise that chimpanzees have the ability to learn language, just like human children do.

The project used several chimpanzees as test subjects among which Lana, a female chimp was the study's focus. Since the primates lack the vocal constructions to make human speech patterns, the researchers created a language called Yerkish, using lexigram made of symbols that represent sounds and words. 125 symbols were placed on a keyboard, and Lana was taught how to use the board to communicate with the researchers. She successfully expressed her thoughts by pressing different keys in succession. In some cases, she used up to seven at a time.

While Lana's ability to communicate was somewhat limited by using the keyboard, the researchers insisted the chimp was able to form the basis of language ability. She could form word combinations and could even distinguish between nouns and adjectives. For example, she used the term "finger bracelet" to describe a ring since she had no lexigram for that word. She had learned "finger" as a noun, but, in that case, she managed to use it as an adjective.

When asked questions by the researchers, Lana could respond. The questions were put into the lexigram machine, and Lana seemed to understand what was being asked. She then would reply by using the keyboard to give seemingly logical answers. While the communication was limited, the researchers believed the Lana experiment proved that some primates have the ability to learn to communicate with language.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about. 19

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME
⏮ ⏭HELP
❓NEXT
▶

Reading

Chimps _____

1. Learned symbol language

2. Formed the basis of language ability

3. Responded 2 questions

Listening

Chimps _____

1. Only appeared 2 learn language

2. Limited language ability

3. No recognizable communication

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

	Yes	No
1 Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Is the response well organized?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Are all the sentences grammatically correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Are all the words spelled correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Are all the punctuation marks used correctly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **primate (n)** a monkey; any member of the ape family
- ☐ **trait (n)** a characteristic
- ☐ **deem (v)** to think; to believe
- ☐ **capacity (n)** a capability; an ability
- ☐ **test subject (n)** someone or something used in an experiment
- ☐ **vocal (a)** related to voice
- ☐ **in succession (phr)** in a row
- ☐ **insist (v)** to maintain; to claim
- ☐ **distinguish (v)** to tell apart
- ☐ **seemingly (ad)** apparently

Listening

- ☐ **well-documented (a)** well-recorded
- ☐ **pheromone (n)** a chemical substance released by animals
- ☐ **notion (n)** an idea; a concept
- ☐ **breakthrough (n)** an advance
- ☐ **skepticism (n)** doubt
- ☐ **celebrated (a)** famous
- ☐ **be composed of (phr)** to consist of
- ☐ **condition (v)** to accustom; to control; to influence
- ☐ **expose (v)** to show; to present
- ☐ **absorb (v)** to soak
- ☐ **complex (a)** intricate; complicated
- ☐ **passive (a)** reactive

10 Environment II

Note Taking & Outlining

A Read the following passage, and complete the note diagram.

Fish farming is the breeding and rearing of fish in captivity to produce food for human consumption. It is often done in large, penned-in areas on the shores of lakes, rivers, and bays and in inlets connected to the ocean. The fish are raised from eggs and, when large enough, sold to the public. Although this seems to be a good idea at first, fish farming has a number of safety issues, both to the fish and consumers, which make it a dangerous activity.

The fish are kept closely confined in pens, an environment for which they are not naturally suited. This makes the instance of disease higher in captivity than it is in the wild. Due to the proximity between the fish, diseases also spread more rapidly than in natural settings. The chances of some disease going unnoticed and being passed on to the public when the fish are consumed are high.

Fish farmers add various chemicals to the water to prevent the spread of potential diseases. These chemical additives are also put in the fish's food in order to help the fish attain sizes larger than they would have reached in the wild. These chemicals, once absorbed into the bodies of the fish, can be dangerous to the people who are dining on them.

The fish feed mostly on other fish, which are killed and processed before being fed to the fish on the farms. However, the fish used as food are caught in the oceans and represent a large amount of food taken out of the wild. Since they are a potential source of protein for other sea creatures, the loss of this food source may have an adverse effect on ecosystems throughout the world's oceans.

• **breed (v)** to raise; to rear • **in captivity (a)** being kept enclosed • **penned-in (a)** captive; contained in some kind of facility
 • **inlet (n)** a narrow strip of water which goes from a sea or lake into the land • **confine (v)** to keep in captivity • **suited (a)** matched; suitable • **proximity (n)** nearness • **unnoticed (a)** unseen • **attain (v)** to reach; to achieve • **process (v)** to prepare • **adverse (a)** negative

Fish Farming ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Likelihood of disease ↑

- Fish kept close together in pens → ⁽²⁾ _____
- ⁽³⁾ _____

2. ⁽⁴⁾ _____

- Make fish grow 2 larger-than-normal sizes
- ⁽⁵⁾ _____ → can be harmful 2 people who eat them

3. Negative effect on ecosystems

- ⁽⁶⁾ _____ → other fish lose food sources

B Listen to a lecture on the topic you just read about, and complete the note diagram. 20



critic (a) an opponent
 oppose (v) to be against
 harvest (v) to reap; to collect
 run rampant (phr) to spread quickly; to go out of control
 school (n) a group of fish
 identical (a) the same
 red flag (phr) a warning sign
 absorb (v) to soak
 enhance (v) to improve; to make stronger
 consume (v) to eat

Fish Farming ⁽¹⁾ _____

1. Likelihood of disease \neq high

- Living close together: ⁽²⁾ _____
- ⁽³⁾ _____

2. Chemicals are everywhere

- ⁽⁴⁾ _____ \rightarrow not free from chemicals
- Farmed fish \rightarrow ⁽⁵⁾ _____

3. Fish used 4 feed are not eaten by humans / other animals

- e.g. ⁽⁶⁾ _____ \rightarrow used 4 fish feed

C Rewrite the main points from both notes as complete sentences.

Reading

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Listening

Stance _____

Main point 1 _____

Main point 2 _____

Main point 3 _____

Synthesizing & Organizing

A The following sentences are some important points from both the reading and the lecture. Combine each pair of sentences to create your own sentence using the given pattern.

1 **Reading** Fish farming has a number of safety issues, both to the fish and consumers, which make it a dangerous activity.

Listening Fish farming is quite necessary because many fish raised on fish farms can no longer be harvested in the wild, and, fortunately, fish farming can provide fish that are safe to eat.

→ **Combine** The reading passage's author believes _____
_____; however, the professor thinks _____.

2 **Reading** Fish living closely together on fish farms makes the instance of disease higher in captivity than it is in the wild.

Listening Studies have shown the incidence of disease in the wild and on farms is identical.

→ **Combine** In direct contrast to the reading, which claims _____,
_____, the professor states that _____.

3 **Reading** These chemicals, once absorbed into the bodies of the fish, can be dangerous to the people who are dining on them.

Listening Chemical usage on fish farms has raised some red flags as to the safety of the fish, but even ocean fish absorb large amounts of chemicals from pollution.

→ **Combine** While the reading passage mentions that _____,
_____, the professor says that _____.

4 **Reading** However, the fish used as food are caught in the oceans and represent a large amount of food taken out of the wild.

Listening While some fish species are killed to produce the feed needed for fish on the farms, most of these fish are not even consumed by humans or many sea creatures.

→ **Combine** According to the reading, _____,
_____, yet the professor asserts that _____.

- B** Review the notes from the reading and the lecture. Complete the following chart with full sentences.

Introduction	<p>1 Although the author of the reading passage _____, the professor feels _____.</p>
Body 1	<p>2 According to the reading, _____.</p> <p>3 The professor, however, opposes this theory by saying that _____.</p>
Body 2	<p>4 In response to the accusation that _____, the professor cites the fact that _____.</p> <p>5 He also says that _____.</p>
Body 3	<p>6 The reading passage's author then expresses concern that _____.</p> <p>7 The author thinks _____.</p> <p>8 However, the professor says that _____.</p> <p>9 He believes _____.</p>
Conclusion (Optional)	<p>10 In conclusion, while the reading passage _____, the professor thinks _____.</p>

TOEFL iBT Practice

Directions Read the following passage for 3 minutes. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:03:00

Many ornithologists have noticed a disturbing trend in recent years. Namely, many species of birds are disappearing. In fact, over the past two centuries, over 100 species of birds have disappeared while another 1,200 are endangered. The evidence points towards humans as the reason why birds are slowly but surely being eradicated.

Humans are expanding the urban areas where they mostly live, so they are encroaching on birds'—and other creatures'—natural habitats. Almost half the world's population lives in urban centers of some sort, and green areas are low on the priority list in most places. Coupled with this urban sprawl are the increased amounts of pollution being produced in the cities. These factors are combining to take away the birds' habitats and to contaminate the places where they live.

As Earth's population grows, there is an ever-increasing demand for food, so many lands are being cleared to make farmland to produce this food. Large tracts of forested areas are being cleared to grow crops on, and there is little thought given to the fate of the birds who nest in these forests. Approximately 50,000 to 170,000 square kilometers of forest are cut down yearly, which is putting many species of birds at risk.

Farmers often rely upon chemical insecticides to eliminate any insect infestations. These chemicals are also killing many birds as well as other animals. This is one reason the insecticide DDT has been banned for almost forty years in the United States. It was simply killing too many birds, particularly the bald eagle. Unfortunately, in the rest of the world, DDT and other powerful chemicals are still being used on farms and are therefore killing large numbers of birds.

Now listen to a lecture on the topic you read about.  21

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME 

HELP 

NEXT 



Reading

Birds _____

1. Humans encroaching on birds' territory

2. Land being cleared for farming

3. Use of chemical insecticides

Listening

Birds _____

1. Green zones in urban areas

2. Farmland doesn't cover the Earth

3. Less use of insecticides nowadays

Question Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:20:00

Check your essay.

Yes No

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are all the important points from the lecture presented accurately? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Is the information from the lecture appropriately related to the reading? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 | Is the response well organized? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 | Are all the sentences grammatically correct? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 | Are all the words spelled correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 | Are all the punctuation marks used correctly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Words & Phrases

Reading

- ☐ **ornithologist (n)** a person who studies birds
- ☐ **disturbing (a)** upsetting
- ☐ **eradicate (v)** to wipe out
- ☐ **urban (a)** metropolitan
- ☐ **encroach (v)** to intrude upon; to trespass
- ☐ **sprawl (n)** the spreading out of
- ☐ **tract (n)** an area of land
- ☐ **fate (n)** the end result
- ☐ **nest (v)** to build a nest and live in it
- ☐ **infestation (n)** an invasion

Listening

- ☐ **endangered (a)** likely to become extinct soon
- ☐ **dire (a)** severe; terrible
- ☐ **decline (v)** to decrease
- ☐ **adapt (v)** to change; to alter
- ☐ **agriculture (n)** farming
- ☐ **not by a long shot (phr)** never; not by any means
- ☐ **dispute (v)** to argue
- ☐ **genetically (ad)** hereditarily
- ☐ **resist (v)** to fight; to combat
- ☐ **utilize (v)** to use
- ☐ **leap (v)** to increase dramatically



PART

2

Independent Writing

- Unit 11 • School & Education I
- Unit 12 • Living & Thinking I
- Unit 13 • Family & Society
- Unit 14 • Business & Economy
- Unit 15 • Culture & Leisure I
- Unit 16 • Environment & Technology
- Unit 17 • School & Education II
- Unit 18 • Living & Thinking II
- Unit 19 • Culture & Leisure II
- Unit 20 • School & Education III

Overview

■ Introduction

The second part of the Writing section of the TOEFL® iBT is the Independent Writing Task. In this task, you will be asked a question and then allowed 30 minutes to write an essay in response to the question. A typical essay will be about 300 words though there is no maximum limit on the length of the essay.

Agree / Disagree

This is the predominant question type that has almost always occurred in the Independent Writing part on the real TOEFL® thus far. This question asks you to determine whether you agree or disagree with an issue and to support your position with appropriate reasons and examples.

Preference

This is the type of question that has occurred on the real TOEFL® only a few times until now. This question asks you to state which of the two options you prefer related to a topic and to support your choice with appropriate reasons and examples.

■ Question Types

1. Agree / Disagree

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

[A sentence or sentences that present an issue]

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

cf. This question type accounts for almost all of the essay topics that have been asked on the TOEFL® iBT so far.

2. Preference

- Some people say X. Others believe Y. Which opinion do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- Some people do X. Other people do Y. Which... do you think is better? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

■ Useful Tips

1. Agree / Disagree

You should clearly state whether you agree or disagree with the given statement. Next, you should determine at least two main points which support your position. Then, you should provide specific reasons why the main points are valid as well as examples which support the main points.

2. Preference

You should clearly express which of the two options you feel more strongly about. Then, you should decide on at least two major points which support your choice. You should also provide reasons which support your main points. Finally, you should include specific details which will bolster your main arguments.

■ Key Strategies

1. Brainstorming

- _ Read the question carefully and make sure you understand exactly what it is asking.
- _ Brainstorm as many ideas as possible on scratch paper before you begin writing.

2. Outlining & Organizing

- _ Organize your main points in outline form.
- _ Develop your ideas into full sentences, such as the thesis statement and topic sentences.

3. Completing the Essay

- _ Make sure your thesis statement is clearly stated in the introductory paragraph.
- _ Start body paragraphs with appropriate topic sentences.
- _ Provide general statements and examples to support the topic sentences.
- _ Restate your thesis and summarize all the main points in different words in the conclusion paragraph.

4. Writing & Checking Your Essay (TOEFL IBT Practice)

- _ Read the essay topic and plan your essay within 5 minutes.
- _ Finish your writing with at least 5 minutes remaining in the task.
- _ Read over your essay and make the necessary revisions.

Sample iBT Question

Directions Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
University students should not be required to attend classes. Instead, they should be able to receive credits through a final test or paper.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

TOEFL iBT Writing



Question 1 of 2

[Opening sentence] Some students often manage to get through their college years by attending very few of their classes while not even having their grades suffer. [Thesis statement] In my opinion, however, students should be required to attend their classes for several important reasons.

[Topic sentence 1] Many professors have discussions in their classes, but a student who is not there cannot participate in them. [General statement] Class discussions can introduce students to many different opinions and points of view. [Example] Even in middle school, we sometimes have class discussions, during which we can learn a lot from what the other students say. I am sure that at college, where the students have more firsthand knowledge at their disposal, the class discussions are even better and more enlightening. [Closing sentence] Students who fail to attend these discussions should also fail their classes.

[Topic sentence 2] Also, students who do not attend classes may lack basic knowledge of their majors since they are deprived of the majority of the information that is taught in the class. [General statement] This will be doing them a disservice later in their lives. [Example] For example, my uncle usually skipped his college classes, but he still managed to get good grades. Later, when he got hired based primarily on those good grades, his new employer found out that he really did not have that much knowledge. He was fired from that job and had to find another, which was not as good. [Closing sentence] Despite his good grades, my uncle still lacked basic knowledge of his major.

[Summary] Students should be required to attend their classes in order to help them learn better by participating in class discussions, and to provide them with the knowledge they need for the future. [Final comment] While there may be other fun things to do, going to class is a wise investment for the future.

11

School & Education I

Writing Practice A

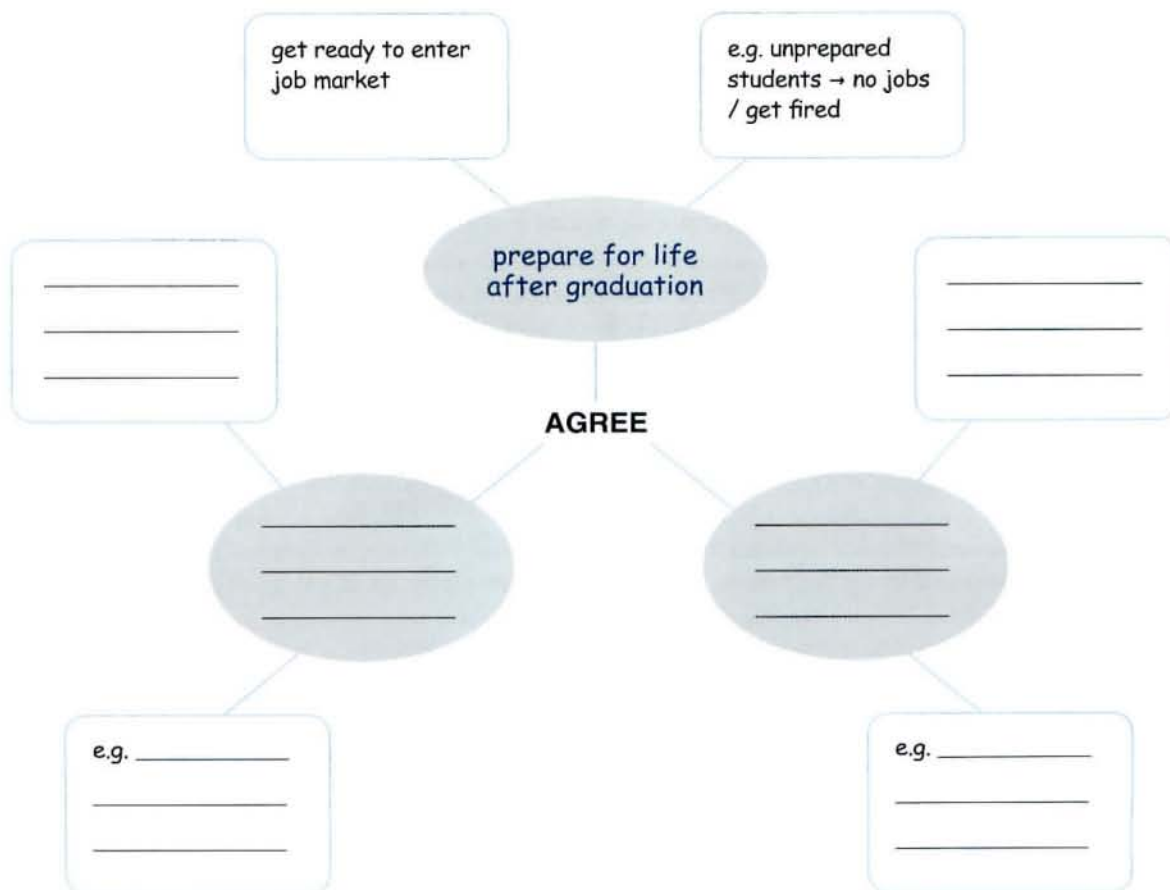
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Schools (universities, colleges, and high schools) should teach students about specific careers and jobs instead of general subjects.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Schools must prepare their students for life after graduation by teaching them about careers and jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Students need to be ready to enter the job market after graduation. – e.g. If unprepared, they cannot get jobs or keep them. <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Schools are often successful at educating their students in a large number of different topics. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] To begin with, schools must prepare their students for life after graduation by teaching them about careers and jobs. [General statement] By doing so, students can get ready to enter the job market once they graduate either from college or high school. [Example] Sometimes, schools do an unsatisfactory job of preparing students for their future careers. These students often have trouble getting jobs or keeping them once they get hired. [Closing sentence] By focusing primarily on students' future careers, the students will be equipped with the knowledge necessary to excel at their jobs and to keep them once they get hired.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] This is why I support having students study only one or two core subjects.

Writing Practice B

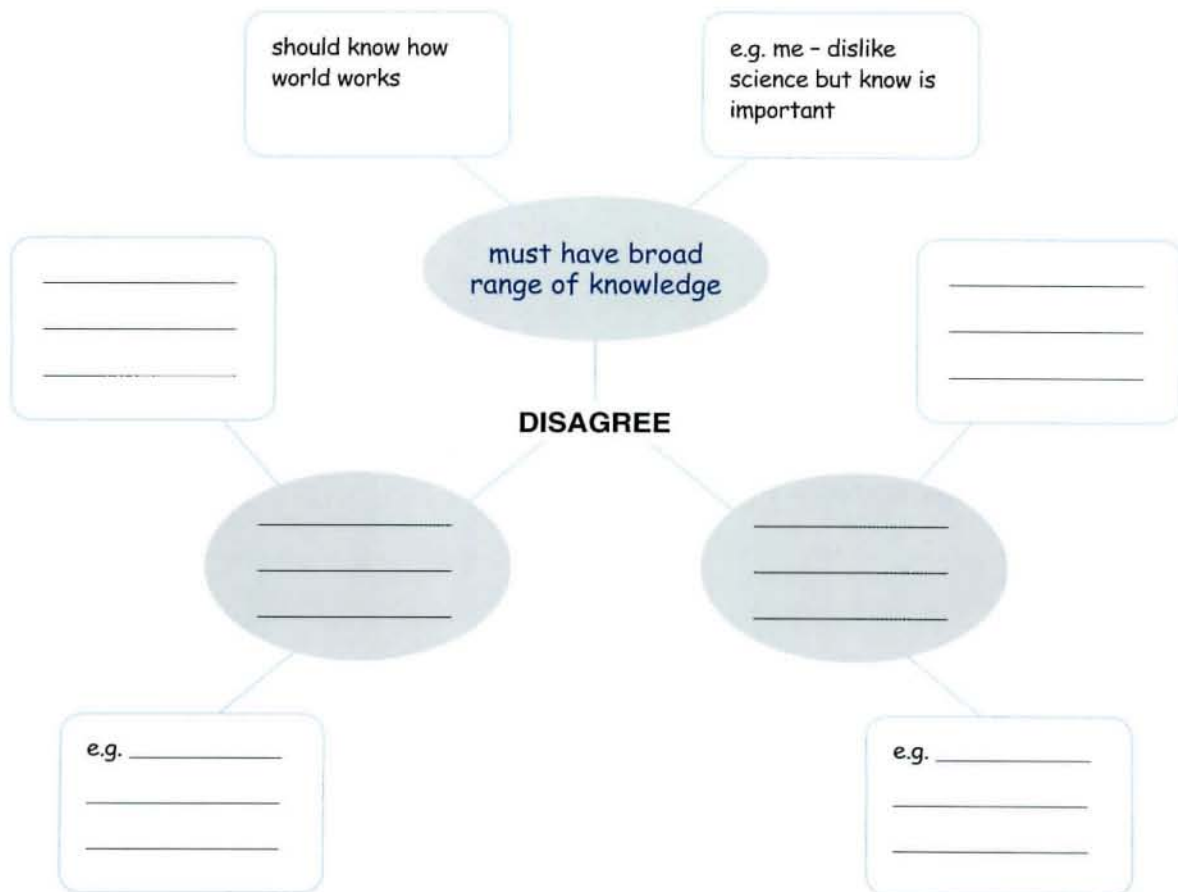
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Schools (universities, colleges, and high schools) should teach students about specific careers and jobs instead of general subjects.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 By learning a wide range of subjects, students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Students should know how the world works.– e.g. I don't like science but know it is important. <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Some people believe schools should only teach students subjects that will be important to their students' future careers or jobs. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] The first reason is that by learning a wide range of subjects, students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study. [General statement] People should know how the world works, which they can do by studying many different subjects. [Example] Personally, while I do not like every school subject I take, I recognize their importance. I will never major in science, but I still think it is essential for me to learn chemistry, biology, and physics. By studying these subjects, I can learn about what the world is made up of and how things work. [Closing sentence] This information may not be enough to use for any future job, but it is important for my development as an educated person.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] It is important that people continue studying a large number of different subjects.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Teachers should give students homework every day.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Body

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐

Conclusion

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐

Grammar & Vocabulary

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

12 Living & Thinking I

Writing Practice A

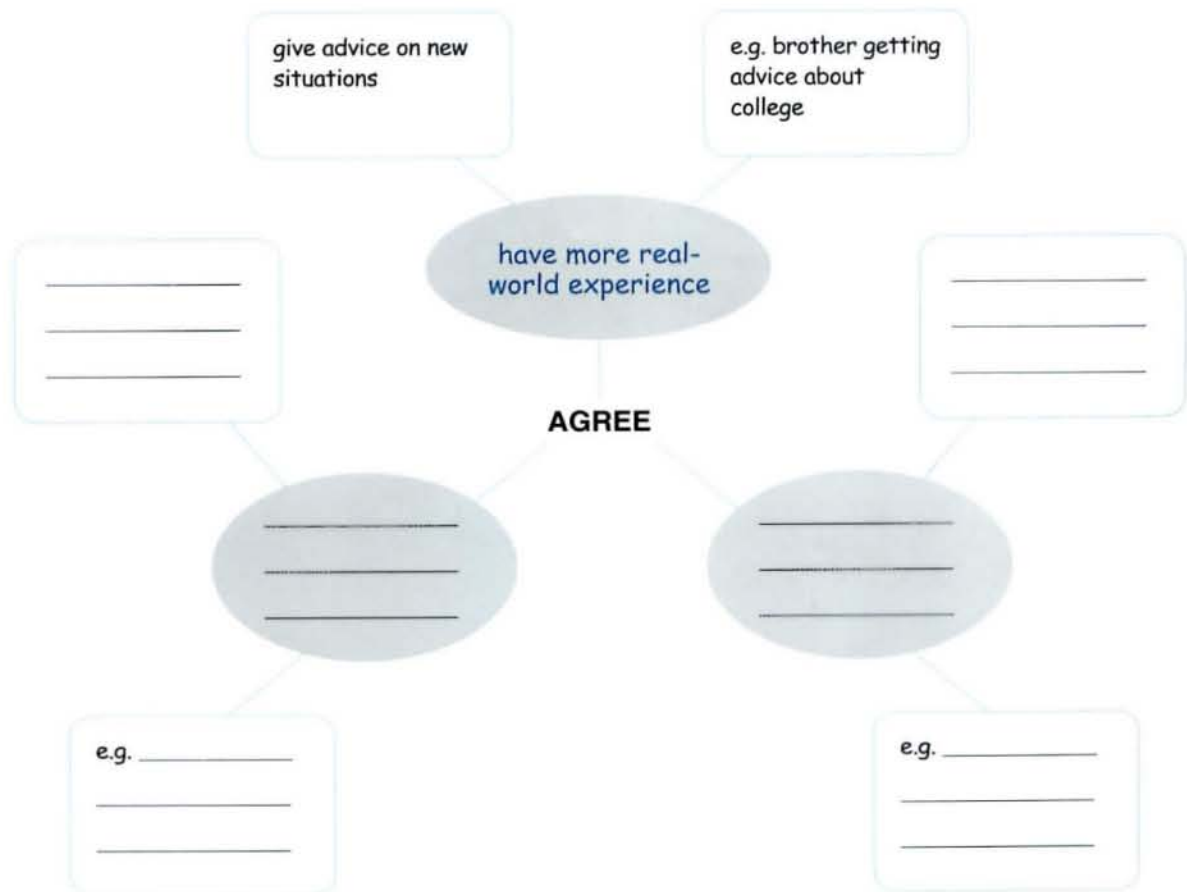
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Getting advice from friends of an older age would be more valuable than from friends your own age.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Older friends have more real-world experience, so their advice has greater value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – They can give advice on situations others have not experienced. – e.g. my brother getting advice on which college to attend <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Everyone needs advice at times, and most people ask their peers for help. However, with age comes a greater variety of life experiences, which give one the wisdom and ability to see things in perspective. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] First, older friends have more real-world experience, so their advice has greater value. [General statement] They can indeed give important advice on situations you have not experienced. [Example] For example, when deciding what college to attend, my older brother asked his friend in college where he should study. His friend said he should think about the financial aspects, so he suggested finding an inexpensive college where my brother could also get a scholarship. [Closing sentence] Thanks to his older friend's advice, my brother could be saved from having a heavy student debt in the future.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
_____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
_____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
_____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
_____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] If you ever need advice, just ask someone older what to do.

Writing Practice B

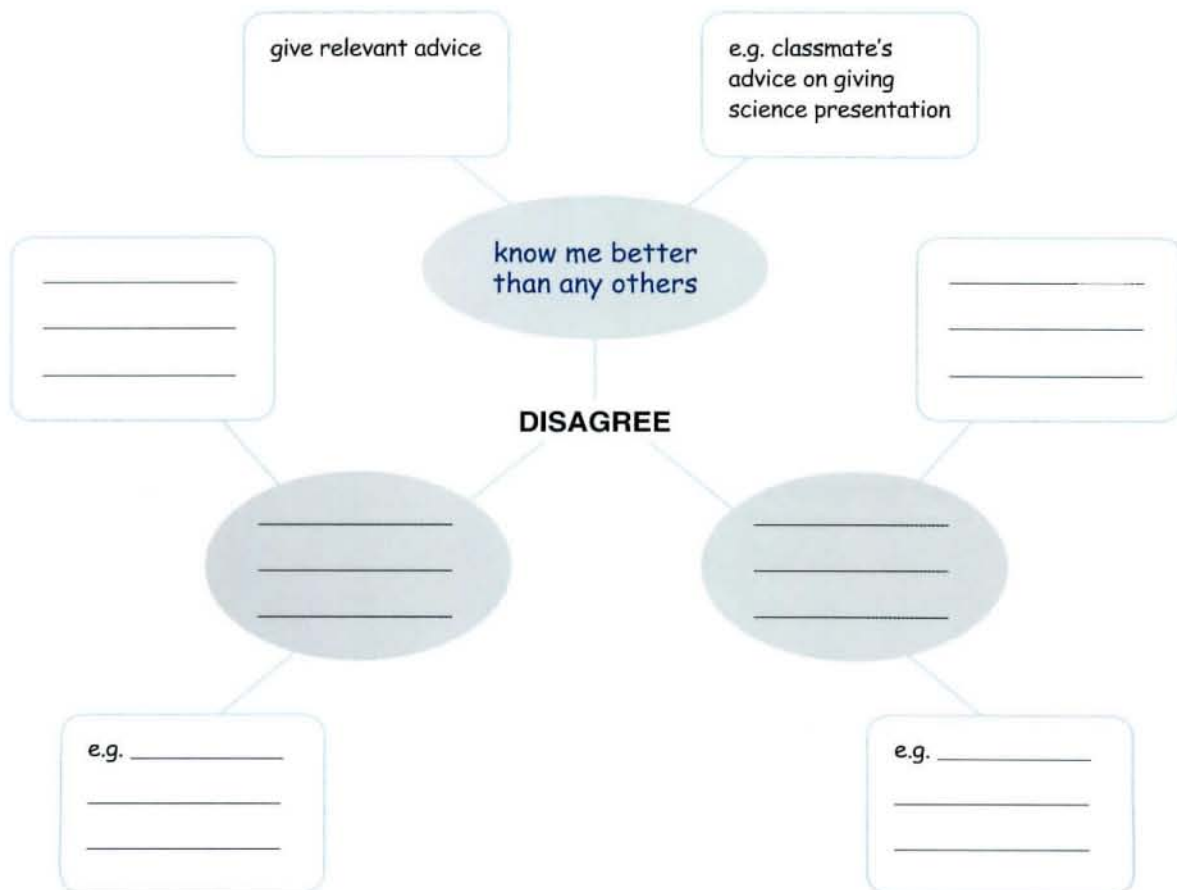
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Getting advice from friends of an older age would be more valuable than from friends your own age.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 My friends the same age know me well, which puts them in the best position to give me advice. – They are likely to give advice relevant to my situation. – e.g. classmate's advice on giving a presentation in a science class</p> <p>Topic sentence 2 _____ _____ – _____ _____ – e.g. _____ _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____ _____ – _____ _____ – e.g. _____ _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Sometimes people face difficult situations, so it is necessary to get some advice. I always ask my friends my age what to do. [Thesis sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 1] My friends the same age know me well, which puts them in the best position to give me advice. [General statement] This means their advice is more likely to be relevant to my situation. [Example] For instance, once I was worried about doing a presentation in a science class because I get nervous speaking in front of others. My classmate knew this, so she told me to imagine I was only talking to her. Her advice kept me calm, and I received an excellent grade. [Closing sentence] People who know you well can tailor their advice to fit your specific problem.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Since they know so much about me, they know which advice will help me solve my problems.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
It is better to do one project first and then begin to do another than to do several projects at the same time.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:30:00

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

13 Family & Society

Writing Practice A

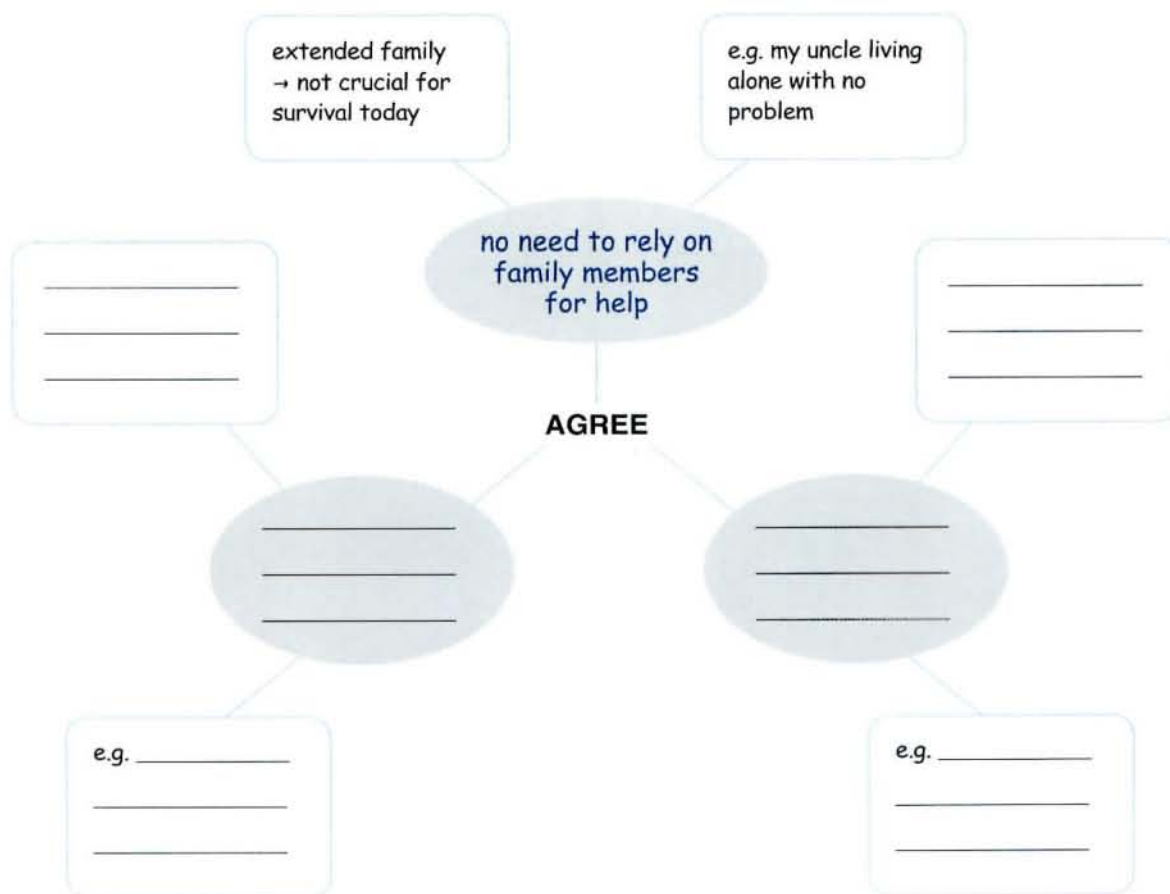
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The extended family (such as grandparents, cousins, aunts, and uncles) is less important now than it was in the past.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 These days, it is much easier for a person to live alone and not rely upon any family members for help.</p> <p>– In the past, extended family members were crucial to people's survival, but not now.</p> <p>– e.g. my uncle living alone with no problem</p> <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] In the past, people made great use of their extended families to help improve their lives.
[Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] These days, it is much easier for a person to live alone and not rely upon any family members for help. [General statement] In the past, extended family members were crucial to people's survival since most of them lived on farms and needed much physical labor to cultivate the land. But this is not the case nowadays. [Example] For example, my uncle lives alone in a big city and works for a bank. Most of his work involves dealing with figures, reports, and records. He gets paid enough to make a living. He does not require any of his family members' assistance to "survive." [Closing sentence] This is a tremendous change from times in the past.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Additionally, I find it likely that this trend will continue and that extended family members' influences will continue to decrease.

Writing Practice B

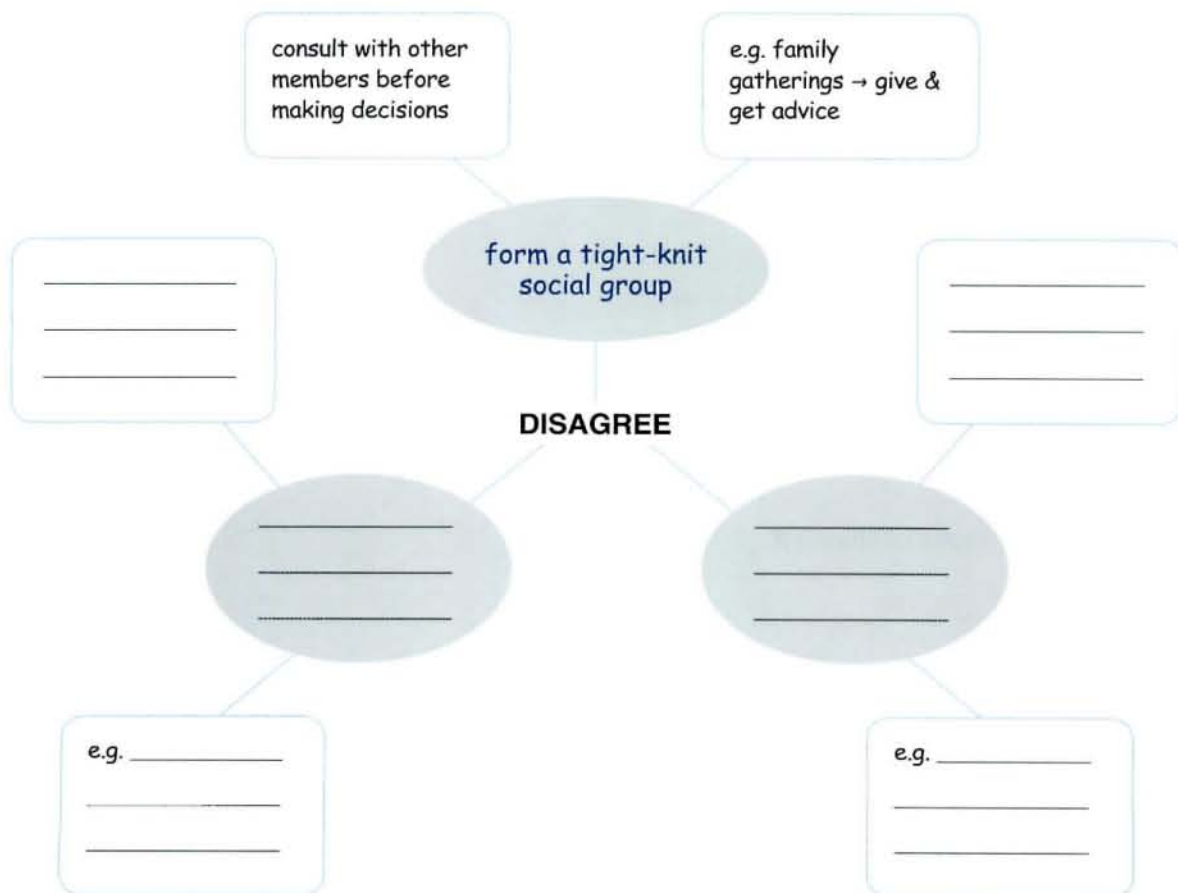
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The extended family (such as grandparents, cousins, aunts, and uncles) is less important now than it was in the past.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 In my country, extended family members form a tight-knit social group that is tremendously important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– People often consult with their extended family members before making decisions.– e.g. my extended family gatherings <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Numerous claims have been made lately that the extended family is not as important now as it was in the past. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] For one, in my country, extended family members still form a tight-knit social group that is tremendously important. [General statement] Many people do not make crucial decisions in their lives until consulting with various members of their extended families. [Example] For example, my extended family often gets together several times a year, especially on holidays. During these times, each family member talks to the others about what is going on in his or her life. The grandparents, aunts, uncles, and even cousins then offer their opinions and give advice on what they think each person should do. [Closing sentence] Assistance like this has helped extended families retain their importance.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] In many countries, like my own, people can use their extensive families to get ahead in their lives.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Parents can no longer control what their children do; their behavior gets more affected by television, movies, and other influences from outside the home.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

TOEFL iBT Writing



00:30:00

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐☐

14 Business & Economy

Writing Practice A

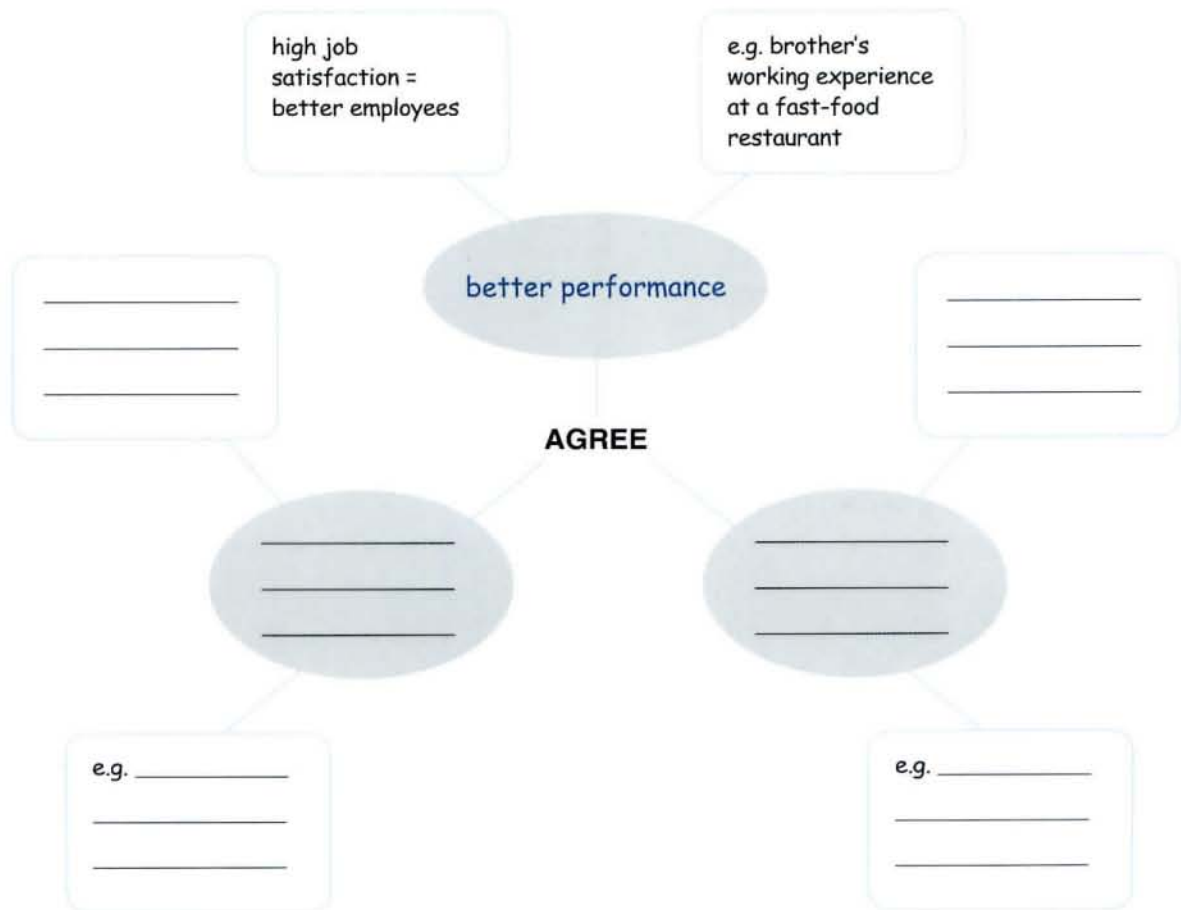
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Being happy with a job is more important than having a high salary.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Doing a job you enjoy makes a difference in how well you perform it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – High job satisfaction creates better workers. – e.g. my brother's experience working at a fast-food restaurant <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – _____ <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – _____ <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Most people love having jobs where they earn a lot of money. Unfortunately, they do not always enjoy doing these jobs. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Doing a job you enjoy, no matter what the salary is, makes a difference in how well you perform it. [General statement] In other words, having high job satisfaction can help you become a better worker. [Example] This summer, my brother worked as a part-timer at a fast-food restaurant; however, he could not stand serving various customers, especially young children. All he thought about was when he would finish and get to go home. Because he did not like his job, he was not very good at it, and many customers often complained about the service he provided. [Closing sentence] Not being happy with one's job frequently results in poor work.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] When choosing a profession, people should do what they enjoy, not what pays the most.

Writing Practice B

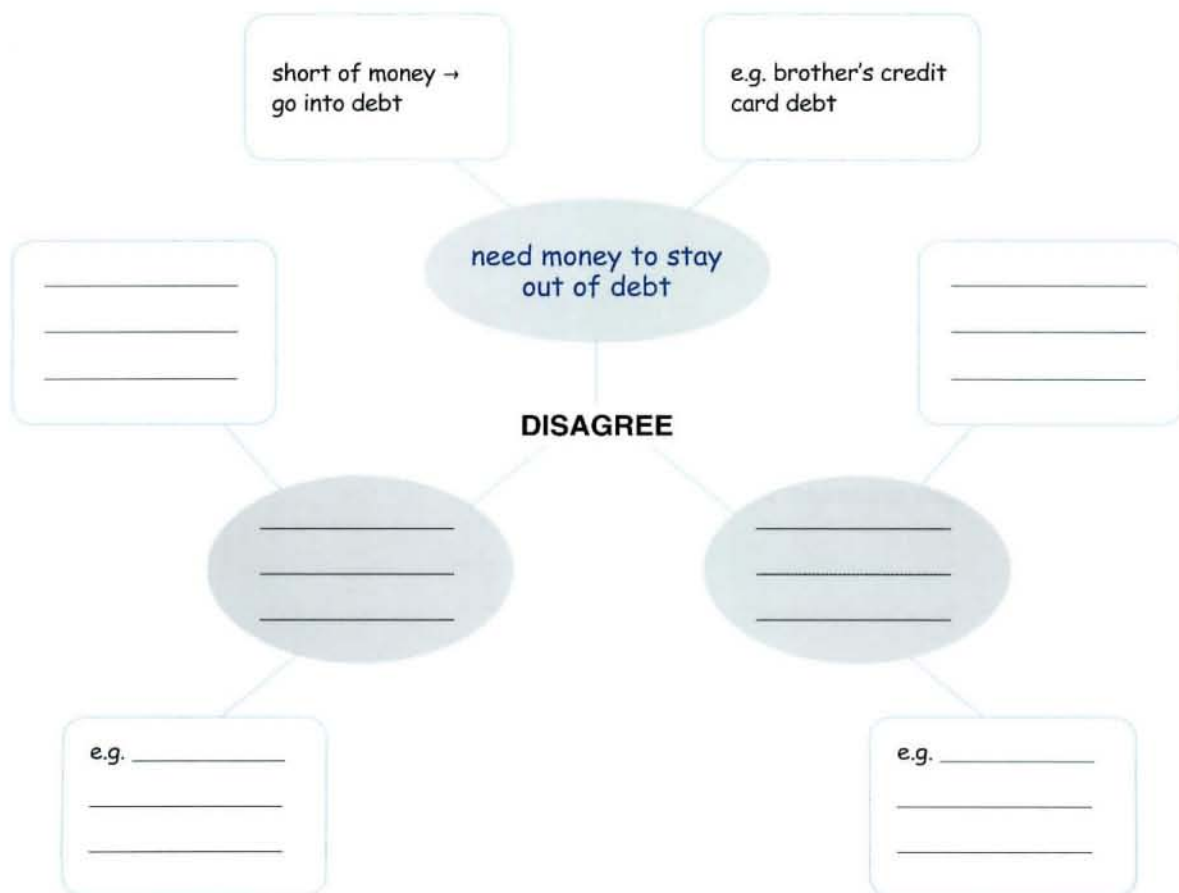
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Being happy with a job is more important than having a high salary.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Since the prices of basic goods rise every year, a person needs a good salary to remain out of debt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Without enough money, people have to go into debt.– e.g. my brother's credit card debt because of his low salary <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] The world is getting more expensive, so people need enough money to enjoy their lives.

[Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Since the prices of basic goods rise every year, a person needs a good salary to remain out of debt. [General statement] People cannot live without money, so, if they do not make enough, they may have to pay for goods by borrowing money. [Example] My older brother has a fairly low salary, so he is always using his credit cards. Now, he has a huge amount of debt to pay off, which may take years for him to do. [Closing sentence] In his case, earning more money would have helped him stay out of credit card debt.

[Topic sentence 2] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] In short, while money does not always buy happiness, it can make life more comfortable.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Getting a job in which you work with other people is better than getting a job in which you work alone.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

VOLUME

HELP
[?]

NEXT
▶

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐☐

15 Culture & Leisure I

Writing Practice A

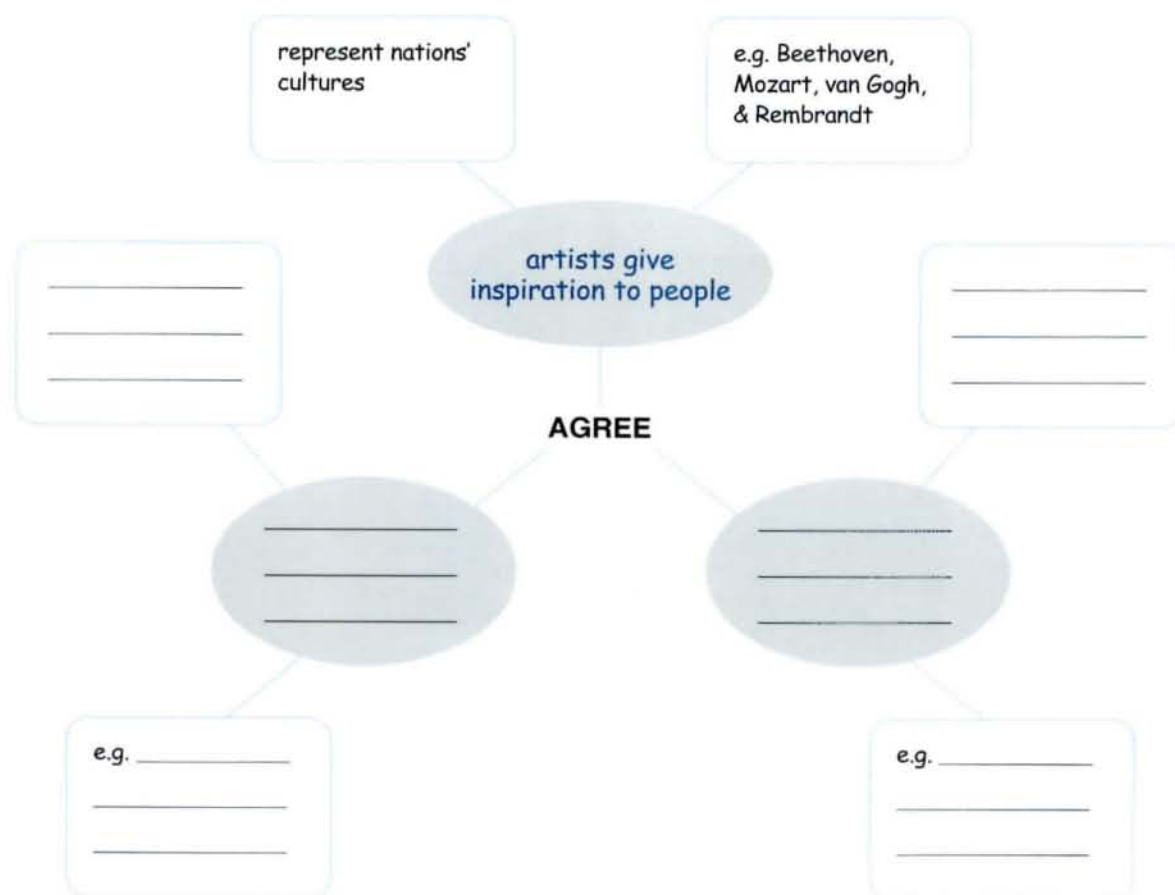
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Governments should spend more money supporting the arts than supporting athletics such as an Olympic team.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Through their creation of the arts, some people become larger-than-life inspirations to everyone, so governments need to support these people as much as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Artists represent their nations' cultures. – e.g. Beethoven, Mozart, van Gogh, and Rembrandt <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Governments have limited resources for arts and sports funding, and that money is often misspent on things like athletics and Olympic teams. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Through their creation of the arts, some people become larger-than-life inspirations to everyone, so governments need to support these people as much as possible. [General statement] Artists often serve as representatives of a nation's culture. [Example] For example, great composers and other artists, such as Beethoven, Mozart, van Gogh, and Rembrandt, are cultural icons in their home countries, and their genius is recognized worldwide. Without funding for art schools, orchestras, operas, and plays, future icons would have nowhere to improve their work. [Closing sentence] By providing funding for the arts, governments can ensure a steady flow of cultural icons.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] While events like the Olympics come only every four years, the arts last forever.

Writing Practice B

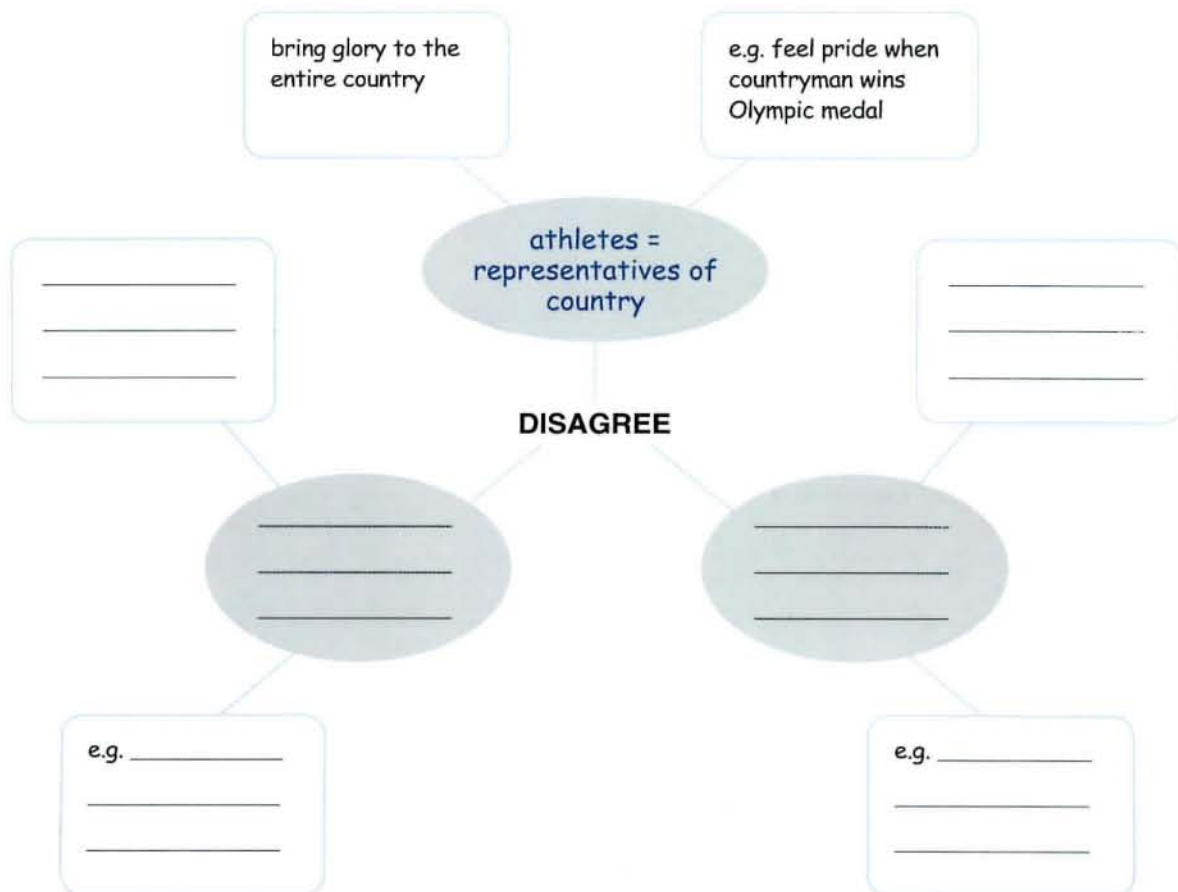
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Governments should spend more money supporting the arts than supporting athletics such as an Olympic team.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 The athletes at the Olympics represent our country, so we should support them as much as possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– A winning athlete can bring glory to the entire nation.– e.g. how I feel when a countryman wins an Olympic medal <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Going to museums and looking at works of art is something I enjoy doing. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] For one thing, the athletes at the Olympics represent our country, so we should support them as much as possible. [General statement] By winning Olympic gold, an athlete can bring glory and honor to all of the people in the country, not just him or her. [Example] I know that I personally feel a sense of pride when someone from my country wins a gold, silver, or bronze medal. Even though I did not do anything myself, it makes me feel proud to see one of my countrymen competing and winning. [Closing sentence] For the sake of honor, it is imperative that we support our country's Olympic athletes.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Glory comes with a high price, and that is one that the government should meet.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People learn more by watching television than by reading books.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT
▶

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐☐

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

The most effective way for the government to conserve energy is to increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

[illegible]

Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Because most people cannot afford to pay for increases in the prices of these commodities, they will have to conserve what energy they use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This measure will make people more responsible in using energy. – e.g. people getting more energy-conscious and driving less often <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – _____ <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – _____ <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Some people believe that governments should never intervene in the markets. However, this is not always true in some cases. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Because most people cannot afford to pay for increases in the prices of these commodities, they will have to conserve what energy they use. [General statement] In fact, this measure will serve to make people more responsible in their energy expenditures. [Example] For example, raising the price of gas will make people drive less often. Instead of driving to nearby places, they might walk or ride bicycles. They will become more energy-conscious because of the price increases. [Closing sentence] This will cause people to become wiser when consuming energy, which naturally results in more energy conserved.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] The limited supply of energy really leaves the government with no choice but to raise its price.

Writing Practice B

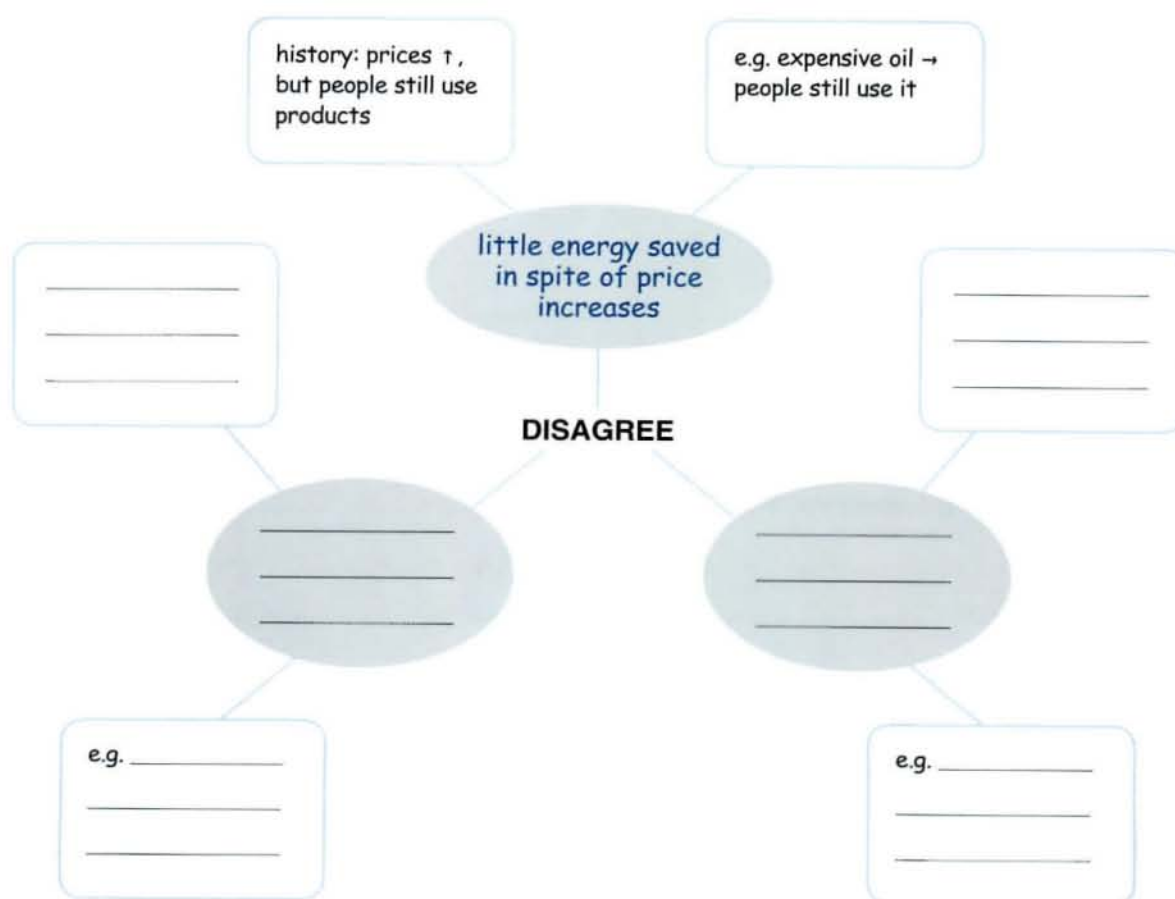
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The most effective way for the government to conserve energy is to increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Even if the government raises the price of energy, it is highly unlikely that people will begin conserving it in a bid to save money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Price increases have never stopped people from using various products.– e.g. oil is at record-high prices, but people still use it. <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Governments sometimes try to impose price regulations, but these always end in disaster. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Even if the government raises the price of energy, it is highly unlikely that people will begin conserving it in a bid to save money. [General statement] All throughout history, prices have increased on many products, but that has not stopped people from using them. [Example] This is clear simply by looking at recent increases in the price of oil. Despite seemingly setting record highs every week, most people have not curbed their energy-consuming habits. People are still driving as much as always. [Closing sentence] Increasing the price of energy will therefore take money out of people's pockets and give it to the government without any practical effect on conserving energy.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] There are many ways to conserve energy, but raising its price is not one of them.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People should not be allowed to use mobile (cell) phones when they use public transportation (e.g. buses, trains, and airplanes).

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a thin black border around its edges.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

17 School & Education II

Writing Practice A

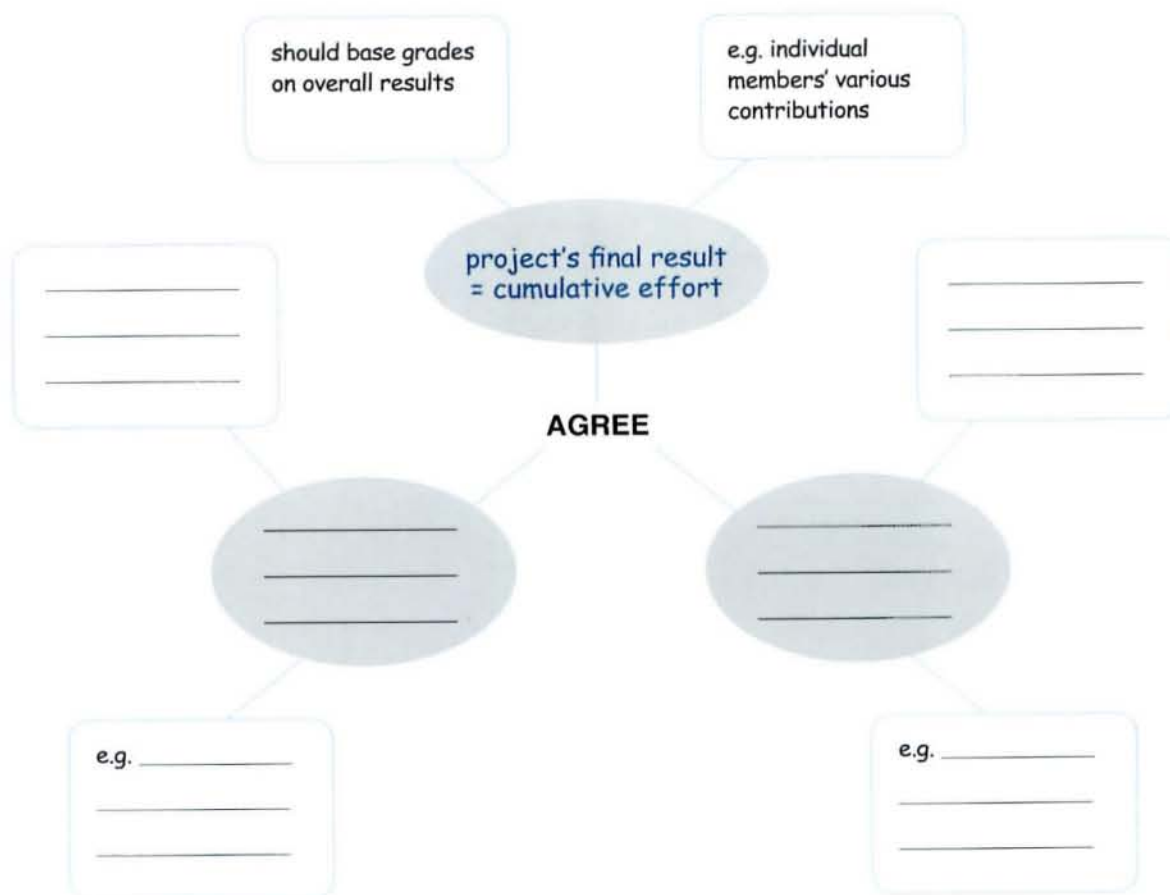
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In high schools and colleges, it is more desirable for a group project to be evaluated the same regardless of the individual students' performances.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 A project's final result comes from a cumulative effort by a group, and it should be graded accordingly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Teachers should base their grades on the overall results. – e.g. individual members' different contributions to the project <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] A few teachers have been known to grade the individual performances of each student in their group projects. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] A project's final result comes from a cumulative effort by a group, so it should be graded accordingly. [General statement] In this sense, teachers should base their evaluations upon the final results, not upon each individual's performance. [Example] For example, in any group project, the members contribute in many different ways. Some might do the design while others write or conduct research. Through this common effort, the group can get what is greater than the sum of each member's effort as the final result. [Closing sentence] Therefore, it is natural that their grades should be based on the final result, not on the individual performances.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] If an instructor wants to grade students individually, then group work should not be assigned.

Writing Practice B

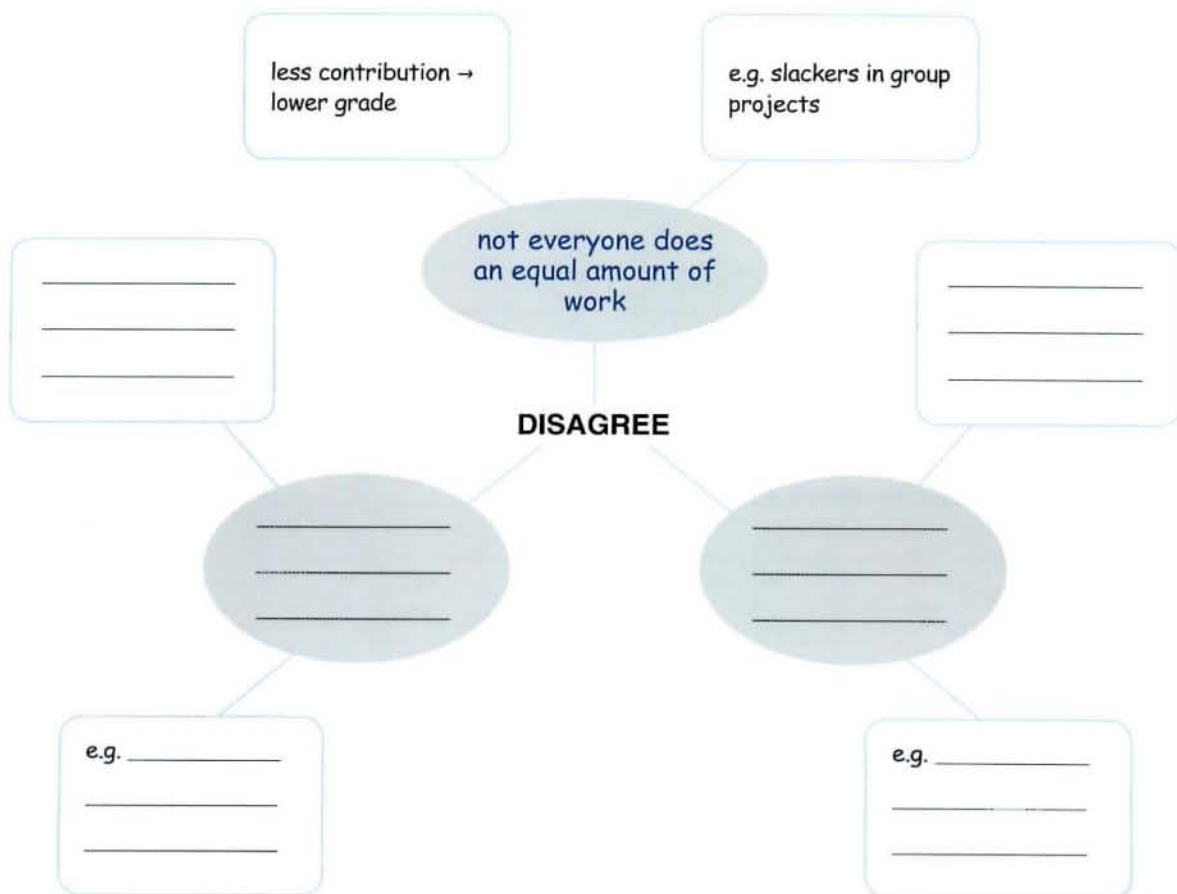
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In high schools and colleges, it is more desirable for a group project to be evaluated the same regardless of the individual students' performances.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 The virtual impossibility of all members doing the same amount of work demands that some students receive different grades than others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Students who contribute less should get lower grades.– e.g. treatment of the slacker in a group project <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] I can see why some teachers or professors give one grade to all the students involved in a group project. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] For one thing, the virtual impossibility of all members doing the same amount of work demands that some students receive different grades than others. [General statement] In almost every instance, there is at least one student who does not contribute an acceptable amount, so that student should be graded lower. [Example] In my experience, group projects always have a leader, workers, and a slacker. The slacker shows up late, never does enough work, and always complains about everything. [Closing sentence] There is no reasonable explanation for the slacker to get the same grade as everyone else.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Teachers should consider rewarding students who work hard and punishing those who do not. It would be the fairest thing to do.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
A university education is essential to success in life.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

18 Living & Thinking II

Writing Practice A

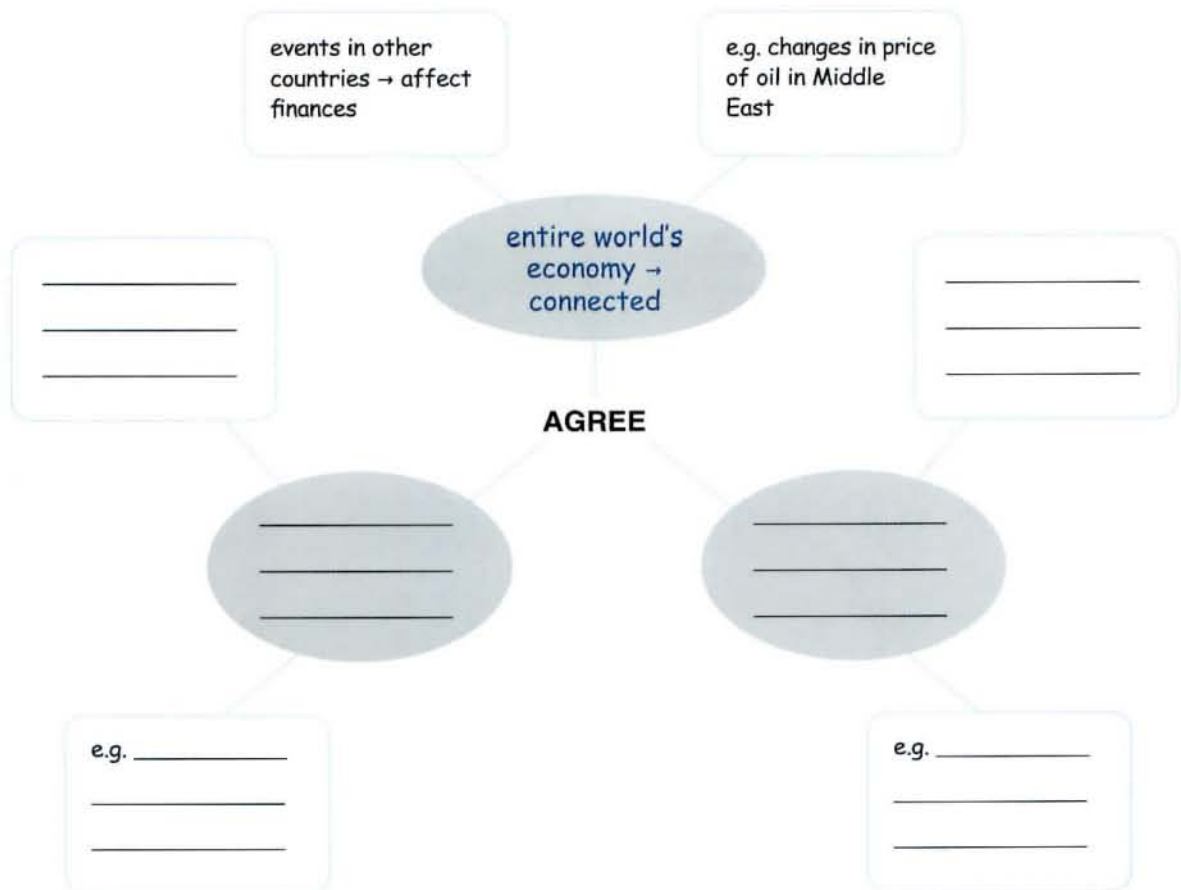
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is important to know about events happening around the world that are not related to you.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Because the entire world's economy is connected, events in one part of the world can affect those in other parts of the planet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – People's finances are connected to other parts of the world. – e.g. changes in the price of oil in the Middle East <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] There are a large number of people who are content not to know what is happening in the world around them. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Because the entire world's economy is connected, events in one part of the world can affect those in other parts of the planet. [General statement] So many people's financial situations are connected to events that are happening in other countries. [Example] One obvious example is the price of oil. Since much of it comes from the Middle East, people need to pay attention to what is happening in that turbulent region. If the price of gas rises there, the prices of many more goods in other countries will also increase. [Closing sentence] Keeping an eye on world events ensures that a person will be prepared for such changes.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] We are truly living in a global community, so we cannot afford to be isolated from one another.

Writing Practice B

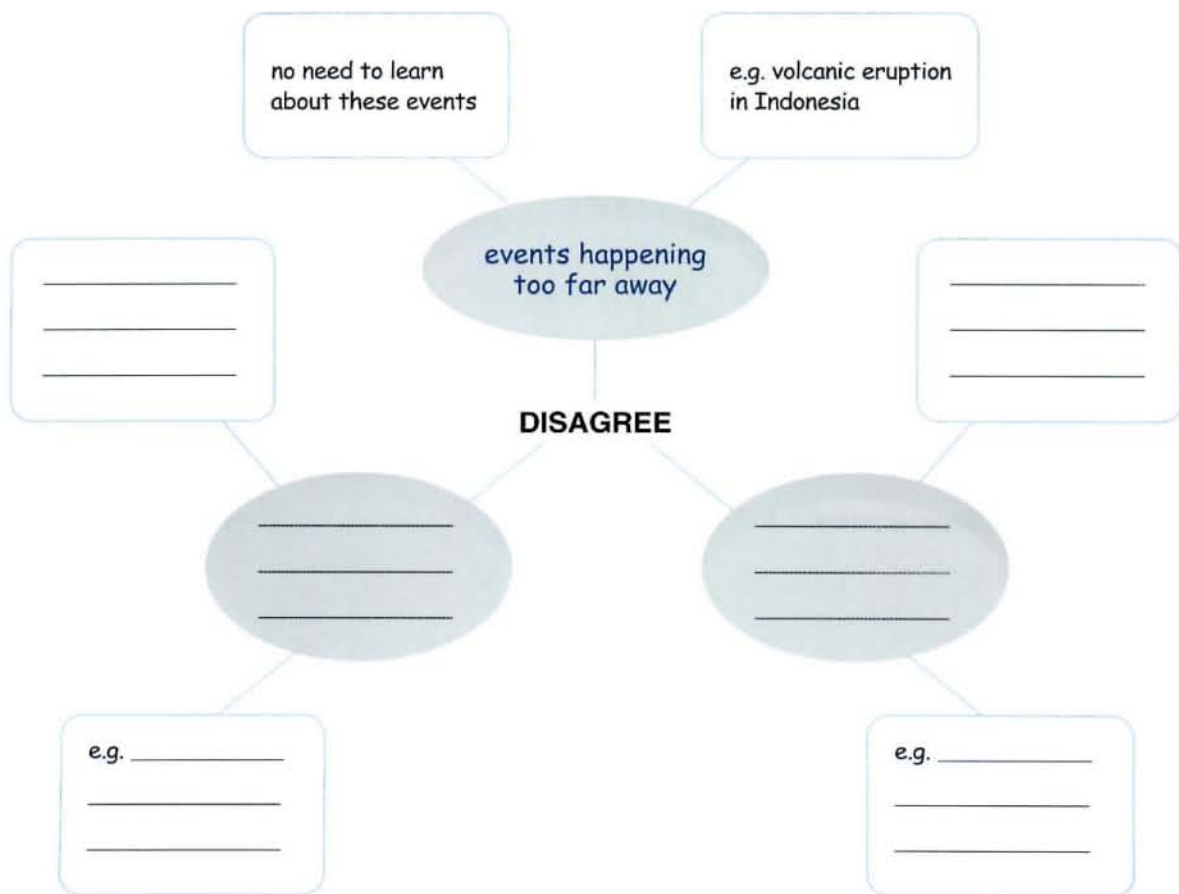
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is important to know about events happening around the world that are not related to you.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 So many events that happen take place too far away from me to have any direct influence on my life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– There is no need to learn about these far-off events.– e.g. a volcanic eruption in Indonesia <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] A number of various events take place every day in every country all around the globe.

[Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] First of all, so many events that happen take place too far away from me to have any direct influence on my life. [General statement] Therefore, there is no real need to know about these foreign events because they will not affect us in any way at all. [Example] The news last night ran a story about a volcano erupting in Indonesia. While it may be an interesting story, that event in no way at all has anything to do with my life. [Closing sentence] As for me, I am more concerned about what happens in my neighborhood, not in some far-off land.

[Topic sentence 2] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Simply put, these events need to have some kind of direct effect on people before they will take notice of them.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The ability to cooperate well with others is more important today than in the past.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.

Introduction

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

19 Culture & Leisure II

Writing Practice A

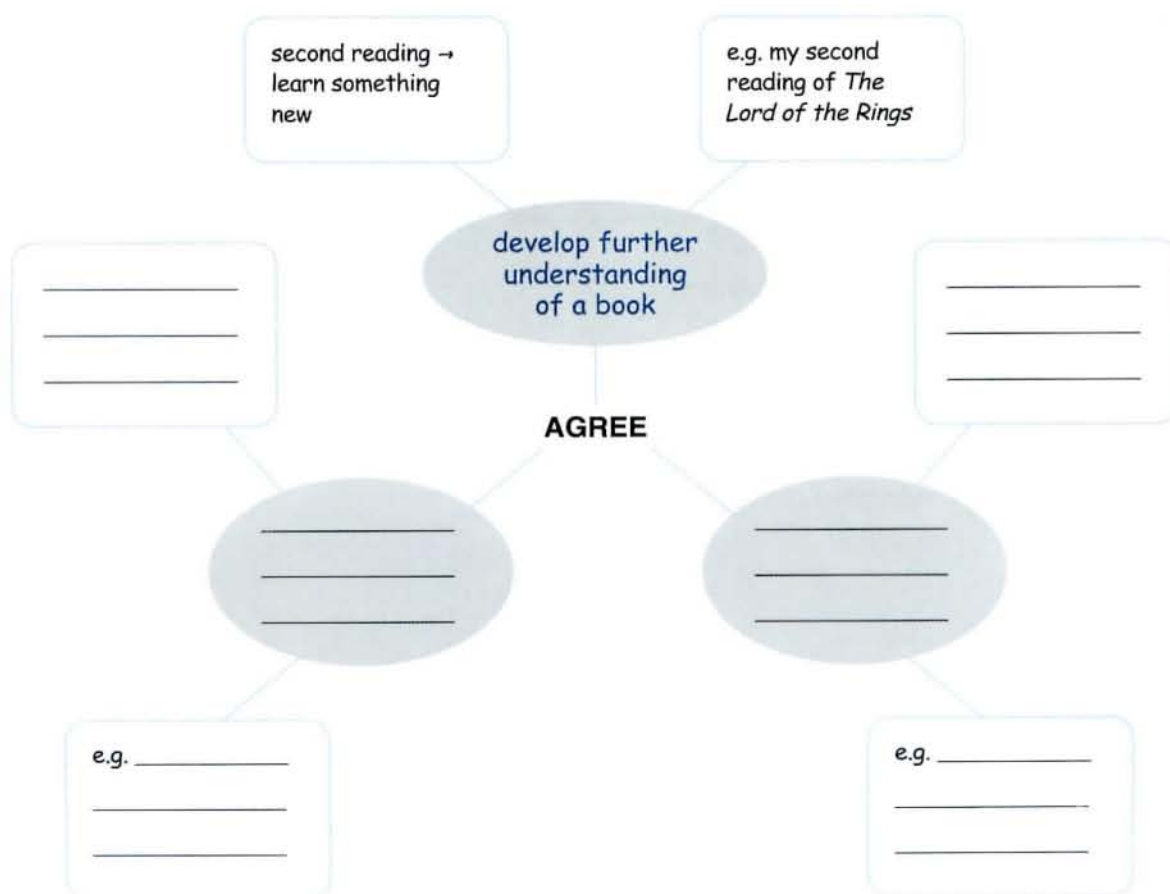
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The second reading of a book is more interesting than the first reading.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 It is possible for the reader to develop a further understanding of a book on the second reading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The second reading of any good book lets the reader learn something new. – e.g. my second reading of <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] I love sitting down and reading a good book. Books are a big part of my life, and reading is a great way to relax. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] It is possible for the reader to develop a further understanding of a book on the second reading. [General statement] In particular, the second reading of any good book lets the reader learn something new. [Example] For example, I first read *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy when I was in the first grade of middle school. It was just a nice fantasy novel series at that time. However, when I reread it two years later, I realized the author had created a complete new world with numerous interwoven stories which were really intriguing. [Closing sentence] The second reading of a book definitely allows the reader to enjoy it on a new level.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
_____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

_____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
_____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

_____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Without a second reading, a deeper understanding of most books is virtually impossible.

Writing Practice B

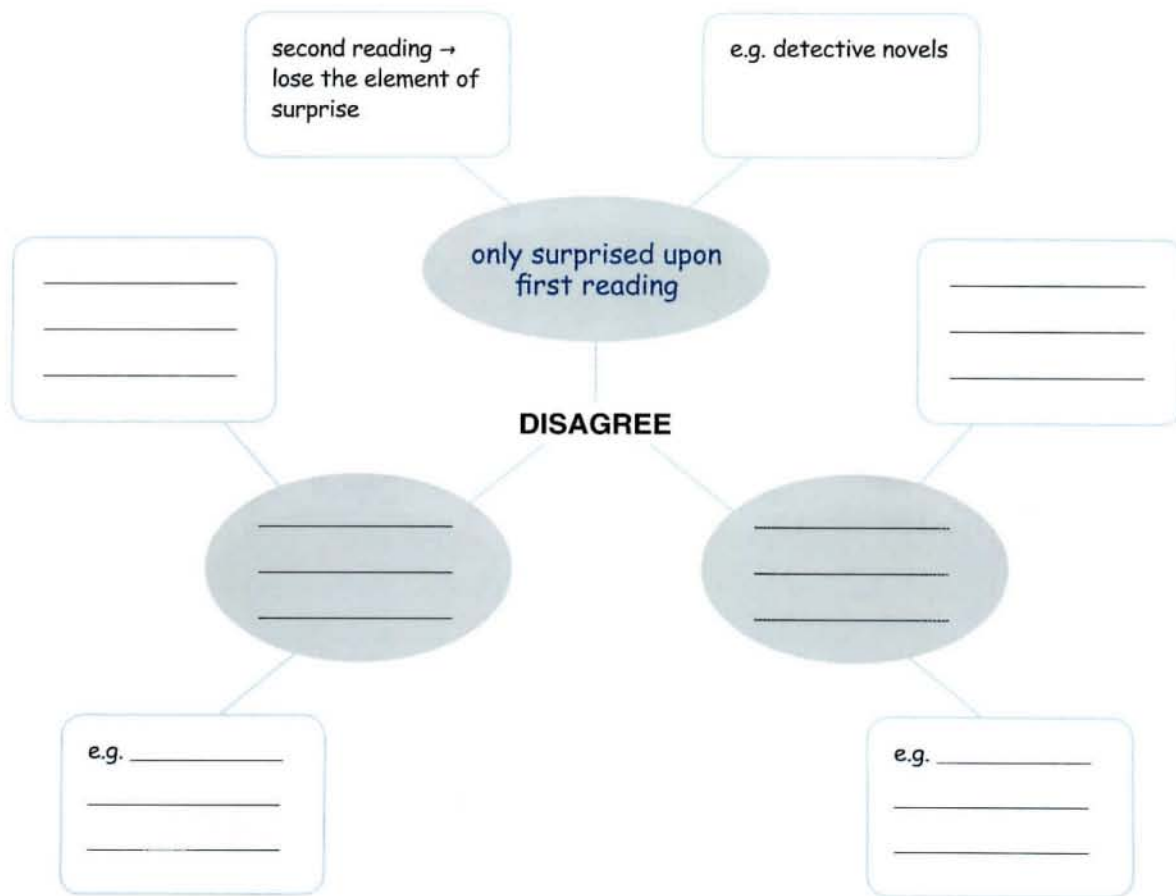
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The second reading of a book is more interesting than the first reading.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 You can only be surprised by the events in the story the first time you read a book.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– You lose the element of surprise after the first reading.– e.g. reading detective novels <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Some of my friends enjoy reading the same book several times. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] You can only be surprised by the events in the story the first time you read a book. [General statement] The plot twists and surprises are what I enjoy most about books, but this element of surprise is lost after the first reading. [Example] I love reading detective novels because they make me follow the plot carefully to find the villain. However, if I read the book a second time, I already know who the villain is, so the book loses most of its attraction. [Closing sentence] The first reading may shock the reader, but the second one will merely bore the reader.

[Topic sentence 2] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____

[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____

[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] It is better to enjoy a book once and then savor that memory.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Twenty years from now, people will have more time for leisure activities.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



NEXT

00:30:00

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.**Introduction**

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐ ☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐ ☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐ ☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐ ☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐ ☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐ ☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐ ☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐ ☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐ ☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐ ☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐ ☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐ ☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐ ☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐ ☐

Brainstorming

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	<p>Thesis statement _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Students need to understand the big picture before they can begin to concentrate on the details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Knowing details is not the same as knowing how or why. – e.g. my history teacher's teaching method <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>_____</p>
Conclusion	<p>Summary _____</p> <p>_____</p>

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] Some of my friends are concerned only about learning facts so much so that they know thousands of them. [Thesis statement] _____

[Topic sentence 1] Students need to understand the big picture before they can begin to concentrate on the details. [General statement] Merely knowing the details is not the same as understanding why or how something happened. [Example] For example, my history teacher often makes sure that we understand the broad, historical situation of an event before filling our minds with a variety of facts. [Closing sentence] Without this broad knowledge, we would not be able to possess a deeper understanding of certain events.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
[General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
[Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] Knowing facts, while nice, is not as important as knowing the ideas behind them.

Writing Practice B

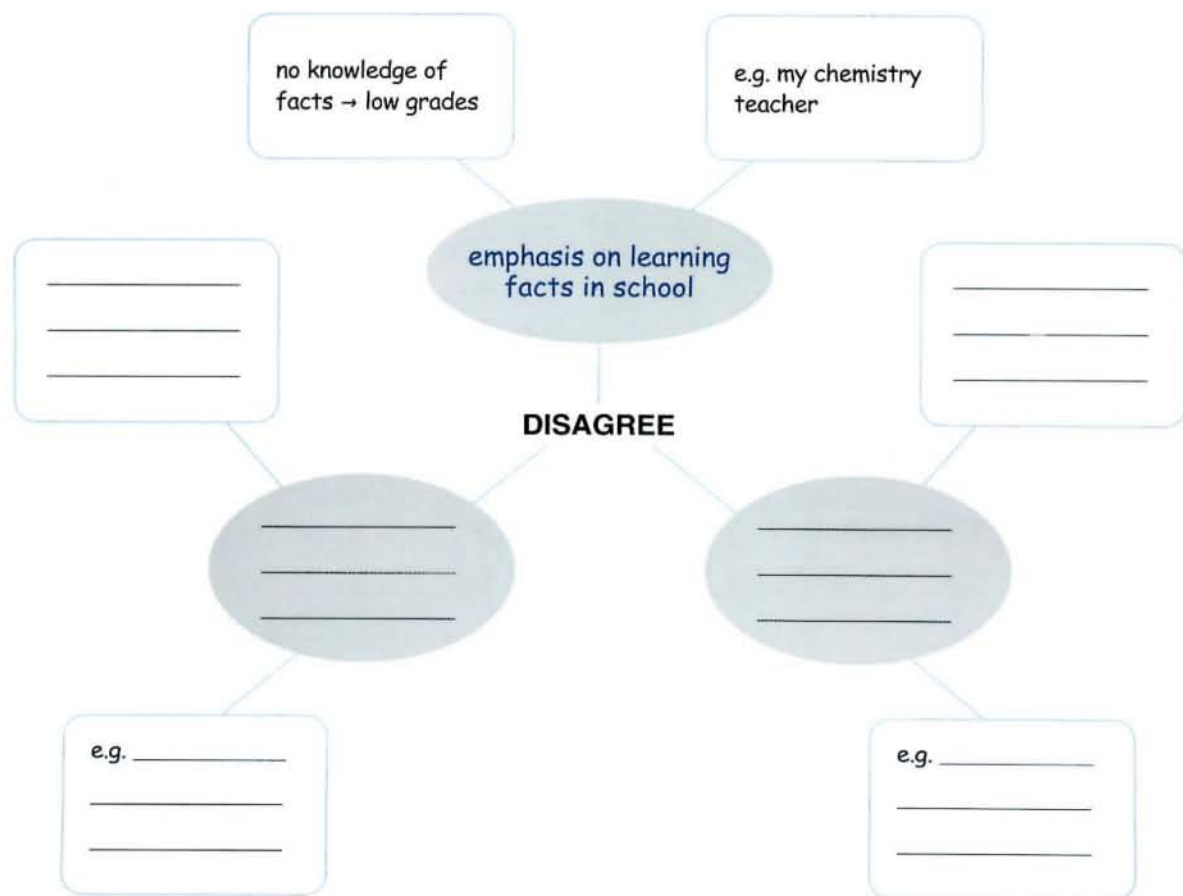
Brainstorming

Read the essay topic, and brainstorm your ideas.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is more important to understand ideas and concepts than to learn facts.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.



Outlining & Organizing

Look at your brainstorming map, and complete the following outline.

Introduction	Thesis statement _____ _____
Body	<p>Topic sentence 1 Because schools place an emphasis on learning facts, students must do so in order to do well at school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Knowing facts lets students get higher grades.– e.g. my chemistry teacher's teaching method <p>Topic sentence 2 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p> <p>Topic sentence 3 _____</p> <p>– _____</p> <p>– e.g. _____</p>
Conclusion	Summary _____ _____

Completing the Essay

Based on your outline, complete the following essay.

[Opening sentence] I definitely see the use of understanding various ideas and concepts. [Thesis statement]

[Topic sentence 1] Because schools place an emphasis on learning facts, students must do so in order to do well at school. [General statement] A comprehensive knowledge of facts will enable students to pass their exams and get high grades, thereby improving their futures. [Example] My chemistry teacher is constantly having us memorize the characteristics of the different elements. We have to repeat these facts on our tests, or else we will do poorly. [Closing sentence] Knowing the concepts in my classes is much less crucial than being able to repeat facts.

[Topic sentence 2] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Topic sentence 3] _____
 _____ [General Statement] _____

[Example] _____
 _____ [Closing sentence] _____

[Summary] _____

[Final comment] A complete understanding of ideas and concepts is fine, but more emphasis should be placed on learning facts.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Question Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
Twenty years from now, students will no longer use printed books.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

TOEFL iBT Writing

VOLUME HELP NEXT

00:30:00

NEXT

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

Check your essay.**Introduction**

Yes No

Is the topic understood correctly?

☐☐

Is there a clear thesis statement?

☐☐**Body**

Is there a topic sentence for each paragraph?

☐☐

Are there clear and sufficient supporting details for the topic sentences?

☐☐

Does each paragraph appropriately support the thesis statement?

☐☐

Are there any redundant or irrelevant supporting details?

☐☐

Are the ideas linked with appropriate transition words?

☐☐**Conclusion**

Is there a restatement of the thesis?

☐☐

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay properly?

☐☐**Grammar & Vocabulary**

Are all the sentences grammatically correct?

☐☐

Are various sentence structures used?

☐☐

Are various words and expressions used?

☐☐

Are all the words spelled correctly?

☐☐

Are the punctuation marks used correctly?

☐☐

This part provides you with a list of essential essay topics reconstructed from the ones that have so far been asked on the TOEFL® iBT. By practicing writing your essays on these topics, you will effectively prepare yourself for the Independent Writing Task of the TOEFL® iBT.

Essential Essay Topics



A School & Education

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? University students should not be required to attend classes. Instead, they should be able to receive credits through a final test or paper. Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
- 2 Some people say that students learn the most important things in life inside the classroom. Others believe that they learn the most important lessons of life outside the classroom. Which opinion do you agree with? Why? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Universities should give the same financial support to their students' sports and social activities as they give to their classes and libraries. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better for students to take classes for more than 11 months throughout the year. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Schools (universities, colleges, and high schools) should teach students about specific careers and jobs instead of general subjects. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A teacher's ability to relate well with his or her students is more important than the ability to give them knowledge. Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
- 7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to learn general knowledge in various subjects than to learn specialized knowledge in one subject. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important for a teacher to help students gain self-confidence than to teach them specific knowledge. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 9 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to give students prizes or awards for their efforts (trying) than for their achievements (successes or grades). Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Classmates have more influences on a child's success in school than parents do. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 11 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to learn knowledge from studying than to develop creativity. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 12 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to take the most difficult and challenging classes in university or at college even if it means that you probably will not get top grades (marks) in them. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- 13 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In high schools or colleges, it is more desirable for a group project to be evaluated the same regardless of the individual students' performances. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 14 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to choose the subjects that you are interested in than the subjects you need to prepare for a job or a career. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 15 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Grades (marks) can encourage students to learn. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 16 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should give students homework every day. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 17 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All teachers should be required to update their knowledge every five years. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 18 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to have a yearlong break before attending university. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 19 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A university education is essential to success in life. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 20 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to understand ideas and concepts than to learn facts. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 21 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents make the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 22 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All universities should require students to take a science class even though their major has no relevance to this field. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 23 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Twenty years from now, students will no longer use printed books. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 24 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? All university students should be required to take at least one class that teaches the culture of a country other than their own. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 25 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Teachers should be paid according to how well their students perform. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

B Living & Thinking

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to learn from co-workers and friends than to learn from teachers and supervisors. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- 2 Some people say that a person should make important decisions alone. Others believe that it is always better to ask others for advice. Which opinion do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The best way for a good future is to plan carefully when you are young. Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
- 4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? There are so many sources of news and information that it is difficult to know whom to believe and who is telling the truth. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Nowadays, people put too much emphasis on personal appearances and fashion. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people enjoy life more than older people do. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? To speak well is more important than to write well. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Letting a friend make a mistake is better than saying or doing something that would destroy the friendship. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 9 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to keep old friends than to make new friends. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Observing or studying animals teaches us a lot about human nature. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 11 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most people prefer having others make decisions for them. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 12 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is important to know about the events happening around the world that are not related to you. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 13 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should spend money on things that last a long time, such as an expensive piece of jewelry, and not spend money on short-term pleasures like vacations. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 14 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People today spend too much time on personal enjoyment - the thing they like to do - rather than doing what they should do. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 15 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The ability to cooperate well with others is more important today than in the past. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- 16 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Today, people do so many different things that they can only do a few things well. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 17 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Because modern life is complex, young people should have the ability to plan and organize. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 18 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People must get their news from newspapers; television news does not provide enough information. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 19 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Getting advice from friends of an older age is more valuable than from friends your own age. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 20 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to do one project first and then begin to do another than to do several projects at the same time. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 21 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to spend money on traveling and vacations than to save money for some time in the future. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 22 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People who do not work because they have enough money are rarely happy. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 23 Some people say that the ability to read and write has become more important than it was in the past. Do you agree or disagree? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
- 24 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Twenty years from now, people will spend less time on cooking and preparing food than they do today. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

C Family & Society

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The extended family (such as grandparents, cousins, aunts, and uncles) is less important now than it was in the past. Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
- 2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to spend time with family than to spend time at work. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Young people do not give enough time to help their communities. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- 4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Living today is more comfortable and easier than when your grandparents were children. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents can no longer control what their children do; their behavior is more affected by television, movies, and other influences from outside the home. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

D Business & Economy

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Being happy with a job is more important than having a high salary. Use specific reasons and examples to explain your answer.
- 2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is unrealistic for people to expect to work for the same company or employer for all of their lives. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to work for a large company than for a small company. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Most advertisements make products seem much better than they really are. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Getting a job in which you work with other people is better than getting a job in which you work alone. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

E Culture & Leisure

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People today spend too much time paying attention to the personal lives of celebrities or famous people. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to take a trip by oneself than to take a group tour with guidance. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is better to watch serious movies that are designed to make you think than to watch movies that are primarily designed to amuse or entertain. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 4 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Governments should spend more money supporting the arts than supporting athletics such as an Olympic team. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Movies and television have more negative effects than positive effects on young people's behavior. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The second reading of a book is more interesting than the first reading. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People learn more by watching television than by reading books. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 8 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Twenty years from now, people will have more time for leisure activities. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

F Environment & Technology

- 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Renewable sources of energy (sun, water, wind) will soon replace fossil fuels (coal, gas, oil). Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 2 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? It is more important to use land for human needs such as farming, housing, and industry than to save it for endangered animals. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 3 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The most effective way for the government to conserve energy is to increase the price of gasoline and electricity. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 4 Some people say that the Internet provides us with a lot of valuable information. Others believe that too much information on the Net causes many problems. Which opinion do you agree with? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Twenty years from now, people will not use their cars as frequently as they do now. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? People should not be allowed to use mobile (cell) phones when they use public transportation (e.g. buses, trains, and airplanes). Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.
- 7 Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Cars (automobiles) have had a greater effect on society than airplanes have. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Writing Section **Directions** 22

This section measures your ability to use writing to communicate in an academic environment. There will be two writing tasks.

For the first writing task, you will read a passage and listen to a lecture and then answer a question based on what you have read and heard. For the second writing task, you will answer a question based on your own knowledge and experience.

Now, listen to the directions for the first writing task.

Actual Tests



Writing Based on Reading and Listening Directions

For this task, you will have three minutes to read a passage about an academic topic. A clock at the top of the screen will show how much time you have to read. You may take notes while you read. You will be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

You will then have **20 minutes** to write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you have heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does **not** ask you to express your personal opinion.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

Now you will see the reading passage for 3 minutes. Remember that it will be available to you again while you are writing. Immediately after the reading time ends, the lecture will begin, so keep your headset on until the lecture has ended.

Reading

10/15/2014 12:40 PM



Question 1 of 2

00:03:00

While there may be a few sound historical reasons for preserving aging buildings, this should not prevent the majority from being torn down so as to make way for new construction. The practice of conserving older buildings should be halted immediately. Old buildings need to make way for new ones.

Buildings considered to be of historical importance are typically protected and even refurbished with government funds. While this practice may be necessary for truly historical important places, such as the birthplace of a president, many old buildings simply do need to meet the current criteria established by the government to be called important. They only incur unnecessary government expenditures on maintaining them. Instead, government funds should be redirected toward more worthy causes, including fighting crime and improving schools and hospitals.

Many older buildings are not aesthetically pleasing to look at and in fact serve no practical purpose. The majority of people prefer buildings constructed with modern architectural designs and desire places where they can engage in the activities they want. Older buildings should be torn down to make way for modern ones like shopping centers and places of entertainment. These will satisfy the public's needs much better than old buildings ever will.

Over the years, building codes and standards have changed dramatically. Older buildings simply do not meet these standards. Their water pipes are made from hazardous lead; their electrical systems are old and outdated; they use cancer-causing asbestos as their insulating material. Replacing and upgrading all of these old buildings is both extremely expensive and time-consuming. It would actually be safer and financially sounder simply to remove them.

Question 1 of 2



Question

TOEFL iBT Writing



Question 1 of 2

00:20:00

Directions: You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Question: Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

While there may be a few sound historical reasons for preserving aging buildings, this should not prevent the majority from being torn down so as to make way for new construction. The practice of conserving older buildings should be halted immediately. Old buildings need to make way for new ones.

Buildings considered to be of historical importance are typically protected and even refurbished with government funds. While this practice may be necessary for truly historical important places, such as the birthplace of a president, many old buildings simply do need to meet the current criteria established by the government to be called important. They only incur unnecessary government expenditures on maintaining them. Instead, government funds should be redirected toward more worthy causes, including fighting crime and improving schools and hospitals.

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Writing Based on Knowledge and Experience

Directions

For this task, you will write an essay in response to a question that asks you to state, explain, and support your opinion on an issue. You will have **30 minutes** to write your essay.

Typically, an effective essay will contain a minimum of 300 words. Your essay will be judged on the quality of your writing. This includes the development of your ideas, the organization of the content, and the quality and accuracy of the language you used to express ideas.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

Question

TOEFL iBT Writing



Question 2 of 2

00:30:00

Directions: Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

Question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Young people enjoy life more than older people do.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

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Writing Based on Reading and Listening Directions

For this task, you will have three minutes to read a passage about an academic topic. A clock at the top of the screen will show how much time you have to read. You may take notes while you read. You **will** be able to see the reading passage again when it is time for you to write. You may use your notes to help you answer the question.

You will then have 20 minutes to write a response to a question that asks you about the relationship between the lecture you have heard and the reading passage. Try to answer the question as completely as possible using information from the reading passage and the lecture. The question does **not** ask you to express your personal opinion.

Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words. Your response will be judged on the quality of your writing and on the completeness and accuracy of the content.

Now you will see the reading passage for 3 minutes. Remember that it will be available to you again while you are writing. Immediately after the reading time ends, the lecture will begin, so keep your headset on until the lecture has ended.

Reading

TOEFL IBT Writing



Question 1 of 2

00:03:00

While print media has long dominated news sources, it is quickly being crowded out by online media. In fact, the day may come in the near future when the last newspaper will be published.

The news found on the Internet is both fast and up-to-date. When a newsworthy event happens anywhere around the world, it can almost instantly be found on a majority of news servers. For example, once a sporting event finishes, within a few minutes, a complete recap and analysis of the game is typically available on the Internet. With print media, a person has to wait until the next day—or even two days if the event happened after the paper has already gone to press—to learn about the news.

Online news is diversified, which means people can read whatever they want from wherever they want. For instance, a person who enjoys entertainment can find hundreds of sites covering that. People can even get alerts sent to them by e-mail when something noteworthy happens to their favorite celebrity or when there is some news about a show they might like. With print media, a person has to wade through all of the other news in order to find what he or she is interested in.

Online media can also provide current, instantaneous news from around the world, not just regional or national coverage. People can read about news from anywhere which is not sanitized like much of print media is. Print media, and even television news, typically concentrate on local and national stories, and their content is heavily edited. It is often hard to know the truth when reading print media.



Question 1 of 2



Question

Project 400 (1/1/11)



Question 1 of 2

00:20:00

Directions: You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 225 words.

Question: Summarize the points made in the lecture you just heard, explaining how they cast doubt on specific points made in the reading.

While print media has long dominated news sources, it is quickly being crowded out by online media. In fact, the day may come in the near future when the last newspaper will be published.

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Writing Based on Knowledge and Experience Directions

For this task, you will write an essay in response to a question that asks you to state, explain, and support your opinion on an issue. You will have 30 minutes to write your essay.

Typically, an effective essay will contain a minimum of 300 words. Your essay will be judged on the quality of your writing. This includes the development of your ideas, the organization of the content, and the quality and accuracy of the language you used to express ideas.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

Question

TOEFL® Writing

VOLUME

HELP

NEXT

Question 2 of 2

00:30:00

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Directions: Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

Question:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is unrealistic for people to expect to work for the same company or employer for all of their lives.

Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

How to
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Answer Book



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PART 1 Integrated Writing

Sample iBT Question

■ Reading

공장은 18세기, 그리고 더욱 더 19세기의 산물이라 할 수 있다. 공장의 번성
은 영국에서 시작되어 마침내 전 세계적으로 퍼져 나갔다. 이런 현상이
일어난 데는 세 가지 주된 이유가 있었다.

공장이 생겨나기 전에는 옷과 금속제 도구를 만드는 일을 포함해 대부분
의 일을 집이나 작은 가게에서 사람들이 수작업으로 했다. 공장의 번성을
가능하게 했던 주요 기술은 증기기관이었다. 증기기관은 깊은 곳의 탄광
에서 물을 끌어올리기 위해 18세기 중반에 처음 개발되어 사용자에게 이
러 범용의 일을 할 수 있을 만큼 충분한 힘을 제공했다. 그래서 증기기관
의 성능을 최대화하기 위해 사람들이 가진 증기기관을 보호 건물 안에 한
데 모을 필요가 있었다. 공장은 이런 필요의 직접적인 산물이었다.

증기기관 그리고 나중에 내연기관은 철도와 증기선의 발명 덕분에 공송
수단을 향상시켰다. 철도를 이용해 원자재를 공장 같은 중심점으로 운반
하면 이어서 공장의 노동자와 기계가 원자재를 원재품으로 만들 수 있었
다. 그런 다음 철도와 증기선은 이들 재품을 전 세계의 시장으로 다시 싣
어 내었다.

특히 영국에서 공장의 번성에는 큰 역할을 한 또 다른 요인은 재산권이었던
수세기 동안 사람들은 자급자족을 했다. 하지만, 많은 사람들이 땅을 소
유하지 않았고 이득이 되었는지 가능한 곳마다 농사를 지었다. 물이나 담
으로 둘러싸인 개인 소유지인 "인클로즈"는 영국의 두드러진 특징이 되
었다. 땅이 없는 사람들은 공장에서 일한 노동력을 제공하게 되었다. 또
한, 개인의 재산을 정부가 강탈하지 못하도록 한 법률으로 권리양아 토지
자권이 개발되고 더 많은 공장이 들어서게 되었다.

■ Listening

남자 교수: 영국에서 몇 가지 특이한 상황 때문에 공장이 번성하게 되었다
는 것은 의심의 여지가 없어요. 그렇지만 선거권, 교통의 발달, 재산권 법
령의 발달 등이 이런 현상의 주요 이유는 아닙니다.

증기기관이 산업혁명의 중요한 부분을 이루긴 했지만 그것은 다른 것으
로부터 만들어야 했어요. 사실, 공장이 번성하게 된 핵심은 단단한 철과
강철이 개발된 철강공업이었습니다. 철과 강철은 증기기관의 부품, 기차
와 선박의 궤조, 공장 건설 등의 중요한 부분을 이루었죠.

교통의 발달도 공장 번성의 원인은 아니었어요. 많은 공장들이 석탄과 물
같은 자원이 있는 곳 근처에 지어졌습니니다. 공장에는 그런 자원이 필요했
기 때문이죠. 그래서 많은 산업 중심지들이 탄광이나 강 근처에 위치하고
있는 것을 볼 수 있어요. 독일의 루르 지방을 예로 들 수 있어요. 또한, 철
도는 1840년대 이후에야 개발되었고 19세기 말 이후에야 전 세계적으로
확대되었어요. 공장은 철도가 개발되기 전에도 수십 년 동안 존재했습니
다. 그렇기 아니라, 20세기 초반까지도 법선이 전 세계적으로 널리 이용되
었기 때문에 교통 발달은 확실히 공장의 번성에 그렇게 중요하지는 않았
습니다.

Unit 1 Anthropology

Note Taking & Outlining

A

오늘날에는 미국 남서부의 몇몇 주에 해당하는 지역에 때때로 푸에블로
인디언이라고 일컬어지기도 하는 아나사지 인디언들이 살았다. 아나사
지 부족의 역사는 선사시대로 거슬러 올라간다. 그들은 약 1500년경 마운
틴 수백 년간의 왕국기를 경험하기도 했다. 하지만, 아나사지 부족은
물과 2세기 만에 갑자기 사라졌다. 많은 인류학자들은 그들의 실종이 전
세계로 퍼져나가는 과정에서 아나사지 문화의 유적을 삼림이 조사했다. 그들이
알아낸 한 가지 특징은 북에 탄 장소가 많다는 것이다. 심지어는 아나사
지 부족이 의식을 거행하던 곳의 일부가 북에 타기도 했다. 이것은 그 화
재가 다른 부족의 침입에 의한 것임을 강력하게 암시한다. 많은 아메리카
인디언 부족들은 전쟁에서 정복한 부족의 주거지를 불태우고 했다. 아나
사지 부족의 유적이 북에 났다는 사실은 그들 역시 정복당한 게 틀림없을
을 보여준다.

[지문] 지문의 저자는 영국에서 공장이 번성한 데에는 몇 가지 이유가 있
다고 화신하지만 교수는 그 이유들이 공장이 번성하는 데 주요 이유가 있
는 데 반
대한다.
[지문] 지문의 저자는 영국에서 공장이 번성하는 데에는 몇 가지 이유가 있
다고 화신하지만 교수는 그 이유들이 공장이 번성하는 데 주요 이유가 있
는 데 반
대한다.
[지문] 지문의 저자는 영국에서 공장이 번성하는 데에는 몇 가지 이유가 있
다고 화신하지만 교수는 그 이유들이 공장이 번성하는 데 주요 이유가 있
는 데 반
대한다.
[지문] 지문의 저자는 영국에서 공장이 번성하는 데에는 몇 가지 이유가 있
다고 화신하지만 교수는 그 이유들이 공장이 번성하는 데 주요 이유가 있
는 데 반
대한다.

Sample Answer

영국의 경우에는 개인의 재산권 등장이 공장 발달을 촉진하고 많은 노동
력을 제공했지요. 하지만, 많은 국가의 경우에는 그렇지 않았어요. 이
더 보자... 러시아에서는 정부와 귀족이 공장을 소유하는 것이 일반적이
었습니다. 영국을 포함해 몇몇 국가에서는 최초 공장의 상당 수가 군수
무기나 화학 생산에 사용되었어요. 정확한 기준의 무기를 만들기 위해 생
산 시설을 한군데로 모은 것이죠. 사실, 공장이라는 개념도 초기에 무기
제조를 위한 건물로 사용했던 데서 나왔다는 많은 증거가 있어요.

고고학자들은 동일한 유적지에서 한때는 아나사지 부족 개인의 소장품이었던 많은 물건들을 출토했다. 자기, 보석, 기타 개인 물품을 포함한 많은 물건들이 소유주에게는 소중한 물건이었을 것이다. 대개의 경우, 소유주가 그 물건들을 버리지는 않았을 것이다. 하지만, 많은 사람들은 갑작스런 전쟁의 발발로 소유주가 실패당하거나 다가오는 적들에게서 도망을 치느라 소지품을 챙길 시간이 없었을 것으로 생각한다.

또한, 아나사지 부족의 지리적 특징이 있다. 그들의 주거지는 주로 현재의 애리조나와 뉴멕시코 지역에 해당하는데, 미국 남서부 지역 치고는 특이하게 풍부한 수원을 가진 지역에 위치해 있었다. 당연히 그 풍요로운 지역을 땀낸 다른 부족들이 아나사지 부족을 몰아내려고 시도했을 것이고 그러한 시도는 성공한 것으로 보인다.

¹Because of War

²Invading Indian tribes

³conquered by others

⁴pottery, jewelry, & personal effects

⁵suddenly killed / driven away by enemies

⁶Settled in area w/ abundant water sources

[B]

M: So, that concludes my lecture on the golden age of the Anasazi. Strangely enough, relatively soon after that age ended, the Anasazi disappeared as a culture. The question, of course, is... [pauses] Why did they disappear? Many of my colleagues suggest war was the reason. However, I, and some other anthropologists, subscribe to a, uh, a different theory. We believe that it was due to a water shortage that the Anasazi disappeared.

First, there is the curious feature of the burned areas around Anasazi settlements. Remember, some of these burned areas include their ritual sites. Well, some of us believe that it was the Anasazi themselves who burned their own sites. [pauses] No, seriously. We think they were holding ceremonies in which they burned their own sites in a plea to their gods to help them find new sites with access to water.

Another point of interest at many digs is the large number of scattered articles. Normally, archaeologists don't find this many objects of importance at a dig site. However, the evidence again points to a, er, water shortage. The Anasazi, thirsting for water, simply had no need for extra personal belongings, so they left them in their settlements when they departed in search of new homes.

Finally, let me again call your attention to the fact that the Anasazi had just enjoyed a golden age in which their population increased to almost, uh, let me think... [pauses] ah, yes, ten times its original number. [stresses] Ten times! When the rains began to fall less

frequently, what was once a land with lots of water suddenly became barren and dry. What few water supplies remained simply could not satisfy such a large population. This, in turn, led to the rapid decline and eventual disappearance of the Anasazi Indians.

M: 그럼, 아나사지 부족의 황금기에 대한 강의를 마무리 짓도록 하겠습니다. 정말 이상한 일이지만, 그 시기가 끝나고 얼마 안 되어서 아나사지 부족의 문화는 지취를 감추었어요. 물론, 궁금한 것은 왜 지취를 감추었을까 하는 것이예요. 많은 동료 학자들은 전쟁을 그 원인으로 봅니다. 하지만 저를 비롯한 몇몇 인류학자들은 다른 원인이 있었을 것으로 봅니다. 우리는 아나사지 부족이 지취를 감춘 것이 물 부족 때문이었다고 생각합니다.

첫째로, 아나사지 부족의 주거지 주변의 불에 탄 지역에는 흥미로운 특징들이 있어요. 이들 화재 지역의 일부는 의식을 치렀던 곳이라는 사실을 기억하세요. 그렇니까 우리들 중 일부는 그 지역을 불태운 장본인이 바로 아나사지 부족 자신들이라고 봅니다. 아니, 정말입니다. 우리는 그들이 새로운 수원을 찾게 해달라고 신에게 간구하며 자신들의 주거지를 불태우는 의식을 치렀다고 믿습니다.

많은 발굴지에서 편상을 끄는 또 다른 점은 많은 수의 유물들이 흩어져 있다는 점입니다. 정상적으로는 고고학자들이 한 발굴지에서 이렇게 많은 중요한 유물을 발견하지는 못합니다. 하지만, 이것 역시 물 부족의 또 다른 증거가 됩니다. 아나사지 부족은 물에 대한 갈망으로 다른 개인 소지품에 대한 필요를 느끼지 못했을 테고, 그래서 새로운 주거지를 찾아 떠나면서 개인 소지품을 두고 떠났을 것입니다.

마지막으로, 아나사지 부족이 황금기를 누렸던 때는 인구가 처음 인구의 거의, 어디 보자. 네, 10배 정도로 불어난 상태였다는 사실을 주목하기 바랍니다. 10배나 말입니다! 비 오는 횟수가 줄기 시작하면서 한때는 풍부한 수원을 자랑했던 땅이 갑자기 건조하고 메마른 곳으로 변했어요. 남아 있는 얼마 되지 않는 물로는 그런 많은 인구를 당해낼 수가 없었겠죠. 이로 인해 아나사지 부족은 급격히 몰락해 완전히 지취를 감추게 된 겁니다.

¹Because of a Lack of Water

²Part of ceremonies 2 beg gods 4 new places w/ water

³Left for new places w/ water

⁴2 many people 2 support w/o water

⁵10 times

⁶Rain stopped falling

[C]

Reading

Stance The Anasazi disappeared because they were defeated in wars with other tribes.

Main point 1 Many of their settlements were burned by invaders.

Main point 2 They left their personal items since they were killed or driven away by enemies.

Main point 3 They lived on land with abundant water sources that were desired by other tribes.

Listening

Stance The Anasazi disappeared because of a lack of water.

Refutation 1 They burned their own settlements in ceremonies to their gods.

Refutation 2 They left their personal belongings behind while searching for new lands with enough water.

Refutation 3 They had too large of a population to support without enough water.

Synthesizing & Organizing

A

- 1 The reading passage states that many archaeologists believe the Anasazi disappeared all of a sudden because of war; however, the professor insists that a water shortage actually caused them to disappear.
- 2 Although the author of the reading claims that the Anasazi must have been defeated in war because their settlements were burned, the professor counters that argument by asserting that these sites were burned by the Anasazi themselves in rituals to their gods where they prayed for help in finding new sources of water.
- 3 While the reading mentions that the Anasazi either died when the invaders attacked or they fled their enemies without taking their possessions, the lecturer believes that the Anasazi left all of their unnecessary belongings behind when they abandoned their homes to find new places with water.
- 4 In contrast to the reading, which claims that other tribes were naturally jealous of the Anasazi's water-rich lands and thus attacked and defeated them, the lecturer states that the Anasazi's increased population could not survive on the small amount of water that remained.

B

- 1 The reading claims that the Anasazi Indians disappeared suddenly because they were defeated in war.
- 2 The lecturer, meanwhile, states that a lack of water caused them to vanish.
- 3 First, the reading declares that conquering Indian tribes, as was their tradition, burned the Anasazi settlements.
- 4 The lecturer, however, claims that these settlements were burned by the Anasazi themselves.

- 5 He thinks they were holding ceremonies to appease their gods and to beg for water, and they burned their own sites as part of the rituals.
- 6 Second, the professor claims that the large numbers of personal items archaeologists have found in Anasazi sites were left there intentionally since they did not need them in their search for water.
- 7 The reading, on the other hand, makes the argument that the Anasazi left them either when they were defeated in war or fleeing invaders.
- 8 Finally, although the reading mentions that invaders, eager to settle on the Anasazi's water-rich lands, took the lands from the Anasazi in war, the professor states that the Anasazi's large population increase proved fatal to them when the rain stopped falling.
- 9 According to him, their population rose ten times during the golden age, but it decreased rapidly as they suffered severely from a lack of water supplies.
- 10 In conclusion, the professor believes a lack of water caused the Anasazi's downfall while the reading attributes it to war.

- 1 지문은 아나사지 인디언들이 전쟁에서 패배해 갑자기 자취를 감추었다고 주장한다.
- 2 반면에, 교수는 물 부족 때문에 그들이 사라졌다고 주장한다.
- 3 첫 번째로, 지문에서는 정복자 부족이 그들의 전통대로 아나사지 부족의 거주지를 불태웠다고 주장한다.
- 4 하지만, 강의자는 아나사지 부족 자신들이 이들 주거지를 불태웠다고 주장한다.
- 5 그는 그들이 산을 달래고 물을 기원하는 의식을 치르면서 의식의 한 부분으로서 자신들의 거주지를 불태웠다고 생각한다.
- 6 두 번째로, 교수는 고고학자들이 아나사지 유적지에서 찾아낸 많은 수의 개인 소지품은 그들이 물을 찾는 데는 필요가 없었기 때문에 의도적으로 버린 것이라고 주장한다.
- 7 반면에, 지문은 그들이 전쟁에서 패배하거나 도망을 가는 과정에서 그 물건들을 버렸다고 주장한다.
- 8 마지막으로, 지문에서는 침략자들이 수원이 풍부한 아나사지 부족의 거주지에서 살기 위해 전쟁을 통해 아나사지 부족으로부터 그 땅을 빼앗았다고 주장하지만, 교수는 비가 더 이상 내리지 않자 아나사지 부족의 인구 증가가 치명적인 원인으로 작용했다고 주장한다.
- 9 그에 따르면, 아나사지 부족의 인구는 황금기 동안에 10배로 늘어났지만 심각한 물 부족을 겪으면서 급속히 감소했다고 한다.
- 10 결론적으로, 지문에서는 전쟁 때문에 아나사지 부족이 몰락했다고 주장하는 반면 교수는 그 원인을 물 부족으로 본다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

네안데르탈인은 약 13만 년에서 5만 년 전에 살았던 고대 인류이다. 그들은 주로 지금의 유럽과 서아시아에 해당하는 지역에 거주했다. 인류학자들이 네안데르탈인의 모든 것에 대해 알지는 못하지만 대다수 학자들은

네안데르탈인이, 사실상 언어를 구사했다는 결론에 도달했다.

여러 화석 잔해를 조사해 본 결과 인류학자들은 네안데르탈인의 뇌가 컸다고 결론지었다. 사실, 네안데르탈인은 현대 인류에 비해 뇌 용량이 10% 정도 더 컸다. 인류학자들은 그런 큰 뇌를 지닌 네안데르탈인들이 돌림없이 언어를 통해 의사소통을 할 수 있었을 것으로 추론한다.

20년 남짓 전에 네안데르탈인의 설골이 발견되었다. 설골은 후두와 혀 사이의 근육을 연결하는 뼈이다. 이 뼈가 있을 경우 혀를 여러 가지 방법으로 움직여 말을 할 수 있는 가능성이 훨씬 커진다. 이것을 볼 때 네안데르탈인은 말을 할 수 있었고 이 능력을 이용했을 가능성이 크다.

또한, 연구자들은 네안데르탈인이 복부에 다양한 근육이 발달했다고 결론지었다. 이들 근육은 호흡을 조절하는 기능을 했을 뿐만 아니라 말을 하는 데 필요한 소리를 내는 데에도 도움이 되었다. 인간도 가지고 있는 이 근육 때문에 네안데르탈인은 언어로 의사소통이 가능했을 것이다. 따라서, 네안데르탈인은 분명히 말을 할 수 있었고 실제로 언어를 사용해서 의사소통을 했을 것이다.

Listening

W: Now, there are many controversies in the field of anthropology. And one of the biggest is over Neanderthals. Some anthropologists allege that Neanderthals actually had the ability to speak. Ludicrous, I say! I believe they couldn't be more wrong in their analysis. Please let me give you the reasons I feel that way.

A lot has been made about the fact that Neanderthals had large brains. In fact, they had brains which were somewhat larger than ours. But remember... [pauses] The size of the brain isn't the most important aspect. Its complexity is more important. And, simply put, Neanderthals did not have the complex brains necessary to enable them to, uh, speak.

Here's something else. Your book mentioned the finding of the hyoid bone in some Neanderthal remains. Okay, yes, the hyoid bone does permit the tongue to have a much wider range of movement. However, that alone does not guarantee that they would've been able to speak. Why do I say this? Well, several species of [stresses] monkeys also have that exact same bone, yet they aren't able to speak at all.

Finally, again, I will concede that Neanderthals had highly developed stomach muscles. That much is true. But... [pauses] On the other hand, these muscles do not just affect one's speech production. Basically, they are integral to a person's, uh, Neanderthal's, ability to control his or her breathing. Remember, the Neanderthals lived in harsh climates and had harder lives than we do today. They could've used these muscles to enable them to travel long distances quickly or even to climb mountains more easily. We shouldn't

just assume that, because Neanderthals possessed some of the necessities for speech, they were able to engage in it.

W: 현재 인류학 분야에는 많은 논쟁거리가 있습니다. 가장 큰 논란 가운데 하나가 네안데르탈인을 둘러싼 논쟁입니다. 일부 인류학자들은 뚜렷한 근거도 없이 네안데르탈인이 실제로 말을 할 수 있는 능력이 있었다고 주장합니다. 터무니없는 주장입니다! 나는 그들의 분석이 아주 잘못되었다고 생각합니다. 그렇게 생각하는 이유를 말해 드리죠.

네안데르탈인의 뇌가 컸다는 사실을 입증하는 증거는 많습니니다. 사실 그들은 우리보다 뇌가 약간 더 컸어요. 하지만, 기억하세요, 뇌의 크기는 중요하지 않습니다. 뇌의 복잡성이 더욱 중요한 요소입니다. 간단히 말해서, 네안데르탈인의 뇌는 말을 하는 데 필요한 복잡성이 없었어요.

또 다른 이유도 있어요. 여러분의 교재에는 일부 네안데르탈인의 유해에서 설골이 발견되었다고 나와 있습니다. 그래요, 설골이 있으면 혀가 훨씬 더 다양하게 움직일 수 있어요. 하지만 설골만 있다고 해서 말을 할 수 있었다고 장담하지는 못합니다. 내가 왜 이런 얘기를 할까요? 몇 종의 원숭이는 정확히 같은 뼈가 있지만 말을 전혀 하지 못합니다.

마지막으로, 네안데르탈인이 대단히 발달된 복부 근육을 가졌다는 점은 나도 인정합니다. 그건 사실이에요. 하지만, 이 근육은 언어에만 영향을 미치는 게 아닙니다. 기본적으로, 이 근육은 사람들의, 그러니까 네안데르탈인의 호흡을 조절하는 기능에 필수적입니다. 네안데르탈인이 오늘날 우리보다 훨씬 열악한 환경에서 힘든 삶을 살았다는 것을 기억하세요. 그들은 이 근육을 이용해 먼 거리를 빨리 이동하거나 더 쉽게 산을 오를 수도 있었어요. 네안데르탈인이 말을 할 수 있는 필요조건을 일부러 지니고 있다고 해서 말을 할 수 있었다고 추정할 수는 없는 것이죠.

Reading

Neanderthals Could Speak

- 1 Large brains
 - Had cranial capacity 10% bigger than modern humans
 - Large brain → ability 2 speak
- 2 Hyoid bone b/t larynx & tongue
 - Allows one 2 move one's tongue in many diff. directions → more likelihood of speech communication
- 3 Various muscles in stomach area
 - Control breathing
 - Help create sounds of speech

Listening

Neanderthals Couldn't Speak

- 1 Size of brain ≠ important
 - Complexity more important than size
 - Lacked brains complex enough 2 speak
- 2 Hyoid bone ≠ ability 2 speak

- Monkeys have hyoid bone → cannot speak

3 Stomach muscles 4 other uses

- Could have used them 4 travel / climbing

Sample Answer

The author of the reading passage argues that Neanderthals had the capability to speak. Meanwhile, the lecturer insists that they actually were not able to speak.

To begin with, while the reading passage states that Neanderthals had brains which were ten percent larger than those of modern-day humans, the lecturer counters by insisting that size is not the most important aspect. She instead believes that complexity is more important. And she states that Neanderthals lacked brains complex enough to speak.

In addition, the lecturer acknowledges that Neanderthals had hyoid bones. According to the reading, this bone, which enables the tongue to move greatly, facilitated speaking for Neanderthals. However, the professor states that monkeys also have hyoid bones, yet they cannot speak.

As a final point, both the reading and the lecture mention that Neanderthals had developed muscles in their stomach. To argue against the reading's assertion that these muscles helped Neanderthals to speak, the lecturer argues that these muscles could have been used for other purposes. Instead, she states that perhaps the muscles helped them to travel farther or climb mountains easier.

To conclude, the lecturer firmly believes that Neanderthals could not speak, and she counters the points made by the reading, whose author thinks Neanderthals had the ability to speak.

지문의 저자는 네안데르탈인이 말을 할 수 있는 능력이 있었다고 주장한다. 반면에, 교수는 그들이 실제로 말을 하지는 못했다고 주장한다.

우선, 지문에는 네안데르탈인이 현대 인류에 비해 10% 큰 뇌를 가지고 있다고 말하지만, 강의자는 뇌의 크기가 가장 중요한 요소는 아니라고 반박한다. 그녀는 대신에 복잡성이 더 중요하다고 주장한다. 그리고 그녀는 네안데르탈인은 말을 할 만큼 복잡한 뇌가 없었다고 말한다.

또한, 강의자는 네안데르탈인에게 설골이 있었다는 점을 인정한다. 지문에 따르면, 이 뼈가 있을 경우 혀를 훨씬 잘 움직일 수 있어 네안데르탈인이 말을 할 수 있었을 것이라고 말한다. 하지만, 교수는 원숭이도 설골이 있지만 말을 하지는 못한다고 말한다.

마지막으로, 지문과 교수 모두 네안데르탈인의 복부 근육이 발달했다는 점을 언급한다. 이 근육이 네안데르탈인이 말을 하는 데 도움을 주었다는 지문의 주장에 반박하려고 교수는 이 근육이 다른 목적으로 사용되었다

고 말한다. 대신에, 그녀는 이 근육은 아마도 그들이 장거리로 이동하거나 더 쉽게 산을 오르는 데 도움을 주었을 것이라고 말한다.

결론적으로, 교수는 네안데르탈인이 말을 하지 못했을 것이라고 확신하며 네안데르탈인이 말을 할 수 있는 능력이 있었다고 주장하는 지문 저자의 주장을 반박한다.

Unit 2 Biology I

Note Taking & Outlining

A

도도새는 인도양 모리셔스 섬에 자생하는 몸집이 크고 날지 못하는 새였다. 모리셔스 섬은 16세기 후반에 네덜란드 정착민의 식민지가 되었고, 백 년이 지나기도 전에 마지막 도도새가 자취를 감추었다. 도도새가 자취를 감춘 이유에 대해서는 추측이 분분하지만, 전문가들은 그 이유를 인간의 활동 때문인 것으로 규정짓는다.

네덜란드인들이 그 섬에 도착하기 전까지 모리셔스 섬에는 사람이 살지 않았기 때문에 도도새는 사람을 두려워하지 않아 쉽게 잡을 수 있었다. 네덜란드인들은 또한 개와 고양이, 돼지, 그리고 다양한 가축을 그 섬으로 데려왔는데, 이 동물들이 도도새를 사냥하거나 그것의 알이나 동지들을 파괴하는 일이 잦았다. 날지 못했던 도도새는 숲이 우거진 땅에 동지들을 묻고 이 동지 안에 알을 낳았다. 그래서 알이나 어린 도도새들은 포식자들 막아줄 아무런 보호 장치도 없었다.

네덜란드인들은 모리셔스 섬을 식민지로 삼았을 때 빠른 속도로 땅을 농지로 바꾸기 시작했다. 그들은 도도새의 자연 서식지인 숲을 밀어버렸다. 곧 도도새가 동지들을 묻고 알을 낳을 장소가 적어지게 되었다. 또한, 도도새는 그 섬에 자생하는 열대 과일을 먹었는데, 네덜란드인들이 나무를 베어버리자 도도새의 먹이가 크게 줄어들게 되었다.

또한, 어떤 사람들은 외부인들이 질병을 들여왔고 이 때문에 도도새가 자취를 감추었다고 추측하기도 한다. 일부 질병은 사람이 동물에게 옮길 수도 있지만 동물이 다른 동물에게 옮기는 게 더 일반적이다. 이로 인해 도도새가 사실상 하룻밤 사이에 자취를 감춘 것이다. 새로운 종의 도입이 자생종에게 재앙이 되는 경우는 흔하다. 예컨대 들어, 유럽인 정착민이 미국에 도착했을 때 많은 인디언들이 새로운 질병에 대한 면역력이 없어서 사망했다. 똑같은 일이 도도새에게도 쉽게 일어날 수 있었을 것이다.

¹Because of Humans

²Hunted the dodos

³did not fear humans

⁴Changed the land 4 farming

⁵destroyed dodos' natural habitat

⁶Passed disease on to dodos

B

M: One of history's great mysteries is the sudden extinction of the dodo bird. It was last spotted in the late seventeenth century on the island of Mauritius, the only place it ever existed. The cause of its extinction isn't precisely known, but it's certain that humans didn't

cause it.

Now, the dodo couldn't fly, nor was it very fast. It developed this way for ages because, well, it had no enemies on the island... [pauses] At least not until humans arrived. Yet despite the ease with which they could catch it, the Dutch settlers were disgusted by it. Actually, the Dutch name for the dodo was *walgvogel*, meaning "disgusting bird." Since the meat was tough and bad tasting, people didn't hunt the dodo or try to kill it at all.

Some experts claim that the clearing of trees helped kill off the dodos, which built their nests in forested areas. While the Dutch deforested some areas for farmland, large parts of the island remained intact. Even when the last dodo was spotted in 1662, much land was free from deforestation. Additionally, many other species of birds have survived on the island since humans arrived. Besides, the dodo, which couldn't fly, didn't make its nests in trees. It made them on the ground. So, it's obvious that tree clearing wasn't a reason for the loss of this bird.

Strangely, it may have been nature itself, not humans, which eliminated the dodos. There is evidence that they were already in decline when humans arrived. Massive cyclones struck the island many times in the past, and their high winds may have been responsible for destroying the dodos' nests and eggs while they lay unprotected on the open ground. Perhaps the birds encountered by the Dutch were the last remnants of a once populous species that was already on its way to dying out.

M: 역사의 커다란 수수께끼 가운데 하나는 도도새의 갑작스런 멸종입니다. 도도새가 마지막으로 목격된 것은 17세기 말 모리셔스 섬에 있었는데, 그 섬은 도도새의 유일한 서식지였습니다. 도도새의 멸종 원인이 정확히 밝혀지지는 않았지만 인간이 원인이 되진 않은 게 확실합니다.

자, 도도새는 날지도 못했고 움직일도 느렸어요. 도도새가 오랜 세월 동안 이런 식으로 진화를 한 것은 그 섬에 천적이 없었기 때문입니다. 적어도 인간이 그 섬에 도착하기까지는 말이죠. 하지만 네덜란드 정착민들은 도도새를 쉽게 잡을 수 있었음에도 불구하고 그 새를 혐오스러워 했어요. 사실, 도도새의 네덜란드 이름은 *walgvogel*로 "혐오스러운 새"라는 뜻입니다. 고기가 질기고 맛도 없었기 때문에 사람들은 도도새를 사냥하거나 죽이려 들지 않았습니다.

일부 전문가들은 나무를 베어낸 게 도도새의 멸종을 도왔다고 주장하는데, 이는 도도새가 숲이 우거진 지역에 동지를 틀기 때문이죠. 하지만 네덜란드인들이 일부 지역을 농지로 개간하기는 했지만 섬의 많은 부분은 손상되지 않은 채 남아 있었습니다. 마지막 도도새가 목격된 1662년에도 많은 땅이 벌목의 피해를 입지 않은 상태였어요. 게다가, 많은 다른 종의 새들은 인간이 도착한 뒤에도 그 섬에서 계속 살아남았습니다. 또한, 도도새는 날지 못하기 때문에 나무에 동지를 붙지 않았습니다. 땅 위이나

동지를 붙었죠, 따라서 벌목이 이 새의 멸종 이유는 아니었습니다.

이상하게 들리겠지만, 도도새를 멸종시킨 것은 인간이 아니라 바로 자연이었어요. 인간이 도착했을 때 도도새는 이미 그 수가 줄고 있었음을 보여주는 증거가 있습니다. 심한 싸이클론이 과거에 여러 번 그 섬을 강타했고 거센 바람이 무방비 상태로 땅 위에 노출되어 있던 도도새의 동지와 알을 파괴했을지도 모릅니다. 어쩌면 네덜란드인들이 본 새는 한때 번성했었지만 이미 멸종의 길을 걷고 있던 종의 마지막 남은 새들이었을 겁니다.

¹Humans Were Not Responsible

²disgusting bird

³Tough & bad-tasting meat

⁴Did not deforest the entire island 4 farming

⁵Dodos did not nest in trees

⁶Massive cyclones hit the island

G

Reading

Stance The actions of humans account for the extinction of the dodo.

Main point 1 Both the Dutch and their animals hunted the dodo.

Main point 2 The Dutch deforested the island, destroying the dodos' nesting grounds and fruit trees used for food.

Main point 3 Diseases brought by the Dutch may have killed many dodos.

Listening

Stance Humans were not the reason why the dodo became extinct.

Refutation 1 Humans did not hunt dodos because they disliked the taste of the meat.

Refutation 2 The Dutch did not deforest the whole island for farming, and dodos nested on the ground, not in trees.

Refutation 3 Repeated powerful cyclones probably destroyed many dodo nests and eggs.

Synthesizing & Organizing

AN

- 1 While the reading attributes the disappearance of the dodo to actions taken by humans, the professor claims humans were not the reason why the dodo disappeared.
- 2 According to the reading passage, since the dodos had not seen humans before, they had no fear of them, which let the birds be easily hunted; however, the professor makes it clear that the Dutch never

hunted the dodo because they did not enjoy the taste of its meat.

- 3 A fact mentioned in the reading is that the deforestation policies of the Dutch destroyed the dodos' natural habitats, yet the lecturer believes this is unimportant because the flightless dodo never made its nests in trees.
- 4 In opposition to the reading, which claims that a disease introduced by the Dutch killed the dodo population, the professor thinks that repeated powerful cyclones were to blame for destroying both the dodos' nests and their eggs.

[B]

- 1 The reading states that humans were responsible for the dodo's extinction.
- 2 The lecturer, however, disagrees and claims it was not humans who killed the dodo bird.
- 3 The first point the reading mentions is that the flightless dodo was unafraid of humans, so they could easily hunt it.
- 4 It also maintains that many animals brought by the Dutch hunted dodos and their eggs.
- 5 On the contrary, the professor asserts that the Dutch did not hunt the dodo because they despised the taste of its meat.
- 6 The next point brought up is that deforestation by the Dutch destroyed the dodos' natural habitats.
- 7 However, the professor first claims that deforestation did not cover the entire island nor did it kill many other bird species.
- 8 He next declares that dodos did not nest in trees, so their disappearance should not have bothered the dodo.
- 9 Finally, in contrast to the reading's argument that a disease brought by the Dutch may have killed the dodos, the professor says the dodo population may already have been declining.
- 10 He then blames the extinction of the dodo on massive cyclones that destroyed their nests and eggs.
- 11 All in all, while the reading brings up several reasons to blame humans for the dodo's extinction, the professor provides refutations and his own theory about the dodo's extinction.

- 1 지문은 도도새의 멸종이 인간 때문이라고 주장한다.
- 2 하지만, 강외자는 이에 반대하며 도도새가 인간 때문에 멸종된 것은 아니라고 주장한다.
- 3 지문에서 언급한 첫 번째 요점은 날지 못했던 도도새가 인간을 무서워하지 않아 쉽게 잡혔다는 것이다.

- 4 지문은 또한 네덜란드인이 들여온 많은 동물들이 도도새와 알을 사냥했다고 주장한다.
- 5 그와는 반대로, 교수는 네덜란드인들이 도도새 고기의 맛을 경멸했기 때문에 도도새를 사냥하지 않았다고 주장한다.
- 6 다음으로 지문에서 지적한 점은 네덜란드인들의 벌목이 도도새의 자연 서식지를 파괴했다는 것이다.
- 7 하지만, 교수는 먼저 벌목이 섬 전체에 행해진 것도 아니고 다른 많은 종류의 새들을 멸종시키지도 않았다고 주장한다.
- 8 그는 다음으로 도도새는 나무에 둥지를 틀지 않았기 때문에 나무가 없어진 게 도도새에게는 문제가 되지 않았다고 주장한다.
- 9 마지막으로, 네덜란드인들이 들여온 질병 때문에 도도새가 멸종했다는 지문의 주장과는 반대로 교수는 도도새의 개체수가 이미 줄어들고 있었다고 말한다.
- 10 그리고 나서 그는 도도새가 멸종하게 된 것을 도도새의 둥지와 알을 파괴한 대규모 싸이클론의 탓으로 돌린다.
- 11 전체적으로, 지문은 도도새의 멸종을 인간의 탓으로 돌리는 반면 교수는 반박을 하면서 도도새의 멸종에 대한 나름의 이론을 펼친다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

1859년 출간된 이래 많은 비판을 받은 찰스 다윈의 진화론은 시조새라고 알려진 선사 시대 조류의 화석에 근거하여 1985년 영국의 과학자 프레드 호일에게 또 한 번 공격을 받았다. 호일의 비판은 많은 부분 최초의 완벽한 시조새 골격인 런던 표본과 완벽한 머리뼈 가지고 있어서 멸된 표본보다 더 나은 표본으로 여겨지는 베를린 표본이 중심을 이룬다.

런던 표본은 1861년 독일에서 처음 발견되었고 나중에 영국의 생물학자 리처드 오웬의 지시로 영국자연사박물관이 구입하였다. 호일은 다윈의 이론이 발표된 지 겨우 2년 뒤에 이 표본이 발견된 게 이상하다고 그것이 가짜라고 주장했다. 그는 오웬 자신이 철저한 진화론자였기 때문에 다윈의 이론을 뒷받침하려고 그 표본을 위조했다고 비난했다.

호일은 또한 런던 표본과 베를린 표본이 특히 그 당시 알려진 다른 시조새 화석들에 비해 너무 완벽해서 사실로 보기 어렵다고 주장했다. 기령, 그 두 표본은 깃털이 존재하는 세부적인 증거를 보여주는데, 다른 화석들에는 그런 깃털이 없었다. 사실, 그는 그 화석화된 깃털이 실제로는 얇은 시멘트 층에 깃털을 찍어 만든 자국으로 이것이 위조의 주된 부분이라고 말했다.

호일의 마지막 논점은 화석이 발견된 석회암층에 관한 것이다. 그 화석들은 완벽하게 두 부분으로 조개진 석회암 덩어리에서 발견되었다. 화석의 반은 완벽하게 보존되었지만 나머지 반은 그렇지 않았다. 게다가, 화석의 양쪽 부분이 일치하지 않았다. 호일은 화석의 완벽한 반쪽이 가짜라고 결론지었다.

Listening

W: One of the more interesting controversies surrounding Charles Darwin concerns the fossils of the prehistoric *Archaeopteryx* found in Germany in the nineteenth century. While several papers were written in the 1980s by British scientist Fred Hoyle and others

claiming these fossils were faked to support Darwin's theory of evolution, it's clear to me that these were not forgeries at all.

First, the motives Hoyle gave for the forgery focus on Richard Owen, the scientist who prepared the fossils back in London. Hoyle claimed that Owen faked the fossils to support Darwin and his ideas. However, Owen was not an advocate of Darwin's model of evolution and therefore had no reason... [pauses] none whatsoever... to support Darwin. Owen himself wrote a paper on the fossils that were found, and, if the fossils had really been faked, he would've been risking both his career and credibility.

Hoyle's claim that the feathers of the fossil specimens were made by impressions in cement is totally inaccurate. Hoyle was an astronomer, not a paleontologist, and he knew nothing about how fossils are created. In fact, the German limestone the fossils were found in is very smooth and has yielded many near-perfect fossils. This is true even for fossils showing the shapes of bird feathers. The existence of other fossilized feathers confirms that these specimens are real.

Another argument Hoyle put forward was that the fossil in two sections was a fake because only one half of it had the bulk of the fossil. But this can happen if a dead animal falls onto a hardened surface and then gets covered in a layer of limestone. And the reason the two halves don't match is that one half was polished in order to make the details of the feathers clearer. Hoyle, however, was unaware of this fact.

W: 찰스 다윈을 둘러싼 가장 흥미로운 논쟁 가운데 하나는 19세기 독일에서 발견된 선사시대 시조새 화석과 관련된 논쟁이에요. 1980년대 영국의 과학자 프레드 호일과 다른 이들이 이들 화석이 다윈의 진화론을 지지하기 위해 위조된 것이라고 주장하는 몇 편의 논문을 쓰긴 했지만 그는 이 화석들이 전혀 위조되지 않았다고 확신해요.

첫 번째로 호일이 위조를 주장했던 동기는 런던에 몰아와 화석을 준비했던 과학자인 리처드 오웬에게 있었어요. 호일은 오웬이 다윈과 그의 이론을 지지하기 위해 화석을 위조했다고 주장했죠. 하지만, 오웬은 다윈의 진화론 모델을 지지한 인물이 아니었기 때문에 다윈을 지지할 아무런... 정말 아무런 이유가 없었어요. 오웬 자신이 발견된 그 화석들에 관한 논문을 썼는데, 만약 화석이 정말로 위조된 것이었다면 그의 경력과 신뢰에 금이 갔겠죠.

화석 표본의 깃털이 시멘트에 찍힌 자국이라는 호일의 주장은 전혀 정확하지 않아요. 호일은 천문학자였지 고생물학자가 아니었기 때문에, 화석이 어떻게 만들어지는지 전혀 몰랐어요. 사실, 화석이 발견된 독일의 석회암은 매우 매끄러워서 거의 완벽한 형태의 화석이 많이 나왔어요. 새의 깃털 모양이 나타나는 화석들의 경우에도 이는 사실입니다.

호일이 내세운 또 다른 주장은 두 부분으로 쪼개진 화석의 한쪽 면에만

대부분의 화석이 남아있기 때문에 위조품이라는 것인데요. 하지만 죽은 동물이 딱딱한 표면 위에 떨어진 후 석회암층으로 덮이게 되면 이런 일이 발생합니다. 그리고 두 부분이 일치하지 않는 이유는 깃털의 미세한 부분을 더 신명하게 만들려고 한쪽을 연마했기 때문이에요. 하지만 호일은 이 사실을 알지 못했죠.

Reading

Archaeopteryx Fossils = Fakes

- 1 The London Specimen
 - Discovered 2 yrs a/f publication of Darwin's theories → fraudulent
 - Richard Owen = evolutionist → forged it
- 2 2 perfect 2 be true
 - Other fossils → no feathers
 - The London & Berlin Specimens → detailed feathers = impressions made in cement
- 3 Limestone fossil split exactly in 2
 - One side is perfect; the other is not
 - 2 halves don't match

Listening

Archaeopteryx Fossils = Fakes

- 1 Was not forged
 - Richard Owen = supporter of Darwin's theory
 - Wrote paper on fossils → would have destroyed his own career
- 2 Feathers = impressions in cement
 - Hoyle = astronomer → did not know about fossils
 - German limestone → yielded near-perfect fossils
- 3 Fossil in 2 sections explained
 - Dead animal onto hardened surface & covered in limestone → bulk of fossil on 1 half
 - 1 half polished → halves don't match

Sample Answer

The reading cites Fred Hoyle, who asserts the London and Berlin Specimens of *Archaeopteryx* were fakes, but the professor provides evidence to show they are actually legitimate fossils.

According to the reading, Fred Hoyle claims the London Specimen was forged by Richard Owen to provide convenient evidence for evolution. The lecturer, meanwhile, says Richard Owen was not a supporter of Darwin's theories. He would have been risking his career had he been promoting fakes.

The reading also claims the fossilized feathers found

were impressions made in concrete and could not be real because they are too detailed. In contrast, the lecturer asserts Hoyle, an astronomer, knew nothing about the way fossils are created. She also declares that the German limestone is so smooth that it has yielded fossils showing near-perfect representations of feathers.

Finally, to respond to the reading's claim that the fossils were perfectly preserved on only one half of two sections of the limestone slabs and the two halves did not match, the lecturer says it is possible if dead animals fall onto a hardened surface and then get covered in a layer of limestone. Also, one side was polished to make the details of the feathers clearer, which explains why the two sides do not match.

In short, the professor firmly believes the fossils are real while the reading passage author disagrees with that assertion.

지문은 시조새의 런던 표본과 베를린 표본이 위조품이라고 주장하는 프레드 호일의 말을 인용하지만, 교수는 그 화석들이 실제로 문제가 없는 화석이라는 증거를 제시한다.

지문에 따르면 프레드 호일은 런던 표본이 진화에 대한 편리한 증거를 제시할 목적으로 리처드 오웬에 의해 위조되었다고 주장한다. 하지만 강의자는 리처드 오웬은 다윈 이론의 지지자가 아니었다고 말한다. 만약 그가 위조 화석을 홍보하는 일을 했다면 그의 경력에 위태로웠을 것이다.

또한, 지문은 화석에 있는 깃털이 콘크리트에 찍은 흔적이며 너무 세밀하기 때문에 진짜일 리 없다고 주장한다. 반면에, 강의자는 친문하자인 호일이 화석이 어떻게 만들어지는지 전혀 몰랐다고 주장한다. 그 이유는 또한 독일의 석회암은 너무 매끄러워서 거의 완벽한 깃털 형태를 보여주는 화석들이 많이 나왔다고 주장한다.

마지막으로, 화석이 석회암 판의 두 쪽 중 오직 한쪽에만 완벽하게 보존되어 있고 양쪽이 일치하지 않는다는 지문의 주장에 반대하여, 강의자는 시조새 죽은 동물이 단단한 표면 위에 떨어진 후 석회암층으로 덮이면 그렇게 될 수 있다고 말한다.

간단히 말해, 교수는 화석이 진짜라고 믿는 반면 지문의 저자는 그러한 주장에 반대한다.

Unit 3 Environment I

Note Taking & Outlining

[A]

국립공원 관리공단은 1972년부터 자연 화재라고 하는 산불 정책을 시행했다. 번개에 의해 발생하는 산불과 같은 일부 산불은 숲이 생태계의 균형을 유지하기 위해 필요하므로 그대로 타게 해야 한다고 여겨졌다. 하지만 1988년에 발생한 엘로스톤 국립공원의 대규모 산불로 이 정책은 중단되었는데, 산불이 처음에는 그냥 번지도록 방치되었으나 곧 화강암이 통제 수준을 벗어나면서 국립공원의 많은 부분을 태워 버렸기 때문이었다. 산불의 결과로 많은 사람들은 공원이 회복 불가능한 정도로 심하게 훼손되

었다고 믿었다.

1988년의 산불은 미국에서 가장 오래 되고 가장 사랑 받는 국립공원인 엘로스톤 국립공원의 많은 부분을 파괴했다. 방대한 초목 지역이 파괴되고 광활하게 텅 빈 공간과 수백 에이커에 걸쳐 쓸타서 새까맣게 잿더미로 변한 나무들이 관광객을 맞았다. 강과 시내에는 제로 인해 흐름이 막혔고 공원의 생태계는 복구가 불가능한 정도로 바뀌었다.

또한, 엄청난 수의 동물이 통제 불가능하게 변진 산불에 희생되었다. 산불은 일부 지역의 경우 하루 10마일이나 되는 속도로 부는 강풍을 따라 번져나갔다. 많은 작은 동물들이 화염 속에서 죽어갔다. 급속하게 번지는 산불 속에서 야생동물들은 도망칠 기회도 거의 갖지 못했다. 심지어 오늘날 날카로운 이러한 작은 숲 속 생물들 가운데 다시 공원으로 돌아온 경우는 거의 없다.

산불이 일어난 직후 몇 년 간 관광객의 수는 엄청나게 줄었다. 아무도 휴가 때 나무도 없이 까맣게 변해 버린 공원을 보고 싶어하지는 않았다. 엘로스톤은 이전에는 경이로운 풍경과 웅대 페이스트롬 간헐천 같은 독특한 지리적 구성물로 명성이 자자했다. 하지만 지금은 미국의 진경으로서의 엘로스톤의 명성은 공원과 마찬가지로, 아마도 영구히 손상된 듯하다.

¹Permanently Damaged

²Destroyed by the fire of 1988

³Rivers & streams filled w/ ash

⁴Animals killed by the fires

⁵couldn't escape the fast-moving flames

⁶An enormous decrease in visitors

[B]

W: The great fire of 1988 in Yellowstone National Park led to a change in the natural burn policy so that there's a more, um, a more active firefighting stance nowadays. However, I feel this was merely a reaction to the idea that this policy had ruined one of America's great wonders. On the contrary though, Yellowstone was not destroyed permanently, and there are numerous signs that the park is recovering while still receiving a great many visitors.

When a forest burns, much of the dead material goes into the soil. This makes the soil much richer than in the past and allows for new vegetation to spring up. The loss of trees also enables more sunlight to penetrate, thereby allowing more vegetation to grow. All of this is happening in Yellowstone right now, which is accelerating the recovery process.

This new vegetation has attracted more of nature's small creatures to replace those that died in the fires. Some species that were previously never even a part of the park's ecosystem have found their way to Yellowstone. Rabbits... [pauses] yes, rabbits, once very rare in the park, are coming in droves to feast on the new undergrowth vegetation.

In the years after the fires, the number of visitors to Yellowstone did decline. That is true. However, this was not only because of the fires but was also due to an economic crisis the United States was enduring at that time. The late 1980s and early 1990s were hard times for a lot of people, so they couldn't afford to take vacations. If you look at the numbers, you'll see that Yellowstone was not the only place that saw a decline in tourism. Fortunately, by the mid-1990s, once the crisis had passed, the numbers of tourists had risen again.

W: 1988년 옐로스톤 국립공원에서 발생한 대형 화재로 인해 자연 화재 정책이 바뀌어서 요즘에는 더욱 적극적인 소방 대책이 생겼어요. 하지만, 나는 이것이 이 정책이 미국의 가장 큰 볼거리 가운데 하나를 망가뜨렸다는 생각에 대한 반응에 지나지 않는다고 생각합니다. 그러나 그와는 반대로, 옐로스톤은 영구히 파괴된 것이 아니며 여전히 많은 관광객을 끌어들이며 공원이 회복되고 있다는 여러 가지 징후도 있어요.

숲이 불에 타게 되면 죽은 나무의 많은 부분이 토양으로 돌아가게 됩니다. 이로 인해 토양은 예전보다 더 비옥해져서 새로운 초목이 자라나게 됩니다. 나무의 소실로 또한 이전보다 더 많은 햇빛이 통과하게 되어 더 많은 초목이 자라게 되는 것이죠. 이 모든 현상들이 바로 지금 옐로스톤에서 일어나고 있으며 회복 과정을 가속화시키고 있어요.

이 새로운 초목은 산불에 타 죽은 작은 동물들을 대신하게 될 더 많은 동물들을 끌어들이어요. 이전에는 공원 생태계에 존재하지도 않았던 몇몇 종이 옐로스톤에 모습을 나타내기도 했습니다. 토끼... 네, 한때는 공원에서 아주 드물었던 토끼도 새로운 땅을 찾아 무리를 지어 공원으로 옮겨 오고 있어요.

산불이 일어난 이후 몇 년 동안 옐로스톤을 찾는 관광객의 수는 감소했어요. 사실입니다. 하지만 그것은 산불 때문만이 아니라 그 당시 미국이 겪었던 경제 위기 때문이기도 합니다. 1980년대 말과 1990년대 초는 많은 이들에게 힘든 시기여서 사람들이 휴가를 즐길 여유가 없었죠. 관광객의 수치를 보면 옐로스톤만 관광객 수가 감소한 게 아니라는 사실을 알게 될 거예요. 다행히도, 1990년대 중반에 일단 위기가 지나가자 관광객 수는 다시 증가했죠.

¹Showing Signs of Recovery

²helps new vegetation grow faster

³more sunlight 2 penetrate forest

⁴Many small creatures coming back 2 the park

⁵Once-rare creatures like rabbits

⁶national economic situation

G

Reading

Stance The fire of 1988 destroyed much of Yellowstone and permanently altered it for the worse.

Main point 1 Many trees were burned, and streams and forests were filled with ash.

Main point 2 Numerous small animals died in the fires, and new ones have not returned.

Main point 3 The number of visitors to the park has

decreased greatly.

Listening

Stance Although the fire did severely hurt Yellowstone, the park is starting to recover.

Refutation 1 Burned vegetation and more sunlight from a lack of trees are helping new plant life grow.

Refutation 2 Many new animals like rabbits are moving into the park in large numbers.

Refutation 3 Now that the economy is better, more tourists are visiting Yellowstone.

Synthesizing & Organizing

PA

- 1 In opposition to the author of the reading passage, who believes the fire greatly and permanently damaged Yellowstone National Park, the professor is convinced that the park is beginning to heal itself while also attracting more tourists.
- 2 The reading passage declares that the waterways and forests were ruined, thereby destroying the park's ecosystem; however, the professor mentions the richer soil and higher amounts of sunlight are helping the park recover more quickly.
- 3 Although the reading passage's author states that few small animals are coming back to live in Yellowstone, the professor indicates that some new species of animals are moving into the park.
- 4 While the reading contends that the number of tourists to Yellowstone greatly decreased right after the fire, the professor comments that after the American economy improved, more tourists began returning to the park.

B

- 1 The reading passage describes the reasons why Yellowstone National Park has been permanently ruined by the fire of 1988, but the professor counters by suggesting some reasons as to why the park is recovering.
- 2 The reading first mentions the extreme problems caused to the forests, rivers, and streams in the park.
- 3 The author believes the park cannot recover from all of this damage.
- 4 However, the professor says that the burned material and increased amounts of sunlight will help new vegetation to grow more quickly.

- 5 In response to the reading passage's assertion that the animals killed or driven away by the fire have not been replaced, the professor claims that new species of animals are now moving into the park to eat the growing vegetation.
 - 6 For example, rabbits were rare in the park in the past, but they are now coming in large numbers to dwell in the park.
 - 7 The reading passage then describes how tourism to the park declined greatly after the fire.
 - 8 The professor agrees with that claim but blames the decline on the poor economic situation in the country in the late 1980s and early 1990s.
 - 9 She then declares that more and more tourists are starting to return to the park nowadays.
 - 10 While the author of the reading passage believes that the park will never return to the way it used to be, the professor is convinced of Yellowstone's recovery.
- 1 지문은 엘로스톤 국립공원이 1988년의 산불로 영구히 파괴된 이유를 기술하지만 교수는 공원이 회복되고 있음을 보여주는 몇 가지 근거를 들어서 이에 반박한다.
 - 2 지문은 먼저 공원 내의 숲과 강, 시내에 생긴 심각한 문제들을 언급한다.
 - 3 지자는 공원이 이러한 모든 피해로부터 회복될 수 없다고 믿는다.
 - 4 하지만, 교수는 불에 탄 물질과 증가된 햇빛의 양 덕분에 새로운 초목이 더욱 빨리 자라날 것이라고 말한다.
 - 5 산불 때문에 타 죽거나 보급자료를 빼앗긴 동물들이 대체되지 않았다는 지문의 주장에 대해 교수는 새로운 동물 종들이 자라나는 초목을 먹기 위해 현재 공원으로 옮겨오고 있다고 주장한다.
 - 6 예를 들어, 과거에는 공원 내에 토끼가 희귀했지만 지금은 많은 수의 토끼들이 공원에서 살기 위해 옮겨오고 있다.
 - 7 지문은 그런 다음 산불이 발생한 후 공원을 찾는 관광객 수가 급감하게 된 과정을 설명한다.
 - 8 교수는 그 주장에 동의하지만 그것이 1980년대 말과 1990년대 초 미국의 열악한 경제 상황 때문이라고 말한다.
 - 9 그런 다음 그녀는 요즘 들어 더 많은 관광객들이 공원을 다시 찾고 있다고 주장한다.
 - 10 지문의 지자는 공원이 결코 과거의 모습을 되찾지 못할 것이라고 생각하는 반면 교수는 엘로스톤 국립공원이 회복될 것이라고 확신한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

미국에는 특히 서부 지역 주들과 알래스카에, 국토의 많은 부분을 차지하는 광활한 국립공원들이 있다. 현재 국립공원들은 공원, 방문객의 연령, 체제 기간에 따라 방문객들에게 입장료를 달리 부과하고 있다. 하지만, 이러한 입장료는 폐지되어야 하며 모든 방문객이 무료로 국립공원에 들어갈 수 있어야 한다.

기억해야 할 가장 중요한 점은 이들이 국립공원이며, 따라서 이 나라 즉 국민의 재산이라는 것이다. 어떤 장소의 주인에게 입장료를 부과한다는 것은 당치도 않은 얘기이다. 결국, 사람들이 자신의 집에 들어갈 때마다 입장료를 낼 필요는 없다. 사람들은 국립공원에 들어갈 때도 입장료를 낼 필요가 없다.

국립공원에 입장료를 부과하게 되면 또한 사람들은 국립공원을 찾아 자연의 아름다움을 즐기고 싶은 생각을 덜 하게 된다. 이것은 특히 여러 명이 며칠씩 국립공원에 머무를 경우 엄청난 요금을 지불해야 하기 때문에 더욱 그러하다. 그 높은 비용 때문에 많은 이들이 휴가를 다른 곳에서 보내며 국립공원에서 시간을 즐길 기회를 잃고 있다.

방문객을 일일이 확인하고 입장료를 징수하는 것은 시간을 낭비하는 또 하나의 과정이다. 이들 공원의 입구에는 이미 긴 줄이 늘어서 있는데, 여름 여행철이 되면 특히 더하다. 사람들은 공원에 입장하는 데만 한 시간 이상을 기다려야 할 때도 있어서 이렇게 긴 줄에 대해 심한 불평을 늘어놓는다. 그리고 공원 인력이 이 요금을 징수하는 데 이용되기 때문에 다른 곳에서 일을 할 수가 없어서 공원 전체의 서비스 품질이 떨어지게 된다.

Listening

M: The American national parks system is one of the greatest things about the country. I've visited large numbers of them, and one thing has always struck me... [pauses] People often complain about having to pay entrance fees. I must disagree with them. Paying admission fees to national parks is something that simply must continue.

National parks rely upon these fees to ensure that their facilities are up-to-date and also to pay the salaries of many park employees. If there were no admission fees, then federal and state taxes would have to be raised to cover the parks' budgets. And I'm sure none of you are willing to pay higher taxes. So, let the people who use the parks pay for their maintaining. That's fair.

As strange as it may seem, I have found that charging admission fees actually encourages people to visit many of our smaller and not particularly famous national parks. For example, Yellowstone, our most famous park, gets tens of thousands of visitors a year despite its high admission fees. Now, imagine how overcrowded the park would be if it didn't charge so much. Not a pleasant thought, is it? So, instead, many people head to our other smaller parks, which charge minimal fees that are more affordable to most families.

I also firmly believe that charging entrance fees improves the quality of the service of the parks and increases their safety as well. When people and cars pay their fees, they have to go through various checkpoints set up around the parks. This enables park rangers to inspect these people and cars. So, if they find anyone or anything suspicious or potentially

dangerous, rangers can stop them before they enter the park, where they could pose a threat to the visitors and the park itself.

M: 미국의 국립공원 시스템은 미국에서 가장 훌륭한 것들 가운데 하나입니다. 나도 국립공원을 여러 군데가 봤는데, 늘 내 관심을 끄는 게 한 가지 있었습니다. 사람들은 입장료를 내야 하는 것에 대해 자주 불만을 제기한다는 겁니다. 나는 동의하지 않습니다. 국립공원 입장료를 지불하는 것은 당연히 그렇게 해야 하는 일 아니까요.

국립공원은 이 요금을 이용해 시설을 최신식으로 유지하고 많은 공원 종사자들의 임금을 지불합니다. 입장료가 없다면 공원 예산을 감당하기 위해 연방세와 주세를 인상해야 할 것입니다. 나는 여러분 가운데 어느 누구도 더 많은 세금을 낼 의사가 없을 것으로 확신합니다. 그러니 공원을 이용하는 사람들이 공원 유지를 위해 돈을 내야 하는 것이죠. 그것은 공평한 처사입니다.

이상하게 보일지도 모르지만, 나는 입장료 정수가 실제로는 사람들이 작고 특별히 유명하지 않은 국립공원을 찾게 한다는 걸 알게 되었습니다. 예를 들어, 미국에서 가장 유명한 국립공원인 옐로스톤은 입장료가 높아도 연간 수만 명의 관광객이 찾고 있습니다. 만약 입장료가 없다면 얼마나 더 많은 사람들이 공원을 찾았는지 상상해 보세요. 별로 유쾌한 일이 아니겠죠? 그래서 대신에 사람들은 대다수 가정에서 부담이 되지 않는 최소 요금을 부과하는 다른 작은 규모의 공원을 찾게 됩니다.

나는 또한 입장료를 부과함으로써 서비스 품질과 안전성이 향상될 것으로 굳게 믿습니다. 사람과 자동차는 입장료를 낼 때 공원 주변에 세워진 여러 개의 검문소를 거처야 합니다. 이로 인해 공원 관리인들은 이들 사람과 자동차를 조사할 수 있습니다. 그래서 만약 수상하거나 잠재적으로 위험하다고 판단되는 사람이나 물건을 발견하면 관리인들은 그들이 공원에 들어가서 방문객들과 공원 자체에 위협을 가하기 전에 제재할 수가 있습니다.

Reading

No Admission Fees 4 National Parks

- 1 Parks belong 2 all the citizens
 - Shouldn't have 2 pay 2 enter a place you own
- 2 Fees discourage people from visiting
 - Large groups → must pay lots of money
 - High costs → people go 2 other places
- 3 Takes time 2 collect money
 - Collect fees at park entrance → makes 4 long wait 2 enter the park
 - Park personnel must collect fees → lowers service in other parts of parks

Listening

Admission Fees 4 National Parks

- 1 Important 2 maintaining parks
 - Use fees 2 upgrade facilities & pay salaries
 - No fees = higher taxes

- 2 High fees → people visit smaller parks
 - Yellowstone Park → high fees
 - Smaller parks → smaller fees → many people visit them
- 3 Improve park safety
 - Rangers → collect fees & look for suspicious people → keep the park safe

Sample Answer

The author of the reading passage feels that admission fees to the country's national parks should be abolished. On the contrary, the lecturer is convinced that everyone should pay admission to get into them.

The first point the reading passage's author makes is that since national parks technically belong to all of the country's citizens, they should not have to pay to enter something they already own. However, the lecturer mentions how important the fees are to paying to improve facilities and to cover employees' salaries. Without these fees, he says, taxes would have to be raised.

Also, while the reading passage states that many admission fees are too high, especially for large groups staying for many days, the professor believes that these high fees keep attendance at popular parks down and get people to visit smaller, lesser-known parks. Because these parks charge less, they are more appealing to many families.

Finally, the author of the reading passage dislikes the fact that collecting admission fees makes lines to get into the park very long. However, the professor feels that these checkpoints are good because they let park rangers observe visitors and make sure no suspicious individuals or vehicles enter the park to cause problems.

The professor clearly supports admission fees while the writer of the reading passage does not.

지문의 저자는 미국의 국립공원에 부과되는 입장료를 폐지해야 한다고 주장한다. 그에 반해, 강의자는 국립공원에 들어가기 위해서는 누구나 입장료를 내야 한다고 확신한다.

지문의 저자가 주장하는 첫 번째 이유는 국립공원은 원칙적으로 국민의 재산이므로 그들이 자신의 소유지에 들어가는 데 돈을 내서는 안 된다는 것이다. 하지만, 강의자는 시설을 개선하고 공원 직원들의 임금을 지불하는 데 입장료가 아주 중요한 역할을 한다는 점을 언급한다. 이러한 요금이 없다면 세금을 인상해야 한다고 그는 말한다.

또한, 지문에서는 많은 경우 입장료가 너무 높으며, 특히 여러 명이 여러 날씩 머무는 경우는 더욱 그렇다고 말하는 반면 교수는 이러한 높은 요금 덕분에 인기 있는 공원을 찾는 사람들의 수를 억제하고 그들이 규모가 더

작고 덜 알려진 공원을 찾게 만든다고 생각한다. 이러한 공원들은 입장으로 가 더 쓰기 때문에 많은 사람들이 더 자주 찾게 된다.

마지막으로, 지문의 저자는 입장료를 징수하면 공원 안으로 들어가는 사람들의 수가 대단히 줄어든다는 사실을 못마땅해 한다. 하지만 교수는 이들 전문가가 있어서 공원 관리인들이 관공객을 관찰하고 문제를 일으킬 소지가 있는 개인이나 자동차를 공원 안으로 들이지 않을 수 있기 때문에 바람직하다고 생각한다.

지문의 저자는 입장료를 지지하지 않는 반면 교수는 분명하게 입장료 징수를 지지한다.

Unit 4 Health

Note Taking & Outlining

A

지난 60년 간 미국 내 공공 식수에는 불소가 첨가되었다. 이 조치로 미국인들의 치아 건강과 뼈 구조가 향상되어서 미국인들의 건강이 대단히 좋아졌다. 이 화학물질 덕분에 식수는 정화되었고 더 안전하게 마실 수 있게 되었다.

불소된 식수에 첨가하는 주된 이유는 충치가 발생하는 것을 예방하기 위해서이다. 불소는 사람들의 치아 표면의 에나멜 층과 결합하여 이러한 효과판 범으로써 치아가 건강하게 유지되도록 돕는다. 수십 년에 걸쳐 여러 지역에서 행해진 조사에 따르면, 불소 덕분에 충치는 평균 12.5%, 충치로 인한 치아 손상은 2.25% 감소한 것으로 나타났다. 질병 통제 예방 센터는 또한 식수를 불소로 처리할 경우 충치를 30% 가까이 줄일 수 있다고 주장한다.

또한, 불소 처리된 식수는 처리하지 않은 식수보다 훨씬 더 깨끗하다. 그 이유는 불소가 정화제로 작용하기 때문이다. 불소는 박테리아와 다른 유기물들을 공격해 근본적으로 물에서 제거하는 작용을 한다. 이러한 이유만으로도 세계보건기구(WHO)는 깨끗한 식수를 항상 쉽게 얻지는 못하는 수많은 개발 도상국들에게 식수원의 불소 함량을 늘리도록 권고해 왔다.

일부 과학자들은 불소 처리된 식수를 매일 마시는 사람의 경우 뼈 구조가 개선된다는 증거가 많이 있다는 사실도 지적한다. 연구에 따르면 이들의 골밀도가 증가했고 나이가 든 여성이 불소 처리된 물을 마실 경우 골다공증에 걸리는 숫자도 감소한다는 것이 입증되었다. 그리고 단순 낙상에 의한 골절도 불소 처리된 물을 마시지 않은 사람들에 비해 빈도가 적다.

¹Positive Effects of Fluoride

²Can prevent tooth decay

³Purifies drinking water

⁴Kills bacteria & other organisms

⁵Improves bone structure

⁶reduces osteoporosis in women

B

W: Many people have described the benefits of drinking water treated with fluoride. However, this issue is not

as cut and dry as people have let you believe. Oh no. It's actually rather controversial. In fact, many people, myself included, believe that fluoride's effects can be somewhat detrimental to people.

The main argument in favor of fluoride has been its tooth-care properties. Countless studies show how much our teeth are being protected by the inserting of fluoride in drinking water. What these studies forget to mention, however, is that practically every brand of toothpaste already has fluoride in it. This means it's totally unnecessary to put fluoride in drinking water. As a matter of fact, many European countries have abandoned adding fluoride to their drinking water. Some, like Sweden and the Netherlands, haven't done so for over, uh, thirty years, yet they exhibit no decline in dental health.

While fluoride does purify water, it can still lead to harmful side effects if taken in large amounts since it's a toxic chemical. It has also been noted for discoloring water pipes and even, get this... [pauses] dissolving lead, another toxic chemical element, out of the pipes. So it must be carefully monitored if introduced to the water supply. Actually, there are other safer methods of water purification, such as filtration, the adding of chlorine, and using ultraviolet light.

And high levels of fluoride may cause cancer in some people. In several cases, it has been deemed responsible for a rare form of bone cancer called osteosarcomas, which usually only appears in young boys. Fluoride also may cause skeletal fluorosis, a condition caused by excessive fluoride exposure where fluoride is deposited directly into the bones. This may cause stiffness, pain, and a brittle bone structure prone to fractures.

W: 많은 사람들이 불소 처리된 물을 마시는 것의 이점을 설명했습니다. 하지만, 이 문제가 사람들이 생각하는 것처럼 그렇게 단순 명료하지는 않아요. 절대 그렇지 않죠. 그것은 사실 논쟁의 여지가 있어요. 나를 포함해 많은 이들이 불소의 효과가 사람에게 어느 정도 해로울 수 있다고 믿습니다.

불소를 지지하는 주요 이유는 치아 건강에 도움이 된다는 것이예요. 수많은 연구들이 식수에 불소를 넣어서 우리의 치아가 얼마나 많이 보호되고 있는지 보여주고 있어요. 하지만, 이러한 연구에서 간과하는 것은 사실상 모든 치약 안에 이미 불소가 들어 있다는 사실이에요. 이 말은 식수에 불소를 넣을 필요가 전혀 없다는 뜻이죠. 사실, 여러 유럽 국가에서는 식수에 불소를 첨가하지 않아요. 스웨덴이나 네덜란드 같은 일부 국가에서는 30년 이상 그렇게 해 왔지만 치아 건강이 나빠졌다는 결과는 나오지 않았어요.

불소는 물을 정화하기는 하지만 유독성 화학물질이기 때문에 다량 섭취할 경우 여전히 해로운 부작용이 생길 수도 있어요. 또한 불소는 수도관

을 탈색시키고, 심지어 또 다른 유해물질인 납이 녹아 나오게 하는 것으로 밝혀졌어요. 그래서 식수원에 첨가할 경우 세심하게 감시해야 합니다. 실제로, 여과와 염소 첨가, 자외선 이용과 같은 더욱 안전한 정수 방법도 있거든요.

과량의 불소가 어떤 사람들에게는 암을 유발할 수도 있어요. 몇몇 경우에는 주로 나이, 이빨 소년들에게서만 발병하는 골육종이라는 희귀성 골암도 유발하는 것으로 알려졌어요. 불소는 또한 불소침착증을 유발하기도 하는데, 이 병은 과다한 불소에 노출되어 불소가 뼈 속에 직접 쌓여서 생기는 질환이에요. 이렇게 되면 뼈 마디가 헛헛해지고 통증이 생기며 뼈 구조가 인약해져서 쉽게 골절됩니다.

¹ Negative Effects of Fluoride

² Toothpaste has fluoride in it

³ dissolves lead out of them

⁴ filtration, chlorine, & ultraviolet light

⁵ Can cause serious diseases

⁶ stiffness, pain, & brittle bones

C

Reading

Stance The use of fluoride in drinking water has improved people's dental health and bone structure.

Main point 1 Studies show that fluoride helps prevent tooth decay and the loss of teeth.

Main point 2 Fluoride in drinking water purifies the water and kills harmful bacteria and microorganisms.

Main point 3 Fluoride improves people's bone structures and keeps the bones healthier and stronger.

Listening

Stance Fluoride in drinking water can have some harmful effects on people.

Refutation 1 Dental health can be ensured without adding fluoride to drinking water.

Refutation 2 There are better and safer methods to purify the water supply.

Refutation 3 Too much fluoride can cause cancer and damage people's bones.

Synthesizing & Organizing

A

- Whereas the reading believes adding fluoride to drinking water has given Americans better dental health and better bone structure, the professor thinks fluoride can have harmful effects on people.
- Despite the reading passage's author asserting that fluoride in water can prevent tooth decay, the professor mentions that some European countries

have maintained public dental health without adding fluoride to their water for more than three decades.

- Although the writer of the reading passage thinks water with fluoride is purer than water without it, the professor claims too much fluoride intake can cause damage to people since the chemical is toxic.
- Contrasting the reading passage's argument that fluoride strengthens people's bone structures when they drink it daily, the professor declares that fluoride can cause serious bone problems such as skeletal fluorosis.

B

- The reading passage asserts that adding fluoride to drinking water is highly beneficial, yet the professor feels that the addition of fluoride can actually cause damage to people's health.
- While the reading states that studies show fluoride helps to cut down considerably on tooth decay and the loss of teeth, the professor believes these studies forget that people also use toothpaste with fluoride in it.
- She cites some European examples, where fluoride has not been added to the water for thirty years but people's dental health is not suffering.
- The reading next mentions that treating water with fluoride helps to purify it.
- The professor agrees but also says that fluoride can have some dangerous side effects if taken too much, and it even dissolves lead out of water pipes.
- According to the professor, there are safer ways to purify water, including filtration, chlorine treatment, and ultraviolet light.
- Finally, the reading passage claims that people drinking fluoride have stronger bones, suffer from osteoporosis less, and break fewer bones.
- However, the professor counters by stating that fluoride can cause some rare types of cancer in people.
- She also adds that it may make some people's bones stiff, painful, and weak.
- The lecture and the reading passage have virtually opposite opinions of the benefit of adding fluoride to drinking water supplies.

- 지문은 식수에 불소화합물을 첨가하는 것이 매우 유익하다고 주장하지만, 교수는 불소 첨가가 실제로 사람들의 건강에 피해를 줄 수도 있다고 생각한다.
- 지문은 연구에 따르면 불소가 충치와 치아 손실을 크게 줄일 수 있다고 말하는 반면 교수는 이러한 연구가 사람들이 이미 불소가 함유된 치약을 사용하고 있다는 점을 잊고 있다고 생각한다.

- 3 그녀는 유럽의 예를 인용하는데, 유럽에서는 30년 이상 식수에 불소를 첨가하지 않았지만 사람들의 치아 건강에는 이상이 없었다.
- 4 지문은 다음으로 식수를 불소 처리할 경우 정수 작용이 있다고 언급한다.
- 5 교수도 동의는 하지만 불소를 과다 섭취할 경우 몇 가지 위험한 부작용이 있으며 심지어 수도관에서 납이 녹아 나오게 한다고 말한다.
- 6 교수에 따르면, 여파나 염소 처리, 자외선 처리와 같은 더 안전한 정수 방법이 있다.
- 7 마지막으로, 지문은 불소 처리한 물을 마실 경우 뼈가 더 튼튼해지고 골다공증이나 골절의 위험이 줄어든다고 주장한다.
- 8 하지만, 교수는 환소가 사람들에게 몇 가지 희귀한 암을 유발할 수 있다는 말로 반박한다.
- 9 그녀는 또한 불소가 일부 사람의 경우 뼈 마디를 뻣뻣하게 만들고 붓음을 유발하며 악화시킬 수도 있다고 덧붙인다.
- 10 강의와 지문은 식수에 불소를 첨가하는 것의 이점에 대해 사실상 정반대의 견해를 보인다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

오늘날 인터넷 상의 특이한 한 가지 현상은 온라인 약국으로, 이것은 기본적으로 사이버 공간에 존재하는 약국이다. 소비자들은 온라인에 접속하여 필요한 약을 고르고 직접 집으로 주문한다. 온라인 약국은 자주 찾는 진짜 약국보다 저렴한 경우가 많다. 하지만 안타깝게도, 온라인 약국은 수많은 문제를 유발하기 때문에 이러한 약국을 없애는 것이 공공의 최선의 이익을 위해서는 옳은 일이다.

한 가지 중요한 쟁점은 온라인으로 판매되는 많은 의약품들이 식품의약품(FDA)에서 제시한 제품 안전 기준을 준수하지 않는다는 것이다. 특히 우려되는 것은 약으로 간주되지는 않지만 질병을 치료하는 데 쓰이고 있는 한약재와 실험을 거치지 않은 다른 제품들이다. 동식물을 이용해 만든 많은 조제약들이 올바른 실험이나 FDA의 승인 없이 판매되고 있으며 아무 것도 모르는 소비자들에게 실제로 피해를 입히고 있다.

소비자들은 온라인 약국에서 직접 약을 구매함으로써 구매 과정의 중요한 부분을 피해가고 있다. 다시 말해, 의사의 상담을 받지 않는 것이다. 많은 구매자들이 먼저 의사를 만나 어떤 약을 복용해야 하는지 조언을 받지 않기 때문에 그들의 질환에 대한 중요한 정보를 놓치게 된다. 어떤 경우에는, 복용하는 약이 불쾌한 부작용을 유발하거나 심지어 치명적인 결과를 낳기도 하고, 올바른 약인 경우에도 부적당한 양을 복용함으로써 독보다는 해를 초래하기도 한다.

소비자들은 대개 온라인 약국에서 파는 많은 약품과 한약재의 원산지나 어디인지 모른다. 예를 들어, 그 가운데 일부는 미국과 승인 기준이 다른 외국에서 제조된 것들이다. 간단히 말해, 많은 온라인 약국들이 합법적인 약으로 위장한 채 기준 이하의 제품을 판매한다. 소비자들은 영어로 된 상표와 복용법이 적혀 있다 하더라도 이 약들을 믿어서는 안 된다. 사람의 목숨이 달린 문제라는 것을 고려할 때 온라인 약국의 약품 판매는 금지되어야 한다.

Listening

M: Online pharmacies may replace corner drugstores in

the future, which would be of benefit to, well, all of us. Sadly, current FDA restrictions prevent many Americans from gaining access to the medicines they require. Fortunately, online pharmacies offer these drugs and provide patients with more treatment options at lower prices. Those calling for their abolition are wrong. Online pharmacies are crucial to numerous people.

While some drugs sold online aren't FDA-approved, this shouldn't deter consumers from buying them. Many of the herbal remedies online pharmacies offer have been used for hundreds of years, especially in Asian countries, and they have strong safety records. Other medicines may come from foreign countries, but they aren't harming the people who use them in their own countries. Take, um, the "morning after" birth control pill as an example. It has been used safely for many years in France and other European countries, yet it's just now being tested in the U.S.

Nowadays, just getting in to see a doctor seems to take forever, and then there are the expenditures of time and money to get tests done and await the results. Thanks to the Internet, customers now know more about available medicines than ever before and are therefore competent enough to take them without having to consult a doctor. The Internet, after all, is filled with information about all kinds of drugs. Much of it has even been written by doctors and pharmaceutical companies themselves.

Another issue to consider is money. Health care costs in America are rising every year, and pharmaceutical companies are making billions. Online pharmacies typically sell their drugs at lower prices than hospital pharmacies and corner drugstores. Consumers shouldn't be blamed for seeking cheaper alternatives and refusing to, you know, line the pockets of already wealthy companies and stores.

M: 미래에는 온라인 약국들이 동네에 있는 약국들을 대체하게 될지도 모르며, 이것은 우리 모두에게 도움이 될 것입니다. 안타깝게도, 현재의 FDA 규제로는 많은 미국인들이 필요한 약품을 구입할 수가 없습니다. 다행히도, 온라인 약국들은 이러한 약품을 제공하고 환자들에게 더 저렴한 가격에 더 다양한 치료법을 제공하고 있지요. 온라인 약국의 폐지를 요구하는 사람들은 잘못된 것입니다. 온라인 약국은 여러 사람에게 없어서는 안 될 존재입니다.

온라인에서 판매되는 일부 약품은 FDA의 승인을 받지 않았지만, 그렇다고 이 때문에 소비자들의 구매를 막아서는 안 됩니다. 온라인 약국이 판매하는 한약재 가운데 다수는 수백 년에 걸쳐, 특히 아시아 지역에서 사용되었으며 안전성도 확인되었습니다. 다른 약품들이 외국산이긴 하지만 자국에서 그것을 사용하는 사람들에게 피해를 끼치지 않고 있습니다. 음, "사후피임약"을 예로 들어 봅시다. 그 약은 프랑스와 다른 유럽 국가에서는 수년 간 안전하게 사용되었지만 미국에서는 이제 막 실험을

하고 있습니다.

요즘에는 의사의 상담을 받으려면 기다리는 시간이 만만치 않으며 검사를 받고 결과를 기다리기까지 시간과 돈이 듭니다. 인터넷 덕분에 소비자들은 과거 어느 때보다 다양한 약품에 대해 많은 정보를 갖게 되었고 의사에게 상담을 하지 않고도 약을 구입할 수 있게 되었습니다. 결국, 인터넷은 온갖 종류의 약에 대한 정보로 가득 차 있습니다. 그 정보 가운데 많은 부분은 의사나 제약회사들이 직접 작성한 것입니다.

고려해야 할 또 다른 문제는 비용입니다. 미국에서 보건의료비는 해마다 증가하고 있고 제약회사는 돈을 끌어 모으고 있습니다. 온라인 약국들은 대개 병원 약국이나 동네 약국에 비해 저렴한 가격으로 약을 판매합니다. 소비자들이 더욱 저렴한 대안을 찾고 이미 배가 부른 회사들이나 약국들의 주머니를 채워주지 않는다는 이유로 비난을 받아서는 안 됩니다.

Reading

Online Pharmacies Should Be Banned

- 1 Sell unsafe medical products
 - Don't meet FDA standards
 - Untested herbal remedies
 - may harm people using them
- 2 Consumers bypass doctors
 - No consultations from doctors → lack of important information
 - Taking wrong medicine / wrong amounts → can cause damage / death
- 3 Sell drugs of unclear origins
 - Drugs made in foreign countries → don't meet American standards
 - Offer inferior products masquerading as legitimate drugs

Listening

Online Pharmacies Are Beneficial

- 1 Proved safe in other countries
 - Herbal remedies → used 4 centuries in Asia
 - Don't harm people using them in other countries
- 2 Save time & money
 - Can learn about many medicines on the Internet
 - no need 2 consult doctors
 - Can get much information written by doctors & pharmaceutical companies
- 3 Rising costs of health care
 - Can get drugs cheaply online → don't need 2 pay extra money 2 wealthy companies

Sample Answer

The reading passage is strongly against the existence

of online pharmacies. The professor, however, feels that online pharmacies benefit society very much.

The author of the reading claims that many online pharmacies sell medicines that have not been approved by the FDA. According to the reading, this is especially true for various herbal remedies, which may wind up harming consumers. However, the professor claims that many of the medicines sold online have been proven safe in other countries for a long time. He thinks that since people in other countries are using them without being harmed, then the medicines should be good enough for Americans as well.

The next point made by the reading is that many customers bypass doctors by going straight to online pharmacies. The professor, meanwhile, complains about the complications involved in seeing a doctor. So he favors people getting their information about medicines over the Internet, especially since doctors and pharmaceutical companies post much of the information.

Finally, in contrast to the complaints that many customers are purchasing inferior medicines from foreign countries that they cannot trust, the professor mentions the rising cost of health care in America. He thinks it is fine for people to seek cheaper alternatives over the Internet.

So, while the reading passage author wants to ban online pharmacies, the professor supports them.

지문은 온라인 약국의 존재에 대해 강력히 반대한다. 하지만, 교수는 온라인 약국이 사회에 대단히 유익하다고 생각한다.

지문의 저자는 많은 온라인 약국들이 FDA의 승인을 받지 않은 약을 판매한다고 주장한다. 지문에 따르면, 이는 특히 다양한 한약재의 경우에 그러인데, 이로 인해 결국 소비자들이 피해를 입는다. 하지만, 교수는 온라인으로 판매되는 많은 약들이 오랜 시간 동안 외국에서 안전성을 입증 받았다고 주장한다. 그는 외국 국민들이 아무런 부작용 없이 그 약들을 사용하고 있기 때문에 그것들은 미국인에게도 충분히 효과가 있을 것이라고 생각한다.

지문에서 다음으로 지적하는 점은 많은 소비자들이 의사의 상담을 받지 않고 온라인 약국으로 직행한다는 것이다. 반면에, 교수는 의사의 상담을 받는 데에 따른 복잡한 과정에 대해 불만을 제기한다. 그래서 그는 사람들이 인터넷으로 약에 관한 정보를 얻는 것을 환영하는데, 특히 의사와 제약회사가 정보의 상당 부분을 게시한다는 점에서 그렇다.

마지막으로, 많은 소비자들이 신뢰할 수 없는 국가에서 수입한 기온 이하의 약품을 구매한다는 점과 반대로, 교수는 미국 내 보건의료비 상승을 언급한다. 그는 사람들이 인터넷에서 더 저렴한 대안을 찾는 것은 괜찮다고 생각한다.

그러므로, 지문의 저자는 온라인 약국을 금지하기 원하는 반면 교수는 그것들을 지지한다.

Unit 5 History

Note Taking & Outlining

[A]

중세 시대의 가장 위대한 여행가 중 한 사람은 베니스 사람인 마르코 폴로였다. 그의 저술에 따르면, 그는 13세기 말 중국에 가서 17년간 머물렀다. 하지만, 마르코 폴로의 이야기에는 항상 논란이 뒤따랐으며, 그는 그 당시부터 현대에 이르기까지 의심의 대상이 되어왔다. 의심하는 사람들이 많은 것처럼 보인다. 실제로, 마르코 폴로는 중국으로 모험을 떠난 적도 없고 그가 했다고 알려진 일 가운데 어느 한 가지도 실제로 한 일이 없는 것 같다.

그의 여행에 대한 기록이라고 추정되는 몇 가지 원본 기록이 전해온다. 이 기록들은 이탈리아어, 라틴어, 고대 프랑스어 등으로 기록되어 있다. 하지만, 기록마다 세부 내용이 달라서 그의 여행의 진실성에 의문이 생긴다. 비평가이자 영국의 역사가인 피터 잭슨은 마르코 폴로의 저술이 로맨스 소설 작가가 극동 지역에서 살았던 여러 여행가들의 이야기를 이용해 쓴 작품이라고 생각한다.

또 다른 비판은 마르코 폴로가 중국에 가 있었다고 알려진 시기에 진실로 알려졌던 중국에 관한 여러 기본적인 사실들을 그가 언급하지 않았다는 것이다. 그는 중국 여인들의 족욕이나 차를 마시는 관습에 대해 한 번도 언급한 적이 없다. 또한 세계에서 가장 인상적인 구조물이라고 할 수 있는 만리장성에 관해서도 기술하지 않았다. 그리고 마르코 폴로는 중국에서 17년을 보냈다고 주장하지만 중국어를 말하거나 읽거나 쓰지 못했다.

가장 확실한 사실 가운데 하나는 중국 역사 기록 어디에도 마르코 폴로의 이름이 등장하지 않는다는 것이다. 공치자였던 쿠빌라이 칸의 절친한 친구이자 대사였고 궁궐을 자주 드나들었다는 그의 주장을 고려할 때 이것은 믿기 어려울 정도로 놀랍다. 그는 또한 몽골 공주를 페르시아로 데려오는 데 일조했다고 적었는데, 이 이야기 역시 그 시대의 어떠한 역사책에도 등장하지 않는 내용이다.

¹Never Traveled 2 China

²Existence of several original accounts of his trip

³foot binding / tea drinking

⁴Couldn't communicate in Chinese

⁵Absent from Chinese history books

⁶Claimed 2 have been close 2 Kublai Khan

[B]

W: The controversy surrounding the authenticity of Marco Polo's story about his life in China is based on simple misunderstandings and misinterpretations of facts. Polo indeed traveled to China and then wrote an accurate account of his journey, which became one of the most important books in history.

After returning to Europe, Polo spent some time as a prisoner of war. The first account of his travels was written by a fellow prisoner, a romance writer, who told his tale in Old French. This accounts for the stories

of a romance novelist writing fables. Years later, Polo wrote his own story in Italian. This was translated into Latin and later retranslated in Italian once the original manuscript was lost. This explains the many small discrepancies between the texts, a major source of the controversy.

Many critics note that Polo failed to record many common Chinese things, like tea drinking and the Great Wall. However, Polo spent most of his time in the north, where tea wasn't often consumed. It's also possible he never saw the Great Wall since he entered China from the west yet the wall mostly faces north. And keep in mind that the Great Wall wasn't the finished version that exists today. It was actually smaller and included many sections that had eroded or disappeared and were later built after Polo's departure.

Polo never learned Chinese because he didn't need to. Kublai Khan provided Persian translators since he was fluent in that language. He often even used Persian names to describe Chinese places. As for his absence from any Chinese books, this may be related to the fact that he used a different form of his name in Chinese or Mongolian or simply that he wasn't important enough to merit the honor of being mentioned.

W: 마르코 폴로의 중국 생활에 관한 이야기의 신빙성을 둘러싼 논쟁은 사실들에 대한 단순한 오해와 잘못된 해석에서 비롯되었어요. 마르코 폴로는 실제로 중국으로 여행을 한 후 여행의 정확한 기록을 남겼으며 이것이 역사상 가장 중요한 기록 중의 하나가 되었습니다.

그는 유럽으로 돌아온 후 얼마 동안 전쟁 포로가 되었어요. 그의 여행에 관한 첫 번째 기록은 로맨스 소설 작가였던 동료 포로가 쓴 것으로, 이것은 고대 프랑스어로 쓰여졌습니다. 이것은 로맨스 소설 작가가 지어낸 이야기를 적었다는 데 대한 설명이 됩니다. 몇 년이 지나 그는 이탈리아어로 자신의 이야기를 직접 썼어요. 이것이 라틴어로 번역되었고 최초의 원고가 자취를 감추면서 이탈리아어로 재번역되었죠. 이로 인해 기록 사이에 여러 군데 일치하지 않는 곳이 생겨서 논란의 주요 쟁점이 된 겁니다.

많은 비평가들은 그가 차 마시는 관습이나 만리장성과 같은 중국의 일반적인 풍습을 많이 빠뜨렸다는 점을 지적합니다. 하지만, 폴로는 대개 중국 북부에 머물렀고 그 곳에서는 사람들이 차를 자주 마시지 않았어요. 또한 만리장성은 주로 북쪽과 접하고 있는데, 그는 서쪽으로 중국에 들어갔기 때문에 만리장성을 전혀 보지 못했을 가능성도 있어요. 그리고 만리장성이 오늘날 존재하는 것처럼 완공된 상태가 아니었다는 점을 기억하세요. 그것은 사실 크기조차 작았고 침식되거나 사라져서 그가 떠난 뒤 나중에 건설된 부분이 많았습니다.

그는 그런 필요가 없었기 걸로 중국어를 배우지 않았어요. 그가 페르시아어에 능통했기 때문에 쿠빌라이 칸은 그에게 페르시아어 통역사를 붙여 주었죠. 그는 중국의 장소를 설명할 때도 종종 페르시아 이름을 사용했어요. 그가 중국 역사책에 언급되지 않은 이유는 그가 중국이나 몽골어로 된 다른 이름을 사용했을 수도 있고 단순히 언급될 가치가 있을 만큼 중요한 인물이 아니었기 때문일 수도 있어요.

¹Spent Many Years in China

²written in Italian by Marco Polo

³Stayed in northern China

⁴didn't see the Great Wall

⁵No need 2 learn Chinese

⁶used diff. name / wasn't that important

[C]

Reading

Stance Marco Polo did not go to China, and his story is unreliable.

Main point 1 All of the original accounts of his story give different versions.

Main point 2 He never mentioned common Chinese things like foot binding, tea, or the Great Wall.

Main point 3 His name is not written in any contemporary Chinese history books.

Listening

Stance Marco Polo really did go on the trip to China as he said that he had.

Refutation 1 A romance novelist wrote the first account of his story in French, and Marco Polo later wrote his own account in Italian, which was translated into Latin.

Refutation 2 He did not see things commonly associated with the Chinese since he was in the wrong part of the country.

Refutation 3 He spoke Persian and used a different form of his name, so he is absent from Chinese history books.

Synthesizing & Organizing

[A]

- 1 Although the reading passage's author thinks Marco Polo never went to China or did any of the things he says he did, the professor firmly believes Marco Polo went to China and accurately told his story.
- 2 To respond to the assertion that Marco Polo's story was just a compilation of tales taken from people who had been to Asia, the professor claims that the first person to write about Polo's journey's really was a romance novelist writing in French.
- 3 While the author of the reading states that Polo never mentioned any common activities the Chinese were known to have engaged in, the professor excuses this by stating that Polo was in northern China, where most people did not drink tea.
- 4 The reading says that Marco Polo's name was never

recorded by any contemporary Chinese; however, the professor counters by arguing that he might have used a different name or was not considered very important by the Chinese and was therefore omitted from their books.

[B]

- 1 While the reading asserts that Marco Polo never went to China, the professor provides evidence contrary to this assertion and believes Marco Polo really did go to China.
 - 2 In response to the accusation that the original accounts of Polo's tale written in different languages all have different versions of the story, the professor mentions that the first writing of Marco Polo's adventures came from a romance novelist, not Polo himself.
 - 3 The professor says that Polo later wrote his own account, which was translated and retranslated into other languages. This naturally caused various mistakes.
 - 4 The reading also points out that Polo never mentioned China-related things, such as foot binding, tea drinking, and the Great Wall.
 - 5 However, the professor says that in Polo's location in China, they did not drink tea and that he might never have even seen the Great Wall.
 - 6 Finally, according to the reading, Polo could neither communicate in Chinese, nor was he mentioned in any contemporary Chinese histories.
 - 7 The professor mentions that Polo did not need to learn Chinese since he spoke Persian and used translators.
 - 8 She also claims that Polo may have used a different form of his name or not have been important enough to have been mentioned in any Chinese history texts.
 - 9 In short, the reading is skeptical of Marco Polo's claims; however, the professor fully believes the stories that Polo told.
- 1 지문은 마르코 폴로가 중국에 가본 적이 없다고 주장하는 반면 교수는 이 주장에 반대되는 증거를 제시하며 마르코 폴로가 정말로 중국에 갔었다고 생각한다.
 - 2 각기 다른 언어로 적힌 마르코 폴로의 최초의 기록들이 각기 다른 이야기를 하고 있다는 주장에 대해 교수는 마르코 폴로의 모형의 최초 기록이 폴로 자신이 아닌 로맨스 소설 작가에 의해 쓰여졌다고 말한다.
 - 3 교수는 폴로가 나중에 자신의 이야기를 썼으며, 이것이 번역과 재번역의 과정을 거쳤다고 말한다. 이로 인해 자연스럽게 여러 가지 실수들이 생겼다는 것이다.

- 4 지문은 또한 폴로가 전족, 차 마시는 관습, 만리장성과 같은 중국과 관련된 것들을 전혀 언급하지 않았다는 점을 지적한다.
- 5 하지만, 교수는 폴로가 중국에서 머물렀던 지역에서는 사람들이 차를 마시지 않았고 그가 만리장성을 본 적이 없었을지도 모른다고 말한다.
- 6 마지막으로, 지문에 따르면 폴로는 중국어로 의사소통을 하지도 못했고 그 당시 중국 역사에 언급된 적도 없었다.
- 7 교수는 폴로가 페르시아어를 구사했으며 통역사가 있었기 때문에 중국어를 배울 필요가 없었다고 말한다.
- 8 그녀는 또한 폴로가 다른 형태의 이름을 사용했거나 중국 역사책에 언급될 만큼 중요한 인물이 아니었을 수도 있다고 주장한다.
- 9 간단히 말해, 지문은 마르코 폴로의 주장에 회의적이지만, 교수는 폴로가 말한 이야기를 전적으로 신뢰한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

1492년 콜럼버스가 영웅적인 여행을 하기 전에 바이킹이 아메리카 대륙을 방문했었다는 것은 확실한 이야기다. 하지만, 중국인들이 그보다 빨리 아메리카 땅을 밟았다는 주장 역시 맞다. 1405년과 1433년 사이 중국의 해군 제독 정화는 전 세계의 대양을 가로질러 일곱 번의 위대한 원정을 이끌었다. 한 여행에서는 확실히 북아메리카의 동해안과 서해안에 다다랐다.

증거는 확실하다. 바하마 제도 해안 밖으로 도로 모양으로 생긴 수중 지형인 비미니 로드가 있다. 영국의 역사가 개빈 멘지스는 이것이 정화 함대가 1421년 바하마 제도에 도착했을 때 만든 부두 또는 도로였다고 믿는다. 지형 자체가 또한 확실한 중국 양식을 갖고 있으며 돌도 의도적으로 배열된 듯 보인다.

두 번째 증거는 캘리포니아 팔로스 버디스 연안의 태평양 해역에서 발견된 20여 개의 닻이다. 이 닻들은 중국산이다. 돌로 만들어졌으며 가운데 구멍이 뚫려 있어서 닻치고는 특이한 모양을 하고 있다. 수천 년 동안 중국인들은 줄을 묶어 배의 닻으로 쓸 수 있도록 가운데 구멍이 나 있는 크고 둥근 돌을 사용했다. 이러한 닻은 중국 함대, 아마도 정화의 함대가 아메리카에 도달했음을 입증해 준다.

이러한 초기 중국 원정대의 또 다른 흔적은 로드 아일랜드 뉴포트에 있는 뉴포트 타워이다. 그것은 중국식 등대의 모양을 하고 있으며 중국 수도인 베이징과 같은 위도에 위치해 있다. 또한 이 등대는 조개 껍질을 부수어 벽돌용 회반죽으로 사용했는데, 이것은 중국 등대를 만들 때 흔히 사용하던 관습이다. 역사가들은 등대가 세워진 날짜는 모르지만 탄소 연대 측정법으로는 건축 시기가 15세기 초반으로 추정된다.

Listening

M: I'm sure you're all aware Christopher Columbus is credited with discovering the Americas in 1492. There are, of course, competing claims for this discovery, including that of a Chinese expedition by the Chinese Admiral Zheng He in 1421. But let me assure you that any claims of a Chinese discovery of America are utterly false and without merit.

First, some cite a supposed Chinese dock or road in the waters off the Bahamas. [sighs] This is actually a naturally occurring limestone formation. Geologist Eugene Shinn has stated that it's made of a kind of beach rock, a common form of limestone found in tidal waters. This rock typically forms cracks or breaks in regular patterns, which gives it a manmade appearance. There are, in fact, many other similar formations in the Bahamas, yet these are conveniently ignored by those who believe the 1421 myth.

There's also the reported 1975 discovery of Chinese anchors off the California coast. Those anchors were not ancient but were barely one hundred years old. Logically, they couldn't have come from a fifteenth-century Chinese voyage, could they have? Those anchors were used by Chinese immigrants to California who were working as fishermen. They were merely following Chinese traditions by making their anchors in the ways of their ancestors.

Now, let's get to the Newport Tower in Rhode Island. Yes, the date of construction and purpose of the tower are unknown. But most historians agree that the shape and design resemble an English windmill more than a Chinese lighthouse. Also, the, um, Arnold family from Newport is believed to have been the builders and original owners. And finally, carbon dating places the mortar used to bind the stones to the mid-seventeenth century, more than 200 years after Zheng He's final voyage.

M: 확실히 여러분은 모두 크리스토퍼 콜럼버스가 1492년에 아메리카 대륙을 발견했다고 알고 있을 겁니다. 물론, 이 발견과 관련해 중국 제독인 정화가 이끈 중국 원정대가 1421년에 아메리카 대륙을 발견했다는 주장을 포함한 다른 주장들이 있지요. 하지만, 중국인들이 아메리카 대륙을 발견했다는 주장은 완전히 잘못된 주장이며 아무런 근거도 없다는 점을 밝혀 두겠습니다.

우선, 일부 사람들은 바하마 제도의 수역에 있는 중국 양식의 부두 또는 도로를 그 근거로 듭니다. 이것은 사실 자연적으로 만들어진 석회암 지형이에요. 지질학자인 유진 쉰은 이것이 조수 해역에서 흔히 발견되는 석회암의 한 종류인 해안 암석으로 만들어졌다고 했습니다. 이 암석은 대개 규칙적인 모양으로 틈이나 금이 생기기 때문에 인위적인 구조물이라는 인상을 줍니다. 사실, 바하마 제도에는 이와 비슷한 다른 많은 지형들이 있지만 1421년의 잘못된 신화를 믿는 사람들은 편리하게도 이 점을 무시해 버립니다.

1975년 캘리포니아 해안에서 중국 닻이 발견되었다는 보고도 있습니다. 그 닻들은 오래된 것도 아니고 기껏해야 100년 정도 된 것들입니다. 논리적으로 봐도 15세기 중국 원정대가 가져왔다고 볼 수는 없어요. 그렇게 볼 수 있을까요? 그 닻들은 어부로 일했던 중국계 캘리포니아 이주민들이 사용하던 것입니다. 그들은 단지 선조들이 쓰던 방식으로 닻을 만들어서 중국 전통을 따르고 있었던 것이죠.

그러면 이제 로드 아일랜드의 뉴포트 타워를 살펴 봅시다. 이 건축물의 건축 날짜와 목적은 알려져 있지 않아요. 하지만 대다수 역사가들은 그 모양과 디자인이 중국식 등대라기보다는 영국식 풍차에 가깝다는 데 동의합니다. 또한, 뉴포트 출신의 아놀드 가가 그 구조물을 건축했으며 원 소유주였다고 여겨집니다. 그리고 마지막으로, 탄소 연대 측정법에 따르면 돌을 붙이는 데 사용한 회반죽이 정화의 마지막 항해보다 200년이나 뒤인 17세기 중반의 것으로 나타났습니다.

Reading

Zheng He Visited America in the 15th Century

- 1 Bimini Road off the Bahamas
 - Seems 2 be underground road / dock
 - Appears 2 be in a Chinese pattern
- 2 Anchors discovered off California coast
 - Kind of anchor used by Chinese for thousands of years → made of stone & have holes in the middle
- 3 Newport Tower in Rhode Island
 - Same shape as a Chinese lighthouse
 - Used crushed seashells 4 mortar → was used 2 make Chinese lighthouses

Listening

Zheng He Never Visited America

- 1 Formation off Bahamas = natural
 - Limestone formation → often forms cracks in regular patterns like manmade ones
 - Other similar formations in Bahamas
- 2 Anchors ≠ very old
 - From Chinese immigrants → just around 100 yrs old
- 3 Newport Tower = English windmill
 - Was built by Arnold family
 - Carbon dating: mid-17th century → 200 yrs a/f Zheng He's last voyage

Sample Answer

The reading passage gives credence to the claim that Chinese Admiral Zheng He's armada made it to America in 1421. The professor, on the other hand, rejects this notion completely.

The author of the passage mentions the Bimini Road, an underwater structure that looks Chinese and may have been a dock for Zheng He's fleet, in the Bahamas. However, the professor declares this is a naturally occurring formation of limestone, of which there are many more similar structures throughout the Bahamas.

The reading next describes the 1970s finding of twenty anchors in the Pacific Ocean near California. The author believes they are from Zheng He's fleet because the anchors are distinctly Chinese. However, the professor claims that the anchors came from Chinese immigrant fishermen from around one hundred years ago, so they cannot be from Zheng He's fleet.

Finally, to refute the reading passage's claim that the Newport Tower in Rhode Island was built by the Chinese, the professor declares that the Arnold family from Newport constructed it. He also states that it is not a Chinese-style lighthouse but more of an English-style windmill that is carbon-dated to the mid-seventeenth century, not the fifteenth century.

The reading passage presents much evidence to support the theory of a Chinese discovery of America, but the professor provides his own information to refute these assertions.

지문은 중국 해군 제독인 정화의 함대가 1421년에 아메리카 대륙을 발견했다는 주장을 믿는다. 반면에, 교수는 이 의견을 완전히 거부한다.

지문의 저자는 중국 것으로 보이는 수중 구조물로서 정화함대의 부두였을 것으로 추측되는, 바하마 제도에 있는 비미니 로드를 언급한다. 하지만, 교수는 이것은 석회암으로 된 자연발생적인 지형이며 바하마 제도 전역에 석회암 층으로 만들어진 비슷한 구조물이 더 많이 있다고 주장한다.

다음으로, 지문은 1970년대에 캘리포니아 인근 태평양에서 20개의 닻이 발견된 것을 기술한다. 저자는 닻이 분명히 중국 양식이기 때문에 정화함대의 것으로 본다. 하지만, 교수는 그 닻이 약 100년 전에 이주해 온 중국 어부들의 것이기 때문에 정화함대의 것일 리가 없다고 주장한다.

마지막으로, 로드 아일랜드에 있는 뉴포트 타워가 중국인들에 의해 건축되었다는 지문의 주장을 반박하기 위해 교수는 뉴포트 지역의 아놀드 가가 그것을 건축했다고 주장한다. 그는 또한 그것이 중국식 등대가 아니라 영국식 풍차에 가까우며, 탄소 연대 측정법으로도 15세기의 것이 아니라 17세기 중반의 것으로 추정된다고 말한다.

지문은 중국인이 아메리카 대륙을 발견했다는 이론을 지지하는 많은 증거를 제시하지만 교수는 자신이 아는 정보를 제시해 이러한 주장을 반박한다.

Unit 6 Archaeology

Note Taking & Outlining

A

아메리카 대륙은 인간이 거주하게 된 마지막 주요 대륙이지만 언제부터 사람이 살기 시작했는지는 알려져 있지 않다. 가장 오래된 고고학적 유적지는 칠레에 있는 몬테 베르데이다. 일부 연구자들은 약 1만2500년 전에 인간이 거기에 거주했었다고 제안한다. 하지만, 여러 가지 이유에 근거해 볼 때 이 고고학자들의 생각은 잘못된 것이며 그렇게 오래 전에는 인간이 거주했을 리가 없다.

최초로 아메리카 대륙에 정착한 사람들은 채집한 식물과 사냥한 동물을 먹고 살면서 수렵 및 채집 생활을 했던 것으로 알려져 있다. 그 후 수천 년이 지나서야 사람들은 농업에 대해 알게 되었다. 하지만, 몬테 베르데 유적지에는 사람들이 실제로 그 당시 그곳에 거주했음을 보여주는 창축이나 화살촉과 같은 사냥 도구가 전혀 발굴되지 않았다. 무기가 없다는 사실은 몬테 베르데에 수렵 및 채집 생활을 한 원시인이 살지 않았다는 것을 보여준다.

안타깝게도, 몬테 베르데 주변 지역은 수세기 동안 농지로 사용되어서 농부들이 유적지를 심하게 훼손시켰다. 농토를 갈고 농작물을 심는 과정에서 고고학적 증거들을 훼손시켰기 때문에 실제로 수천 년 전 그곳에서 어떤 일이 있었는지를 알기는 어렵다. 일반적으로 유적지에는 땅 속 깊숙이 가장 오래된 유물이 있고 지표면 가까이에는 가장 최근의 유물이 있다. 하지만, 몬테 베르데에서는 토양이 훼손되어서 함몰된 유물들의 정확한 연대를 측정할 수가 없다.

또한, 도로 포장에 사용되는 타르와 비슷한 물질인 아스팔트가 존재한다. 이것 역시 유적을 훼손시켰다. 아스팔트는 연대 측정 과정 전반에 영향을 미칠 수 있기 때문에, 탄소 연대 측정이 어려웠다. 그래서 고고학자들은 특정 유물의 연대만 측정했을 뿐 유적에서 발견된 모든 유물의 연대를 측정하려는 시도를 하지 않았다. 이러한 불완전한 연대 측정 과정 때문에 많은 학자들은 사람들이 몬테 베르데와 그 지역의 최초 정착에 대한 진실을 감추려는 것이 아닌지 의문을 품는다.

¹No One Settled at Monte Verde

²Absence of weapons at dig site

³Archaeological evidence compromised by farmers

⁴cannot accurately date artifacts

⁵can affect dating process

⁶Not every object was dated

[B]

M: There's a great debate in archaeological circles concerning when people first came to the Americas. It's centered on the site at Monte Verde, Chile. In 1975, a human settlement with many artifacts was uncovered in a peat bog near a creek on some farmland. It has been dated to 12,500 years ago, which therefore proves that this small, yet well-preserved, place was the site of, well, some kind of human settlement.

The settlers consumed plants and small animals, which they hunted with stones and bones. Just because no one's found any spearheads or arrowheads there doesn't mean the settlers didn't hunt. In fact, a bone with meat still on it was found preserved in the peat bog, proving that they did, after all, hunt. Some archaeologists have also suggested that this group of settlers simply lacked the knowledge of how to make rudimentary weapons, explaining why none was found there.

Now, much of the site was farmland, which suggests that farmers destroyed the site over the years. [stresses] This just isn't true. The main dig site was

the bog itself, which the farmers never touched. Also, farming only disturbs the upper layers of the soil. Many archaeological artifacts were found in the deeper layers that had never been disturbed by farming.

Some people also question the results of the carbon dating carried out. It's true that some artifacts weren't carbon dated. The reason is that they had to be promptly immersed into chemicals to preserve them, and the chemicals rendered any dating useless. And, yes, bitumen, which was found there, can influence these tests. However, archaeologists did more than twenty-five tests and also used different dating methods to lend them more accuracy. The majority of the results indicated that the site was occupied 12,500 years ago.

M: 고고학계에서는 사람들이 최초로 아메리카 대륙으로 건너간 게 언제였는지를 둘러싸고 커다란 논쟁이 있습니다. 그 논쟁의 중심에는 칠레의 몬테 베르데 유적지가 있어요. 1975년 어떤 농지의 개울 근처에 있는 토양에서 많은 유적과 함께 인간의 거주지가 발굴되었습니다. 이것은 1만 2500년 전의 것으로 추정되며, 이 작고 보존 상태가 양호한 유적지는, 그러니까 일종의 인간 거주지였다는 것이 밝혀졌어요.

정착자들은 식물과 작은 동물을 먹고 살았는데, 돌도구나 뼈로 사냥한 것들이었습니다. 그곳에서 창축이나 화살촉이 발견되지 않았다고 해서 정착자들이 사냥을 하지 않았다는 의미는 아닙니다. 사실, 토양지에서는 고기가 붙어 있는 뼈가 발견되었는데, 이는 결국 사냥이 이루어졌음을 증명합니다. 일부 고고학자들은 또한 이 정착자 집단이 단순히 초보적인 무기를 만드는 방법을 몰랐을 뿐이라고 말하는데, 이는 왜 거기에서 아무런 무기도 발견되지 않았는지를 잘 설명해 줍니다.

자, 유적지의 많은 부분이 농지였고, 이 때문에 농부들이 오랜 세월을 걸쳐 유적지를 훼손했다고들 합니다. 이것은 사실이 아닙니다. 주요 발굴지는 늪이었으며, 여기에는 농부들이 손도 댄 적이 없습니다. 또한, 농사를 짓느라 훼손된 부분은 토양의 상층부에 불과합니다. 많은 고고학적 유물은 농사에 의해 결코 훼손되지 않은 심층에서 발견되었죠.

어떤 사람들은 또한 탄소 연대 측정 결과에 의문을 제기합니다. 사실, 일부 유물은 탄소 연대 측정을 하지 않았습니다. 그 이유는 보존을 위해 바로 화학물질에 담궈야 했기 때문인데, 화학물질은 연대 측정을 무의미하게 만듭니다. 그리고, 네, 거기에서 발견된 아스팔트가 이러한 결과에 영향을 미칠 수도 있습니다. 하지만, 고고학자들은 25가지 이상의 실험을 시행했고 더욱 정확성을 기하기 위해 여러 가지 연대 측정 방법을 사용했습니다. 대다수의 결과는 그 유적지가 1만 2500년 전에 인간이 거주했음을 보여주었습니다.

¹Humans Did Settle at Monte Verde

²Hunted w/ stones & bones

³Peat bog = main dig site

⁴many artifacts found in deep layers

⁵dipped in chemicals to preserve them

⁶Employed 25 diff. tests & diff. dating methods

[C]

Reading

Stance There were never any settlers at Monte Verde 12,500 years ago.

Main point 1 Early American settlers were hunter-gatherers, but no hunting tools were found at the dig site.

Main point 2 Farmers constantly plowed the land at the dig site, making it impossible to date the site accurately.

Main point 3 Because there is bitumen at the site, only a few select artifacts could be dated.

Listening

Stance There was a group of people who lived at Monte Verde around 12,500 years ago.

Refutation 1 The settlers hunted small animals with stones and bones, not with spears and arrows.

Refutation 2 The original site was in a peat bog, which had never been disrupted by the farmers.

Refutation 3 There were many dating tests done, and most agree settlers were there 12,500 years ago.

Synthesizing & Organizing

[A]

- 1 The author of the reading is convinced that there were no people at the site that long ago in the past, yet the professor believes at least a small group of people lived there 12,500 years ago.
- 2 Whereas the reading states the lack of weapons showed that no hunter-gatherers lived there, the professor asserts that this group of people may simply not have known how to make even simple weapons.
- 3 In contrast to the reading passage author's argument that the farming of the land ruined the value of the excavation site, the professor mentions that the primary site was in the peat bog, which had never been farmed at all.
- 4 While the reading believes that the presence of bitumen ruined the accuracy of any carbon dating, the lecturer declares that over twenty-five tests utilizing different methods were done on the artifacts.

[B]

- 1 The author of the reading is convinced there was no human settlement at Monte Verde over 12,500 years

ago.

- 2 The professor, however, believes this was not the case and that people actually were there then.
 - 3 First, the reading declares the absence of hunting tools means no one lived there that long ago.
 - 4 However, the professor claims that they hunted small animals with stones and bones, citing evidence that a bone with meat on it was found.
 - 5 He further mentions that this tribe may not have known how to make even simple weapons.
 - 6 The reading also discusses how generations of farming corrupted the land and made it useless for legitimate archaeological research.
 - 7 But the professor points out that most of the dig occurred in the peat bog, which had never been touched by the farmers.
 - 8 Besides, a lot of artifacts were found in the deeper layers of the soil instead of in the upper layers, which had been disrupted by farming.
 - 9 Finally, to counter the assertion in the reading that the presence of bitumen made carbon dating impossible, the professor claims that over twenty-five tests using various methods were conducted.
 - 10 According to him, most of them confirmed the site's date as being 12,500 years old.
 - 11 The reading strongly denies there was a settlement at Monte Verde long ago in the past; however, the professor refutes this information and provides his own proof of this very fact.
- 1 지문의 저자는 1만 2500년 전에는 몬테 베르데에 인간의 거주지가 없었다고 확신한다.
 - 2 하지만, 교수는 이것은 사실이 아니며 실제로 그 당시 그곳에 인간이 거주했었다고 생각한다.
 - 3 먼저, 지문은 사냥 도구가 발견되지 않았다는 것은 그렇게 오래 전에는 거기에 인간이 거주하지 않았음을 뜻한다고 주장한다.
 - 4 하지만, 교수는 그들이 돌과 뼈로 작은 동물을 사냥했다고 주장하며, 고기가 붙어 있는 뼈가 발견되었다는 증거를 인용한다.
 - 5 그는 더 나아가서 이 종족이 심지어 간단한 무기를 만드는 방법도 몰랐을 수 있다고 말한다.
 - 6 지문은 또한 수 세기에 걸친 농업으로 인해 어떻게 농지가 훼손되었고 적절한 고고학적 조사가 불가능하게 되었는지 논한다.
 - 7 그러나 교수는 대부분의 발굴이 토양에서 이루어졌으며, 토양지는 상부들이 전드린 적도 없다는 점을 지적한다.
 - 8 게다가, 많은 유물들이 농업에 의해 훼손된 상층부가 아닌 토양의 심층부에서 발견되었다.
 - 9 마지막으로, 아스팔트가 있어서 탄소 연대 측정이 불가능했다는 지문의 주장을 반박하기 위해 교수는 25가지 이상의 다양한 실험 방법이 행해졌다고 주장한다.
 - 10 그에 따르면, 대다수 실험에서 유적지의 연대는 1만 2500년 전으로 밝혀졌다.

- 11 지문은 과거 오래 전에 '몬테 베르메에 정착지가 있었음을 강력히 부정하지만, 교수는 이러한 정보에 반박하며 이 사실에 대한 자기 자신의 증거를 제시한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

동판 두루마리는 1952년 사해 근처의 동굴에서 발굴된 두 개의 동판이다. 일단 동판이 해독되자 전문가들은 동판에 오늘날 화폐 가치로 수십 억 달러에 달하는 숨겨진 보물의 이야기가 적혀 있다는 것을 알게 되었다. 이 이야기는 그 이후로 미스터리 광물과 보물 사냥꾼들을 매혹시켰지만 사실 그 이야기는 허구일 가능성이 높고 보물은 존재한 적도 없었다.

동판에 적힌 언어가 가장 큰 문제 중 하나이다. 그것은 고대 히브리어로서 그 본문과 대조해 볼 만한 알려진 문서는 존재하지 않는다. 또한, 동판의 내용을 자세히 읽어보면 누군가 실수로 그랬든 고의로 그랬든 간에 번역에 몇몇 실수가 있다. 동판의 정확한 번역과 관련해서는 오늘날에도 여전히 논란이 분분하다.

알려진 바로는 동판에는 현재의 이스라엘에 해당하는 지역 전체에 걸쳐 특정 지역에 금과 은이 쌓여 있다고 나와 있다. 동판에 적힌 보물의 양은 너무 엄청나서 그런 양의 보물이 실제로 존재할 수 없어 보인다. 더욱 확실한 증거로, 쿠파라 중파가 이 동판을 만든 것으로 알려져 있다. 쿠파라 중파는 금욕주의적 중파로 세속적인 재산은 버리지도 소유하지도 않았다. 그들이 결코 그렇게 엄청난 양의 보물을 소유했을 것 같지는 않다.

일부 학자들과 보물 사냥꾼들은 심지어 보물이 숨겨진 몇몇 장소를 결정 짓기까지 했다. 하지만, 이들 장소를 파 본 결과 금과 은은 발견되지 않았다. 사실, 탐험자들은 이들 장소를 찾아내고 그 주변 지역을 파내기 위해 엄청난 돈을 쏟아 부었다. 그것이 옛날식 장난이든 오랜 시간에 걸쳐 복원된 보물 지도이든 간에 동판 두루마리가 새로운 보물의 모습을 드러내 주지 않으리라는 사실은 확실하다.

Listening

W: One of the ancient world's greatest mysteries is that of the Copper Scrolls. Supposedly, they reveal the secret locations of enormous treasures buried throughout modern-day Israel. Nice, huh? Now, many people believe they're a hoax. I, however, hold that the scrolls were inaccurately translated and instead reveal that the treasure was buried in Egypt, not in Israel.

The Copper Scrolls were tricky to translate because of the poor condition in which they were found and the language in which they were written. The language was actually a combination of ancient common Hebrew and an Egyptian numbering system. Not only that, but there were also many deliberate mistakes made in the translation of the scrolls. The real translations were meant only for the eyes of certain people.

A host of scholars wasted their time on the scrolls by using inaccurate Hebrew numbering systems. Robert Feather, who conducted further studies on them,

concluded that the numbers were Egyptian, not Hebrew. When Egyptian numbers are applied, the amounts of treasure given are considerably less and therefore more believable. The scrolls date from around 1300 B.C., a period when the Egyptians had a strong presence in that area of the Middle East, so it's possible that an Egyptian or a Hebrew scribe with Egyptian training made the scrolls.

Feather also determined that the scrolls described places in Egypt, not in Israel. The locations described in the scrolls actually correspond to places near Amarna, a city in ancient Egypt. Throughout history, most of these sites have already been, uh, located, and the treasures have been dug up and carted away. So, if Mr. Feather's theories are correct, as I believe them to be, the lost treasures of the Copper Scrolls have already been found and are either in museums or personal collections.

W: 고대 세계의 가장 큰 수수께끼 가운데 하나가 동판 두루마리예요. 추측으로는, 현재의 이스라엘 전역에 걸쳐 엄청난 양의 보물이 묻혀 있는 비밀 장소가 그 동판에 표시되어 있다고 합니다. 근사하지 않나요? 많은 사람들은 그것이 날조라고 생각합니다. 하지만, 나는 동판이 부정확하게 번역되었고 이스라엘이 아닌 이집트에 보물이 묻혀 있을 거라고 믿습니다.

동판 두루마리는 발굴 상대도 나쁘고 그것이 기록된 언어 때문에 번역하기가 쉽지 않아요. 그 언어는 사실 고대의 일반 히브리어와 이집트의 수기법을 혼합해 놓은 것이예요. 그뿐만 아니라, 동판의 번역에는 의도적인 실수들이 많이 들어가 있어요. 진짜 번역은 특정인의 눈에만 보이도록 의도된 것이죠.

많은 학자들이 부정확한 히브리 수기법을 사용해서 동판에 시간을 낭비했어요. 동판을 자세히 조사했던 로버트 페더는 그 숫자들이 히브리 숫자가 아니라 이집트 숫자라고 결론지었어요. 이집트 숫자를 적용하면 보물의 양은 상당히 적고 그래서 더 신빙성이 있죠. 동판은 이집트가 중동 지역에서 행위를 펼쳤던 기원전 1300년 경의 것으로 추정되는데, 이집트인 아니면 이집트어를 공부한 시기가 이 동판을 만들었을 거예요.

페더는 또한 동판에 이스라엘이 아닌 이집트의 장소가 적혀 있다고 주장했어요. 동판에 설명된 장소들은 고대 이집트의 도시인 아마르나 근처에 있는 장소들과 일치합니다. 역사 전반에 걸쳐 이들 장소는 대부분 이미 발견되었고 보물은 출토되어서 옮겨졌어요. 그러니까, 만약 내가 생각하는 것처럼 페더의 이론이 맞다면 동판 두루마리의 사라진 보물은 이미 발굴되어서 박물관이나 개인 소장품이 되었을 거예요.

Reading

Copper Scrolls Are Not Authentic

- 1 No agreed-upon translation
 - Written in an ancient form of Hebrew
 - Presence of errors in the translations
- 2 2 much treasure 2 be true
 - Buried throughout modern Israel → unbelievable

- Scrolls come from Qumran sect → they had no possessions

3 No treasures found until now

- Dug some locations mentioned in the scrolls → found nothing
- Unlikely any treasure will ever be found

Listening

Copper Scrolls Are Authentic

1 Difficult 2 translate

- A combination of Hebrew and an Egyptian numbering system
- Deliberate mistakes → prevent everyone from knowing treasures' locations

2 Use of Egyptian numbering system

- Robert Feather → reliable amount of treasure when in Egyptian units
- Strong Egyptian influence in the area when the scrolls were made

3 Treasures already found & taken away

- Real treasure locations = areas near Amarna
- Most sites were already dug up

Sample Answer

The reading and lecture both discuss the Copper Scrolls. While the reading states the scrolls tell a fictitious story about buried treasure, the professor believes the treasures mentioned in the scrolls were legitimate.

It is mentioned in the reading passage that the translation of the scrolls posed a problem. According to the reading, they contained many translation errors. The professor explains this by saying that the mistakes were done purposely so that only a few people would actually be able to know the treasures' locations.

The reading is skeptical of the existence of the treasures because not only are the sums described very huge, but the scrolls also came from the Qumran sect, a group who owned no possessions. However, the lecturer explains that if an Egyptian numbering system is used instead of a Hebrew one, then the treasures become smaller and therefore more believable.

Finally, the reading reveals that some people deciphered the locations of a few treasures, but they found nothing when they tried digging them up. The professor argues the treasures' locations were in Egypt, and these sites were already dug up. She is convinced the treasures were taken away long ago and are now in museums or

personal collections.

Both the reading and the lecture describe the secrets of the Copper Scrolls, but they come to separate conclusions as to their legitimacy.

지문과 교수는 둘 다 동판 두루마리에 관해 논한다. 지문은 동판 두루마리가 매장된 보물에 관해 지어낸 이야기를 담고 있다고 말하는 반면 교수는 동판 두루마리에 언급된 보물이 사실이라고 생각한다.

지문에는 두루마리의 번역에 문제가 있다고 나와 있다. 지문에 따르면, 번역 상의 오류가 많다고 한다. 교수는 그 오류가 소수의 사람들만이 보물이 묻힌 장소를 알 수 있도록 의도적으로 만들어진 거라고 말함으로써 이를 설명한다.

지문은 언급된 보물의 양이 매우 엄청나기도 하고, 두루마리가 무소유를 주장했던 쿨란 종파에게서 나왔다는 점에서 보물의 존재에 회의적이다. 하지만, 강의자는 히브리 수기법 대신에 이집트 수기법을 사용하면 보물의 양은 더 적어지고 그래서 더 신빙성이 있다고 말한다.

마지막으로, 지문은 어떤 사람들이 일부 보물이 묻힌 장소를 해독했지만 발굴을 진행했을 때 아무 것도 발견하지 못했음을 폭로한다. 교수는 보물이 묻힌 장소가 이집트였으며 이미 발굴이 끝났다고 주장한다. 그녀는 사람들이 오래 전에 보물을 가져 갔으며 지금은 박물관이나 개인 소장품이 되어 있을 거라고 확신한다.

지문과 교수 모두 동판 두루마리의 비밀에 대해 다루지만 그것의 진실성에 대해서는 각자 다른 결론을 내리고 있다.

Unit 7 Astronomy

Note Taking & Outlining

A

1908년 6월 말 러시아 시베리아의 퉁구스카 지역에서 역사상 최대 규모의 폭발이 일어났다. 대형 핵무기와 맞먹는 힘을 가진 엄청난 폭발이었다. 폭발 원인과 관련하여 소행성이 그 지역에 충돌했다는 이론을 비롯해 많은 이론이 있었다. 하지만, 가장 그럴 듯한 설명은 대규모 메탄 가스 폭발이 일어났다는 설명이다.

그 지역에 대한 최초의 조사는 1927년에 이루어졌지만 이후에도 그곳으로 많은 탐사단이 파견되었다. 이 가운데 어느 팀도 소행성 충돌의 증거를 발견하지 못했다. 소행성에서 나온 암석이나 물질은 전혀 확인되지 않았다. 소행성 암석에는 다량의 니켈과 이리듐이 응축되어 있기 때문에 쉽게 검출될 수 있다. 마지막으로, 소행성이 하늘을 가로지르는 것을 보았다는 사실을 증언해 줄 목격자도 나타나지 않았다.

지구 상에서 알려진 소행성 충돌 지역에는 대규모 충돌 화구가 남아있지만 퉁구스카에는 그런 화구가 없다. 어떤 사람들은 호수가 충돌 화구라고 믿지만 연구자들은 호수 바닥에 있는 진흙 침니가 5천 년도 더 된 것임을 확인했다. 하지만 너비 50km에 이르는 숲 지대가 초토화되었다. 나무들이 쓰러졌고 가지와 껍질도 떨어져 나갔다. 이러한 효과는 메탄과 같은 가스 폭발 시에 일어나는 현상이다.

퉁구스카에는 강과 호수, 늪과 토탄 습지가 많고 다량의 메탄 가스가 있다. 매우 신빙성 있는 한 이론에 따르면, 다량의 메탄 가스가 지하에 응축되어 쌓였다고 한다. 그런 다음 이 가스가 인위적으로 또는 자연적으로

뿔어져 나와 숲 위쪽에서 폭발했고 그로 인해 많은 나무들이 파괴되었다는 것이다. 사실, 일부 목격자들은 근처에서 번개가 치는 것을 보았다고 했는데, 그것이 메탄 가스를 폭발시켰을 수도 있다.

¹Methane Gas Explosion

²have found no rock material from asteroid

³No impact crater in Tunguska

⁴Many trees knocked down

⁵High level of methane gas in the area

⁶Eyewitnesses saw lightning nearby

[B]

M: There was a great explosion in Siberia in eastern Russia in 1908. The explosion's cause is still debated to this day. Some people claim it was a nuclear device, the crash landing of a UFO [chuckles], or a gas explosion. I, however, am certain that the event was caused by an asteroid exploding above the Earth as it entered our atmosphere. Let me explain.

Many eyewitnesses reported a streak of bright light in the sky close to Earth. One said it was, um, as if the sky had split open. Soon afterwards, there was a massive explosion and a great wind, which shattered windows and knocked people to the ground. The light in the sky suggests, er, an asteroid entering the atmosphere.

Since the asteroid exploded before it struck the ground, there was no impact crater to be found. No asteroid rock has been found as well because it either washed away before scientists could get there or it existed in such small quantities that it was essentially unrecognizable. Also, the explosion destroyed trees in a unique pattern for 50 kilometers all around. The trees directly below the explosion were still standing but had lost their branches and bark. Those further away were knocked flat. Laboratory tests simulating an asteroid explosion conducted by the Russians revealed identical patterns of destruction.

There is also the implausibility of a methane gas explosion. The main reason is the sheer volume of gas required for an explosion of that size. The area simply doesn't—and never did—have enough methane gas to have created this kind of explosion. No way. Additionally, if there had been a gas explosion, there would have been fires nearby, but no eyewitnesses reported any fires burning in the forests.

M: 1908년 러시아 동부의 시베리아 지역에서 거대한 폭발이 있었습니다. 폭발의 원인에 대해서는 오늘날까지도 논란이 있습니다. 어떤 사람들은 그 원인이 핵 장치나 UFO의 불시착 또는 가스 폭발이라고 주장합니다. 하지만 나는 그 사건이 소행성이 대기를 통과하면서 지구 위에서 폭발해 일어난 현상이라고 확신합니다. 설명을 해보죠.

많은 목격자들이 지구 가까운 곳의 하늘에서 밝은 빛 줄기를 보았다고 보고했어요. 음, 마치 하늘이 쪼개지는 것 같았다고 말한 사람도 있습니다. 그 후 얼마 지나지 않아 거대한 폭발과 광풍이 발생해서 창문이 깨지고 사람들이 바닥에 쓰러졌어요. 하늘에 빛이 나타난 것은 소행성이 대기를 통과했다는 것을 암시합니다.

소행성이 지표면에 닿기 전에 폭발했기 때문에 충돌 화구가 발견되지 않은 겁니다. 소행성 암석이 발견되지 않은 것도 과학자들이 거기에 가기 전에 다 없어졌거나 양이 너무 적어 사실상 식별할 수 없는 수준이었기 때문이죠. 또한, 폭발로 인해 사방 50km 지역의 나무들이 독특한 형태로 파괴되었습니다. 폭발이 일어난 바로 아래에 있던 나무들은 그대로 서 있긴 했지만 가지와 나무 껍질이 없어진 상태였어요. 더 멀리 떨어진 곳에 있던 나무들은 납작하게 다 쓰러졌지요. 소행성 폭발을 모방하여 러시아인들이 진행한 실험실 테스트에서도 동일한 형태의 파괴가 일어났습니다.

또한 메탄 가스 폭발의 가능성은 없습니다. 그 주된 이유는 그러한 규모의 폭발이 일어나는 데 필요한 가스의 절대량입니다. 그 지역에는 이러한 폭발이 일어날 만큼 충분한 양의 메탄 가스가 존재하지 않고 존재했던 적도 없습니다. 진척 없었죠. 게다가, 가스 폭발이 있었다면 근처에서 화재가 발생했을 텐데 어느 누구도 숲에 화재가 났었다고 말하는 목격자는 없었습니다.

¹Asteroid Strike

²Eyewitnesses saw bright light in sky

³Huge explosion & great wind

⁴no impact crater / asteroid rocks

⁵Trees below explosion were still standing

⁶No fires seen nearby a/f the explosion

[C]

Reading

Stance The 1908 explosion at Tunguska was most likely caused by a methane gas explosion.

Main point 1 There was no streak of bright light across the sky, nor were there any asteroid rocks.

Main point 2 No one has found the impact crater of an asteroid in that area.

Main point 3 Methane gas probably rose above the ground and exploded.

Listening

Stance An asteroid strike is the most likely cause of the Tunguska explosion.

Refutation 1 People saw a great light in the sky, and there was a tremendous explosion afterwards.

Refutation 2 The asteroid never hit the ground, thus leaving no rocks or crater, and the explosion pattern is the same as that of an asteroid hit.

Refutation 3 There was not enough methane gas there to make such a big explosion.

Synthesizing & Organizing

A

- 1 The reading passage depicts the Tunguska explosion as being caused by methane gas, yet the professor expresses his certainty that an asteroid really caused the explosion.
- 2 In direct contrast to the reading's assertion that no witnesses ever saw a light in the sky, the professor claims many people did see a bright streak of light in the sky.
- 3 While the reading cites the lack of an impact crater from an asteroid at Tunguska, the professor believes the asteroid exploded above the ground, hence the lack of a crater.
- 4 The author of the reading passage thinks a methane gas explosion was the reason the forest was destroyed; however, the professor asserts the Tunguska area lacked enough methane to create an explosion that big.

B

- 1 The reading author presents evidence that methane gas caused the Tunguska explosion of 1908.
- 2 The professor, however, contests this theory and believes an asteroid caused the explosion.
- 3 The first evidence presented in the reading is that an asteroid could not have caused the damage because no evidence of asteroid rocks has ever been found.
- 4 Also, no one saw an asteroid streaking across the sky.
- 5 The professor counters by saying that some people did see a streak of light in the sky, thereby suggesting an asteroid.
- 6 In addition, the aftereffects of the explosion mirror those caused by an asteroid.
- 7 Next, the reading mentions the lack of an impact site and the fact that the tree damage was similar to what a gas explosion would have caused.
- 8 The professor, however, indicates that the asteroid exploded in the air, explaining the absence of an impact crater and any minerals.
- 9 He also says that the results of the explosion are consistent with damage caused by an asteroid.
- 10 Finally, while the reading author believes a large concentration of methane gas built up and finally exploded, the professor disregards this theory since there was not enough methane there, nor were there any gas fires later.

- 11 While the reading supports a methane gas explosion, the professor believes an asteroid caused the Tunguska event.

- 1 지문의 저자는 1908년의 퉁구스카 폭발이 메탄 가스 때문에 일어났다는 증거를 제시한다.
- 2 하지만, 교수는 이 이론을 반박하며 소행성 때문에 폭발이 일어났다고 생각한다.
- 3 지문에 제시된 첫 번째 증거는 소행성 암석의 증거가 발견되지 않았기 때문에 소행성이 그 피해를 유발했을 가능성이 없다는 것이다.
- 4 또한, 하늘을 가로지르는 소행성 흔적을 본 사람이 아무도 없었다.
- 5 교수는 일부 사람들이 하늘에서 빛 줄기를 정말로 목격했으며, 이는 소행성을 의미한다는 말로 이에 반박한다.
- 6 게다가, 폭발의 여파를 볼 때 소행성이 일으키는 폭발과 매우 흡사하다.
- 7 다음으로, 지문은 충돌 장소가 없고 나무가 입은 피해가 가스 폭발 때 일어나는 것과 유사하다고 말한다.
- 8 하지만, 교수는 소행성이 공중에서 폭발해서 충돌 화구나 다른 광물이 존재하지 않는 것이라고 지적한다.
- 9 또한 그 폭발의 결과가 소행성에 의한 피해와 일치한다고 말한다.
- 10 마지막으로, 지문의 저자는 다량의 메탄 가스가 쌓여 마침내 폭발했다고 생각하지만, 교수는 그곳에는 메탄 가스의 양도 충분하지 않았고 나중에 아무런 가스 화재도 발생하지 않았기 때문에 이 이론을 무시한다.
- 11 지문은 메탄 가스 폭발을 지지하는 반면 교수는 소행성이 퉁구스카 폭발의 원인이었다고 생각한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

수 세기 동안 사람들은 인간이 우주에서 유일한 생명체인지 아닌지를 궁금해했다. 생명체가 존재할 가능성이 가장 큰 곳 중의 하나가 화성이다. 사실, 수십 년 동안, 화성에 생명체가 존재하고 있거나 존재했는지를 결정하는 것이 많은 과학 탐사와 관찰의 목적이었다. 이제, 어떤 기본적인 형태의 생명체가 화성에 실제로 존재할지도 모른다는 징후가 있는 것 같다.

이러한 믿음의 한 가지 근거는 화성에 메탄 가스가 존재한다는 것이다. 메탄은 동식물 사체에서 자연히 발생하는 기체로 지구의 탄광이나 늪지에서 흔히 발견된다. 메탄은 수백 년 동안만 존재한 후 흩어져 버리기 때문에 크기가 박테리아만큼 작을지라도 어떤 유기체에 의해 다시 채워져야 한다. 화성에 메탄이 있다는 것은 그 기체를 다시 채워주는 모종의 유기체가 존재한다는 것을 강력히 암시한다.

화성에서 온 것으로 추정되는 최근에 발견된 운석에는 박테리아 화석의 흔적들이 보인다. 운석에는 긴 사슬 모양으로 된 자철광 결정이 있다. 이 광물은 박테리아에 의해서만 만들어진다. 연구자들은 그 운석을 1990년대에 남극에서 발견된 비슷한 화성 운석과 비교했다. 이 운석 역시 박테리아의 흔적이 있다.

얼마 전부터 천문학자들은 화성의 두 극지방에서 대부분 얼음으로 되어 있지만 생명체를 이루는 기본 구성 요소인 수소가 존재한다는 증거를 확인했다. 더욱이, 최근의 우주 탐사에서는 화성 표면 아래에 자유로이 흐르는 듯한 다량의 물이 존재한다는 증거를 발견했다. 자유로이 흐르는

물이 존재하면 아무리 기본적인 생명체일지라도 어떤 형태의 생명체를 지명할 수 있을 것이다. 그러므로, 화성에 생명체가 존재할 가능성이 조금 높아 보인다.

Listening

W: Does life exist on other planets? Well, Mars is the most obvious place to look because of its similarity to Earth and the fact that it's shown signs of possible life in recent explorations. Unfortunately, none of the scientists' findings have been proven with one-hundred-percent certainty, so our search for extraterrestrial life must, regrettably, continue.

One report mentions that the presence of methane gas on Mars proves life exists there since only dead life forms produce it. Wrong. Methane also comes from other sources, including volcanic activity. Mars has plenty of volcanoes. And all indications are that volcanic activity on Mars still continues and has not entirely ceased.

I know many people have pointed at those meteorites with the supposed bacteria from Mars. First, it's uncertain that those meteorites really came from Mars. They could just as easily be from the Earth. You see... [pauses] We don't know for sure. Additionally, the testing on these bacteria forms is still in its initial stages, so it may prove to be something else. Since there are only two specimens, not too many scientists are willing to claim life exists on Mars based upon such a small sampling from meteorites that might not even be from that planet.

While it seems clear-cut that water has been discovered on Mars, this isn't as important as it may seem. Yes, water is necessary for life on Earth. But most of Mars's water is frozen, and life has difficulty surviving in frozen water. And let's not forget that the existence of underground free-flowing water hasn't been verified. Even if true... and that's a long shot... it will take some time before we can get underground to see what's going on beneath the Martian surface.

W: 다른 행성에도 생명체가 존재할까요? 화성은 지구와 비슷하며 최근 탐사에서 생명체가 존재할 가능성이 있다는 증거가 발견되었기 때문에 그럴 가능성이 가장 높은 행성이네요. 하지만 안타깝게도, 과학자들이 발견한 어떤 결과도 100% 확실한 것으로 입증되지는 않았기 때문에 외계 생명체를 찾기 위한 노력은, 안 됐지만, 계속되어야 합니다.

한 보고에 따르면 화성에는 메탄 가스가 있는데, 메탄 가스는 생물의 사체에서만 발생하기 때문에 이는 화성에 생명체가 존재한다는 것을 입증한다고 되어 있어요. 이는 잘못된 생각이지요. 메탄 가스는 화산 활동과 같은 다른 이유로도 만들어져요. 화성에는 화산이 많습니다. 모든 징후를 볼 때 화성에는 여전히 화산 활동이 계속되고 있으며 완전히 멈추지는 않은 것으로 보입니다.

많은 이들이, 화성에서 온 박테리아 추정 물질이 있는 운석을 지적한 것으로 알고 있어요. 먼저, 그 운석들이 정말로 화성에서 온 것인지는 확실하지 않습니다. 지구의 것일 가능성도 충분히 있어요. 그러니까... 확실하지는 않은 거죠. 게다가, 이 박테리아 형태에 관한 조사는 아직 초기 단계라서 다른 존재로 판명될지도 모릅니다. 표본이 두 개밖에 없기 때문에, 화성에서 왔는지도 확실치 않은 운석에서 나온 그런 소량의 표본을 근거로 화성에 생명체가 존재한다고 주장하려는 과학자는 그다지 많지 않습니다.

화성에서 물이 발견되었다는 것은 분명하지만 이것이 보이는 것처럼 그렇게 중요하지는 않아요. 네, 지구상의 생명체에게 물은 필수적입니다. 하지만 화성의 물은 대부분 얼음 상태이며 생명체가 얼음 상태의 물에서 살아남기는 어려워요. 지하의 자유 유동성 물의 존재도 확인된 바 없다는 사실을 잊지 마세요. 설령 사실이라고 하더라도... 전혀 그렇지 않지만... 화성 표면 아래에서 어떤 일이 일어나고 있는지를 알기 위해 지하에 도달하는 데는 시간이 꽤 걸릴 거예요.

Reading

Life Exists on Mars

- Existence of methane gas
 - Dead animals & plants → methane
 - Methane gas on Mars → existence of living organisms
- Specimens of meteorites from Mars
 - Made of magnetite crystals → formed by bacteria
 - Similar meteorite from Mars in Antarctica → also shows signs of bacteria
- Existence of hydrogen & water
 - Martian poles → frozen ice
 - Free-flowing underground water → could support life

Listening

It's Not Certain that Life Exists on Mars

- Methane has other sources
 - Existence of methane ≠ evidence of life
 - Many active volcanoes on Mars → methane gas
- Not sure of meteorites' origins
 - May not be from Mars → may be from Earth
 - Only 2 samples → not enough 2 determine if life exists on Mars
- Martian water → not favorable 2 life
 - Mostly frozen → hard 2 live in frozen water
 - Free-flowing underground water → not verified

Sample Answer

Although the author of the reading passage is convinced there is life on Mars, the professor is not so certain that

this is the case.

The reading first points out the presence of methane gas on Mars. Since methane disappears after some time, it must be replenished by living creatures, even something as small as bacteria. However, according to the professor, methane can be created by volcanoes, of which Mars still has many active ones.

To contrast the reading passage's claim that two meteorites from Mars have been found to contain fossilized bacteria, the professor mentions that no one is even positive that the meteorites actually came from Mars. He thinks they could be from Earth and that there is not enough evidence to make a definitive claim.

The reading then describes the presence of frozen hydrogen on the surface of Mars and free-flowing water underneath the surface. The author believes life could exist in this water. The professor, on the other hand, dismisses the importance of water since most of Mars's water is frozen. She also says that no one has proven that free-flowing water on Mars actually exists.

While the professor wants to wait for further proof of the existence of life on Mars, the reading passage's author believes this proof has already been established.

지문의 저자는 화성에 생명체가 존재한다고 확신하지만 교수는 그렇다고 확신하지 않는다.

지문은 우선 화성에 메탄 가스가 존재한다는 점을 지적한다. 메탄은 시간이 어느 정도 경과하면 사라지기 때문에 박테리아처럼 작은 생명체일지라도 생물체에 의해 다시 보충되어야 한다. 하지만, 교수에 따르면 메탄은 화산 활동으로도 만들어지며 화성에는 여전히 많은 화화산이 존재한다.

화성에서 온 두 개의 운석에 박테리아 화석이 포함되어 있는 게 발견되었다는 지문의 주장에 반대하여, 교수는 운석이 실제로 화성에서 온 것인지 아무도 장담할 수 없다고 말한다. 그는 그 운석이 지구의 것일 수도 있으며 단정적으로 주장하기에는 증거가 부족하다고 말한다.

그런 다음 지문은 화성 표면에 냉동된 수소가 존재하고 화성 표면 아래 자유로이 흐르는 물이 존재한다고 지적한다. 저자는 이 물 속에 생명체가 존재할 수 있다고 믿는다. 반면에, 교수는 화성의 물은 대부분 고체 상태라서 물이 그다지 중요하지 않다고 말한다. 그녀는 또한 아무도 화성에 자유로이 흐르는 물이 실제로 존재한다는 것을 증명하지 못했다고 말한다.

교수는 화성에 생명체가 존재한다는 것을 입증해 줄 증거가 더 필요하다고 믿는 반면 지문의 저자는 이 증거가 이미 충분하다고 믿는다.

Unit 8 Business

Note Taking & Outlining

[A]

비즈니스 세계의 최신 마케팅 경향 가운데 하나는 제품 홍보를 위해 기업

에서 고용하는 입소문꾼인 버저를 이용하는 것이다. 버저는 흔히 공공 장소에서 제품을 사용한 뒤 이 제품이 얼마나 마음에 드는지를 사람들에게 이야기한다. 하지만 안타깝게도, 이 마케팅 방법은 문제가 많다.

버저를 이용한 마케팅은 사람들이 돈을 받고 기업의 제품 홍보를 한다는 점에서 본질적으로 부정적이다. 더욱이, 대다수가 자신이 버저라는 사실을 아무한테도 발설하지 못하게 하는 비밀 문서에 서명을 한다. 이 말은 그들이 회사의 직원이지 실제 소비자의 의견을 대변하는 것은 아니라는 뜻이다. 이들 가운데는 자신이 홍보하는 제품을 마음에 들어 하지 않는 사람들도 있지만 여전히 가족, 친구, 전혀 모르는 타인들에게 그 제품이 시중에 있는 제품 가운데 최고라고 말한다.

또한, 버저는 구매하는 제품에 대해 소비자가 덜 객관적이 되게 한다. 요즘에는 대다수 사람들이 광고를 잘 믿지 않는다. 이것이 회사에서 버저를 고용하는 일차적인 이유다. 계속해서 버저의 과대 선전에 노출되다 보면 사람들은 제품에 대해 덜 비판적이 된다. 이 현상은 대상자가 버저 자신과 관련이 있거나 친구인 경우에 한결 더 심하다. 그들은 제품이 가진 단점을 쉽게 무시하고 실제보다 더 나은 제품이라고 믿게 된다.

그러므로 버저는 일반적으로 사회 구성원 사이에 불신을 조래해 사회에 해를 끼치고 있는 셈이다. 사람들은 버저가 자발적으로 제품을 홍보하고 있는 것처럼 보이기 때문에 쉽게 버저를 믿는 경향이 있다. 하지만, 소비자가 일단 버저에 관한 진실을 알고 나면 버저뿐만 아니라 다른 사람들을 전반적으로 불신하기 시작한다. 다른 사람에 대한 신뢰가 줄어들면서 사회 전반이 소원해지기 시작한다.

¹Have Negative Aspects

²receive money from companies

³Confidentiality agreement

⁴Make people less objective

⁵2 friends / family

⁶don't trust anyone else

[B]

W: Nowadays, people are doing a lot of talking about buzzers, you know, those guys hired to tell you some product is great. There's a lot of negative reaction to them, and many people maintain buzzers only promote a product since they're getting financial compensation. In actuality, many buzzers like the products they're promoting, which makes them much more easily trustworthy than other forms of advertising.

Companies don't just hire anyone to be a buzzer. They conduct tests to find people who genuinely like their products. The buzzers then spend time using the products to learn everything about them. Testing has shown people can often tell when another person is being deceitful, so companies want buzzers who really love the products they're trying to sell. For example, I once worked as a buzzer myself. I loved the product and tried to encourage others to buy it. There was nothing deceitful in that.

Consumers often ask many questions about new products. They don't become less critical. Unless potential customers receive the answers they're looking for, they won't buy a product. This is how buzzers can be of, uh, valuable assistance. Buzzers have to learn all about a product to describe its features and benefits; otherwise, they won't make any sales. So they can impart valuable information to the public.

I [stresses] completely disagree with the notion that buzzers affect society negatively. As a matter of fact, their influence is rather positive. For example, they help build trust in society by telling others about good, quality products. This, um, word-of-mouth marketing then spreads widely, letting people learn about new products from their friends and family members. In fact, if buzzers weren't helpful and harmed societal relationships, companies wouldn't hire them in the first place. So they must be doing some good, right?

M: 요즘에는 사람들이 버저에 대한 얘기를 많이들 합니다. 여러분도 알다시피 버저는 어떤 제품이 좋다는 홍보를 하도록 고용된 사람들이예요. 이들에 대해 부정적인 반응이 많고 많은 이들은 버저가 금전적인 보상을 받고 있기 때문에 제품을 홍보한다고 주장합니다. 사실, 많은 버저들은 그들이 홍보하는 제품을 실제로 좋아하며, 그래서 다른 형태의 광고에 비해 더 쉽게 신뢰를 얻게 됩니다.

기업이 아무리 버저로 고용하지는 않습니다. 조사를 통해 자사 제품을 진정으로 좋아하는 사람을 찾아내죠. 그런 뒤에 버저는 제품에 관한 모든 것을 알기 위해 오랜 시간 동안 제품을 사용합니다. 조사에 따르면 사람들은 흔히 상대방이 자신을 속이고 있으면 금방 알아차리기 때문에 기업들은 홍보하는 제품을 진정으로 좋아하는 버저를 원합니다. 예를 들어, 나도 한 때 버저로 직접 활동해본 적이 있어요. 속임수는 전혀 없었어요.

소비자들은 종종 신제품에 대해 질문을 많이 합니다. 비판적인 태도가 줄어드는 건 아니요. 잠재 고객은 원하는 대답을 얻지 못하면 제품을 구매하지 않아요. 그래서 버저가 값진 도움이 되는 것이지요. 버저는 제품의 특성과 장점을 설명하기 위해 제품에 관한 모든 것을 알아야 해요. 그렇지 않으면 제품을 판매할 수 없을 테니까요. 그래서 그들은 대중에게 소중한 정보를 나눠줄 수 있어요.

나는 버저가 사회에 부정적인 효과를 미친다는 의견에 진정으로 반대합니다. 사실, 버저는 오히려 긍정적인 효과를 냅니다. 예를 들어, 버저는 양질의 제품에 대해 다른 사람에게 소개함으로써 사회의 신뢰를 쌓는데 도움이 됩니다. 이러한 입소문 마케팅이 널리 퍼지면서 사람들은 가족과 친구를 통해 신제품에 대해 알게 되는 거죠. 사실, 버저가 도움이 되지도 않고 사회적 관계에 해를 미친다면 기업에서 버저를 고용할 이유도 없어요. 그러니 버저가 어느 정도 도움이 된다는 건 확실하겠죠?

¹Provide Valuable Services

²Companies conduct tests 2 see who qualifies

³very critical & demand good answers

⁴provide valuable information 2 public

⁵use word-of-mouth 2 tell others about good products

⁶companies wouldn't use them

C

Reading

Stance Buzzers have negative effects on consumers and society in general.

Main point 1 Buzzers often work just for the money and might not even like the products they promote.

Main point 2 The constant hyping of products by buzzers makes people less critical of products.

Main point 3 Once people become suspicious of buzzers, they begin to distrust everyone else in general.

Listening

Stance Buzzers actually provide valuable services for potential customers.

Refutation 1 Companies only hire buzzers who really like their products.

Refutation 2 Since consumers are so critical, buzzers must learn much about their products, and they can then share this knowledge with the public.

Refutation 3 Buzzers help build trust in society by getting people to share their feelings about products through word-of-mouth discussions.

Synthesizing & Organizing

A

- 1 While the reading passage says that buzz marketing is not admirable, the professor thinks buzzers actually like their products, which makes them easier to trust than other advertisers.
- 2 Whereas the reading passage thinks that since buzzers are getting paid, they are not honest, the professor mentions that people usually know when others are lying, so companies need buzzers who like their products.
- 3 The reading passage declares that people tend to be less critical of products because of the influence of buzzers; however, the professor says that customers will not purchase a product if they fail to receive the information they are looking for.
- 4 In contrast to the reading, which claims buzzers are making people develop a distrust for society, the professor believes that buzzers are helping people learn to trust one another.

B

- 1 The author of the reading is very much against buzzers, yet the lecturer feels that buzzers actually provide a positive service for consumers.

- 2 The reading mentions that buzzers are deceitful because they work for the money and do not tell others they are buzzers.
- 3 They may not even like the product they are promoting.
- 4 However, the lecturer declares that buzzers do like the products they are promoting.
- 5 She claims to have worked as a buzzer herself because she really loved a certain product.
- 6 While the reading passage declares that the continual hyping by buzzers makes consumers less critical of products, the lecturer believes customers actually are critical enough.
- 7 She also notes that since buzzers must be well-versed in how to use their products, they provide important services to people when they talk about various products.
- 8 Finally, the reading passage believes buzzers are causing society to break down because people do not know whom they can actually trust.
- 9 The lecturer, on the other hand, feels that buzzers build up trust in society by using word-of-mouth marketing.
- 10 She points out that if buzzers were really harmful, companies would not hire them at all.
- 11 In conclusion, the reading passage feels buzzers are harmful to society, yet the lecturer believes they are helping customers and society alike.

- 1 지문의 저자는 버저에 대해 꽤 부정적이지만 강의자는 버저가 실제로 소비자들에게 긍정적인 기여를 한다고 생각한다.
- 2 지문은 버저가 돈을 받고 일하며 자신이 버저라는 것을 알리지 않기 때문에 기만적이라고 말한다.
- 3 그들은 심지어 자신이 홍보하는 제품을 좋아하지 않는 경우도 있다.
- 4 하지만, 강의자는 버저가 자신이 홍보하는 제품을 실제로 좋아한다고 주장한다.
- 5 그녀는 자신이 어떤 제품을 정말로 좋아했기 때문에 직접 버저로 일해본 적이 있다고 주장한다.
- 6 지문은 버저의 지속적인 과대 선전으로 소비자들이 제품을 덜 의심하게 된다고 주장하는 반면, 교수는 소비자들이 실제로 제품에 대해 충분히 비판적이라고 생각한다.
- 7 그녀는 또한 버저가 제품 사용법에 능통하기 때문에 여러 제품에 관해 얘기하면서 사람들에게 중요한 정보를 제공한다는 데 주목한다.
- 8 마지막으로, 지문은 사람들이 누구를 진짜 신뢰해야 하는지 모르기 때문에 버저가 사회를 와해시키고 있다고 믿는다.
- 9 반면에, 교수는 버저가 입소문 마케팅을 이용해서 사회에 신뢰가 쌓이게 만든다고 생각한다.
- 10 그녀는 버저가 정말로 유해하다면 회사가 그들을 고용할 리가 없다고 말한다.
- 11 결론적으로, 지문은 버저가 사회에 유해하다고 생각하지만, 교수는 버저가 소비자와 사회에 똑같이 도움이 된다고 생각한다.

Reading

요즘에는 점점 더 많은 사람들이 창업을 하기 위해 회사를 떠난다. 이러한 추세는 급격히 증가하고 있다. 이제 일부 회사들의 경우 직원, 특히 가장 똑똑하고 일 잘 하는 직원을 지키기 힘든 지경이 되었다. 회사에 다니는 것의 부정적인 면이 더 확실해진 상황에서 이는 놀랄 일도 아니다.

대기업에는 여러 단계의 관료 제도가 있어서, 이 때문에 하급 직원이 상부에 있는 사람과 접촉하는 게 흔히 거의 불가능하다. 반드시 서열의 꼭대기까지 올라야 하는 것은 아니지만, 모든 직원은 자신의 아이디어가 경청되고 실행에 옮겨지기를 바란다. 기업에서는 흔히 이런 일이 불가능하다. 직원들이 일한 공로를 흔히 상급자가 가로채기도 한다. 자신의 아이디어가 확실히 빛을 볼 수 있는 유일한 방법이 창업인 경우가 흔하다.

끊임없이 변동하는 경기 속에서 직장의 안정성이라는 것도 과거의 일이 되었다. 한때 안정적이라고 여겨졌던 기업도 재정적 계산 착오와 부정 행위 때문에 무너져 내렸다. 지난 몇 년간 수만 명이 해고를 당했다. 자신이 책임지는 사업을 함으로써 더 큰 재정적 안정감을 느낄 수 있다. 이들은 스스로를 보호하기 위해 애쓰고 있을 뿐이다.

사람들은 어려움에 처했을 때나 미래에 대비해 자신을 보호하기 위해 보험, 연금, 퇴직 연금 등에 의존한다. 하지만 보험료는 점점 인상되고 연금 기금도 위험하며 회사가 파산을 하는 경우에는 많은 퇴직 연금이 무용지물이 된다. 그래서 개인 창업을 하는 것만이 소유주에게 미래의 안정성을 보장해준다. 이 모든 것을 종합해 볼 때 개인 창업을 하는 것은 상당히 매력적인 일이다.

Listening

M: Okay, so everyone wants to be the boss, but starting a business on your own is like traveling down a road filled with trouble. Sure, there are many successful businesses, and everyone dreams of being the next Bill Gates or Steve Jobs. But most businesses ultimately fail. It's far better to be an employee than to be a boss.

Starting the business itself is a bureaucratic nightmare. You have to deal with state and federal laws and get permits, licenses, and all other sorts of things. You may have a great idea, but someone else might have had the same one and have already patented it. And let's not forget about taxes, rents, and employee wages. [pauses] If you don't succeed in your first six months, chances are that you never will.

While job security isn't really present at big corporations anymore, running your own business is even less secure. Take, um, restaurants for example. Nine out of ten restaurants go out of business within five years of opening. You may have to sell your car or home to pay off the business debts you incur. You won't get fired of course, but you may lose everything, even the proverbial shirt off your back.

You also need to take the issues of insurance, pension

plans, and retirement investments into account. If you're a business owner, you'll have to provide for all of these and set your employees up with them, too. And your insurance costs will be greater since you'll require insurance for your property, inventory, and, er, employees. And if everything falls apart, I mean if the pension plan fails or the retirement investments disappear, people are going to take action against you. No, running your own business isn't as easy as it sounds.

M: 좋아요, 그래서 누구나 사장이 되고 싶겠지만 개인 창업을 한다는 것은 고생길로 여행을 떠나는 것과 같습니다. 물론, 성공하는 경우도 많고 모든 이들이 또 다른 빌 게이츠나 스티브 잡스가 되기를 꿈꿉니다. 하지만 대다수 회사들은 결국 실패로 끝납니다. 사장이 되기보다는 사원으로 있는 것이 훨씬 낫습니다.

창업을 한다는 것 자체가 관료주의와 싸워야 하는 악몽입니다. 주법과 연방법을 처리해야 하고 허가와 면허, 기타 여러 가지 것들을 받아야 합니다. 대단한 아이디어가 있을지도 모르지만 다른 누군가가 똑같은 아이디어로 이미 특허를 출원했을 수도 있어요. 세금, 임대료, 직원 임금 등도 내야 합니다. 처음 6개월 만에 성공하지 못하면 결코 성공하지 못할 확률이 큼니다.

대기업도 더 이상 직장의 안정성을 보장해 주지 않는 것이 사실이지만 개인 창업을 하는 것은 훨씬 더 불안정합니다. 음, 식당을 예로 들어 보죠. 일군데 식당 가운데 아홉은 개업한 지 5년 안에 망합니다. 사업에서 생긴 빚을 해결하기 위해 차나 집을 처분해야 할 지도 모릅니다. 물론, 해고당하는 일은 없겠지만 땀만 흘려 안 남기고 모든 것을 잃게 될 지도 모릅니다.

보험, 연금, 퇴직 연금 등도 고려해야 합니다. 여러분이 사장이라면 이 모든 것을 여러분이 책임져야 하고 직원들에게도 제공해야 합니다. 여러분의 재산, 체고 그리고 직원들에 대해 보험을 들어야 하기 때문에 보험료가 더 올라갈 겁니다. 모든 게 실패할 경우, 그러니까 연금 제도가 실패하거나 퇴직 연금이 사라지거나 한 경우 사람들은 여러분에 대해 소송을 제기할 겁니다. 네, 개인 창업은 말만큼 그렇게 쉬운 일이 아닙니다.

Reading

Owning a Business = Good Idea

- 1 Big companies = 2 bureaucratic
 - New ideas → difficult 2 act upon
 - Senior managers → take credit 4 hard work
- 2 No more job security at companies
 - Companies thought 2 be safe → now going bankrupt & firing workers
 - Owning a business → more financially secure
- 3 Unstable pension plans & retirement investments
 - Worthless when company fails
 - Owning a business → can be stable

Listening

Owning a Business = Risky

- 1 Difficult at start
 - 2 much bureaucracy → laws, permits, & licenses
 - Must pay rent, taxes, & salaries
- 2 Not safe
 - 90% of restaurants fail within 5 years
 - Go out of business → may lose everything 2 pay debts
- 3 Must pay extra benefits
 - Insurance, pension, & retirement investments 4 employees
 - Go out of business → employees will come demanding their money

Sample Answer

The reading passage mentions why running one's own business is a much better choice than working for a corporation. However, the lecturer feels that owning a business is risky and advises against it.

The reading first mentions that it is difficult for many corporate employees to have their ideas acted upon. They simply get lost in the bureaucracy of large companies. However, the professor notes that simply beginning a business involves a lot of bureaucratic procedures. One has to go through red tape to deal with laws, taxes, and licenses and also must pay rents and salaries.

The reading next states that corporations are no longer safe places to work since many of them have gone bankrupt lately. However, the professor says that the large majority of start-ups fail, which could cost a person many of his possessions to pay off his debts.

The reading then declares that many corporations' pension plans and retirement investments are becoming worthless, so people with their own companies can get some security. The professor counters by saying that a business owner must pay for all of these expenses, and, if the company fails, the employees will pursue the owner to get their money.

While the reading passage's author feels that owning a business is a good idea, the professor believes owning a business is a bad idea.

지문은 개인 창업이 직장 생활을 하는 것보다 훨씬 더 나은 이유를 제시한다. 하지만, 교수는 개인 창업을 하는 것이 위험하기 때문에 하지 말라고 충고한다.

지문은 먼저 회사에 다니는 많은 직장인들이 자신의 아이디어를 실현시키는 게 힘들다고 언급한다. 그들은 대기업의 관료제도 속에서 어쩔 줄 몰라 한다. 하지만, 교수는 창업에도 많은 관료 절차가 따른다고 지적한다. 법률, 세금, 면허 등을 다루는 복잡한 형식 절차를 거쳐야 하고 임대료와 직원 임금도 지불해야 한다.

지문은 다음으로 최근 들어 많은 회사가 파산했기 때문에, 회사도 더 이상은 안전한 곳이 아니라고 말한다. 하지만, 교수는 대다수 신생 기업들이 실패하며, 이로 인해 창업자는 재산의 많은 부분을 빚으로 날릴 수도 있다고 말한다.

그런 다음 지문은 회사의 연금 제도와 퇴직 연금도 쓸모가 없고 있어서 자기 사업을 하고 있는 사람들이 어느 정도 안정성을 얻을 수 있다고 주장한다. 교수는 창업자가 이 모든 비용을 직접 지불해야 하고, 만약 회사가 망할 경우 직원들이 돈을 받기 위해 창업자에게 빌려줄 것이라고 말해 이에 반박한다.

지문의 저자는 창업을 하는 것이 좋다고 보는 반면 교수는 자기 사업을 하는 것이 좋지 않다고 생각한다.

Unit 9 Biology II

Note Taking & Outlining

[A]

대다수 거미들은 어떤 형태의 거미집을 짓는다. 이들 거미집은 거미가 자연히 만들어내는 끈적끈적한 명주실 같은 물질로 만들어진다. 거미집에는 원형 거미집과 영긴 거미집이 있다. 두 가지 모두 먹이를 포획하여 붙들어 둘 수 있지만 훨씬 더 효율적인 쪽은 바로 원형 거미집이다.

원형 거미집은 평면에 만들어진 일차원적인 거미집이다. 중심에서 바깥 쪽으로 원이 점점 커져가는 나선형의 거미줄로 되어 있다. 이 거미집은 일차원적인 데다 거미줄이 밤에는 말라掉 것 없고 환한 대낮에도 잘 보이지 않을 만큼 가늘기 때문에 눈에 잘 띄지 않는다. 그래서 곤충들이 거미집 안으로 날아 들어가 순진하게 걸려 들어와 쉽게 먹이가 되기 때문에 대다수 거미들이 원형 거미집을 짓는다.

원형 거미집은 남작하고 일차원적이어서 거미줄을 더 효율적으로 이용할 수 있다. 이 형태의 거미집은 구조가 비교적 단순해서 거미가 거미줄을 최소한으로 쓸 수 있다. 이렇듯 간단한 구조 덕분에 거미는 재빨리 거미집을 만들 수 있다. 사실, 원형 거미집을 완성하는 데 걸리는 시간은 30분에서 45분밖에 걸리지 않는다. 많은 종의 거미들이 새벽녘이면 자신의 거미집을 파괴해 먹어 치우고 매일 밤 새로운 거미줄로 다시 집을 짓기 때문에 그러한 효율성은 중요하다.

마지막으로, 원형 거미집은 거미들이 언제 먹이가 접근하고 잡히는지를 알 수 있게 해준다. 거미가 거미집 한가운데 있기 때문에, 일단 먹이가 걸려 들면 모든 방향에서 곤충의 진동을 감지할 수 있다. 진동은 실제로 먹이가 가까이 있음을 거미에게 알려주는 신호이다. 그러면 거미는 먹이의 위치를 쉽게 파악해서 먹이에게 접근하여 잡아 먹는다.

¹ Orb Webs

² difficult 2 see

³ Easy 2 build w/ little spider silk

⁴ takes 30-45 min. 2 build

⁵ Can know when prey is caught

⁶ feel vibrations from captured prey

[B]

W: As you probably know, spiders use webs to catch their prey. They may use either orb webs or cobwebs to do so. Some believe orb webs are better. I, on the other hand, favor the cobweb as the spider's ideal kind of web for a number of different reasons.

The cobweb is a three-dimensional web built in the shape of a cone or triangle and is located in the branches of trees or plants or in manmade structures. Unlike an orb web, a cobweb is generally made of irregular strands of spider silk and has a much denser structure. Therefore, ensnared insects cannot escape as easily as they can from an orb web. Remember that the spider's food source is integral to the production of its web, so it can ill afford to allow any prey to escape lest it die.

Cobwebs are much stronger than orb webs. Orb webs only consist of one flat layer of web strands, and these may easily be broken by the wind, birds, or even, you know, large insects. Once an orb web breaks, a spider must start again from scratch to rebuild it. Cobwebs, however, are denser and stronger, meaning they break much less easily. Because they're three-dimensional, damage to one section doesn't mean the spider must rebuild the entire structure. It only needs to repair that one section.

Last, but not least, cobwebs are much safer than orb webs. Because the spider must lie in the center of an orb web to feel the vibrations of captured prey, it is easy to be spotted by its natural enemies like birds. Cobwebs, on the other hand, are not so vulnerable to attack. The spider can lie deep in its dense folds and remain hidden from outside enemies.

W: 여러분도 대체로 알고 있듯이 거미는 거미집을 이용해서 먹이를 잡습니다. 원형 거미집이나 영긴 거미집 둘 중 하나를 이용하죠. 어떤 사람들은 원형 거미집이 더 낫다고 생각합니다. 하지만 나는 영긴 거미집이야말로 여러 가지 이유에서 이상적인 거미집이라고 생각합니다.

영긴 거미집은 원뿔 모양이나 삼각형으로 지어진 삼차원적인 거미집으로, 나무나 식물의 가지 또는 인공 구조물 내에 만들어집니다. 원형 거미집과 달리 영긴 거미집은 일반적으로 불규칙하게 생긴 거미줄로 만들어지며 훨씬 더 복잡한 구조로 되어 있습니다. 그래서 못에 걸린 곤충이 원형 거미집에서처럼 쉽게 탈출할 수가 없어요. 거미의 먹이는 거미집을 만들어 내는 데 필수적이므로 먹이감이 살아서 도망치지, 할 형편이 아니라는 점을 기억하세요.

영긴 거미집은 원형 거미집보다 훨씬 튼튼합니다. 원형 거미집은 겨우 한 층의 거미줄로 평평하게 되어 있기 때문에 바람이나 새, 심지어 물집이

큰 곤충에 의해서도 쉽게 망가집니다. 원형 거미집은 일단 망가지고 나면 거미가 처음부터 다시 만들어야 해요. 하지만, 영킨 거미집은 더 뾰뾰하고 튼튼하기 때문에 쉽게 망가지지 않아요. 삼차원 형태이기 때문에 한 부분이 망가지더라도 전체를 다시 만들 필요가 없죠. 그 부분만 수리하면 됩니다.

마지막으로, 영킨 거미집이 원형 거미집보다 훨씬 더 안전합니다. 원형 거미집에서는 거미가 걸려든 먹이의 진동을 느끼기 위해 거미집의 한 가운데 앉아 있어야 하기 때문에 새와 같은 천적의 눈에 띄기가 쉬워요. 하지만, 영킨 거미집은 공격에 그렇게 취약하지 않아요. 거미는 뾰뾰하게 겹겹이 쌓인 거미줄 깊숙한 곳에서 외부의 적으로부터 몸을 숨길 수가 있어요.

¹Cobwebs

²Difficult 4 prey 2 escape

³must be completely rebuilt

⁴only small sections 2 repair

⁵Safer from predators than orb webs

⁶hard 4 predators 2 attack it

[C]

Reading

Stance Orb webs are more efficient webs than cobwebs.

Main point 1 Because orb webs are hard to see, they can capture prey easily.

Main point 2 The orb web is easy to build with little spider silk thanks to its simple structure.

Main point 3 The spider in the middle of the orb web can easily know when prey gets caught.

Listening

Stance Cobwebs are more efficient types of webs than orb webs.

Refutation 1 The density of cobwebs makes it hard for prey to escape from them.

Refutation 2 Cobwebs are stronger and, when damaged, do not need to be repaired completely.

Refutation 3 Spiders can hide deep in their cobwebs so that enemies cannot attack them.

Synthesizing & Organizing

[A]

- 1 According to the reading passage, orb webs are efficient at capturing and keeping hold of prey, yet the professor favors cobwebs as the ideal type of web for spiders.
- 2 While the reading points out that most spiders build orb webs because the webs allow for the easy

capture of prey, the professor states that the dense structure of cobwebs means that insects trapped in them cannot escape very easily.

- 3 In response to the reading, which reads that building orb webs requires spiders to use a small amount of web substance, the professor says that when orb webs break, spiders must completely rebuild them.
- 4 The reading mentions that spiders in the centers of orb webs can detect vibrations from captured prey; however, the professor declares that the fact that spiders must be in the center of orb webs leave them vulnerable to attack by birds and other predators.

[B]

- 1 The reading passage's author believes orb webs are best for spiders, yet the professor opines that cobwebs are much better.
 - 2 The reading cites the fact that orb webs are one-dimensional, which makes them difficult to be spotted by potential prey, so insects get captured easily.
 - 3 Meanwhile, the professor says the three-dimensional aspect of cobwebs makes it more difficult for insects to escape from cobwebs than from orb webs.
 - 4 Next, the author of the reading believes the orb web's structure is an efficient use of the spider's web substance.
 - 5 Spiders can make orb webs in less than an hour and spin new ones each day.
 - 6 However, the professor claims a damaged orb web must be remade completely, which wastes valuable web substance.
 - 7 She says that when cobwebs are damaged, the spider just repairs one particular section, not the whole web.
 - 8 Finally, the reading mentions that the spider, which sits in the orb web's center, can feel the web vibrating when prey get trapped, so it can capture them immediately.
 - 9 However, the professor feels that spiders in the centers of orb webs can be attacked easily by birds whereas spiders in cobwebs can sit back in the webs and be protected from outside attacks.
 - 10 Both the reading passage's author and the professor have differing opinions of the best type of web for spiders.
- 1 지문의 저자는 원형 거미집이 가장 좋다고 생각하지만 교수는 영킨 거미집이 훨씬 낫다고 생각한다.

- 2 지문은 원형 거미집이 일차원적이기 때문에 잠재적인 먹이의 눈에 잘 띄지 않아 먹이를 쉽게 잡을 수 있다는 사실을 인용한다.
- 3 반면에, 교수는 엉킨 거미집이 삼차원으로 되어 있어서 원형 거미집에 비해 곤충이 도망치기가 더 어렵다고 말한다.
- 4 다음으로, 지문의 저자는 원형 거미집의 구조는 거미가 거미줄을 효율적으로 이용한 것이라고 생각한다.
- 5 거미는 한 시간도 안 돼 원형 거미집을 만들고 매일 새로운 원형 거미집을 만들 수 있다.
- 6 하지만, 교수는 손상된 원형 거미집은 완전히 다시 지어야 하기 때문에 소중한 거미줄을 낭비한다고 주장한다.
- 7 그녀는 엉킨 거미줄이 손상되면 거미가 전체 거미집이 아니라 특정한 부분만 고치면 된다고 말한다.
- 8 마지막으로, 지문은 원형 거미집은 거미가 중앙에 앉아서 먹이가 걸리면 진동을 느끼고 즉시 잡아먹을 수 있다고 말한다.
- 9 하지만, 교수는 거미가 원형 거미집의 한가운데 앉아 있기 때문에 새에게 쉽게 공격받을 수 있는 반면 엉킨 거미집은 거미가 뒤쪽에 앉아 있기 때문에 외부 공격으로부터 보호를 받을 수 있다고 말한다.
- 10 지문의 저자와 교수는 둘 다 어떤 게 가장 좋은 거미집 종류인지에 관해 서로 다른 의견을 보인다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Reading

인간과 영장류, 특히 원숭이, 고릴라, 침팬지 과의 동물들은 공통점이 많다. 영장류는 모든 동물 가운데 지능이 가장 높다고 알려져 있지만 대다수 연구자들은 이들이 언어를 구사할 능력이 없다고 믿는다. 하지만, 1970년 대에 조지아 대학에서 진행된 한 연구 프로젝트에서는 침팬지가 마치 어린 아이처럼 언어 학습 능력의 조짐을 보여주었다.

그 프로젝트는 침팬지 몇 마리를 실험 대상으로 삼았는데, 그 가운데 암컷인 라나가 실험의 초점이었다. 영장류는 인간과 같은 언어 형태를 만들어낼 만한 발성 구조가 없기 때문에 연구자들은 소리와 단어를 나타내는 기호로 된 단어 문자를 이용해 여키시라는 언어를 만들었다. 키보드에 125개의 기호를 표시했고 라나에게는 키보드를 사용해 연구자들과 의사소통을 하는 법을 가르쳤다. 라나는 여러 다른 키를 연속적으로 눌러 자신의 생각을 성공적으로 표현했다. 어떤 경우에는 한 번에 최대 7개의 키를 사용하기도 했다.

라나의 의사소통 능력이 키보드를 사용함으로써 약간 제약을 받긴 했지만 연구자들은 그 침팬지가 언어 능력의 기초를 형성할 수 있었다고 주장했다. 라나는 단어를 조합할 수도 있었고 심지어 명사와 형용사를 구별하기도 했다. 예를 들어, 반지에 해당되는 문자 언어가 없었기 때문에 라나는 반지를 설명하기 위해 "손가락 팔찌"라는 말을 사용했다. 라나는 "손가락"을 명사로 배웠지만, 그 경우에는 형용사처럼 사용한 것이다.

라나는 연구자들에게 질문을 받으면 대답을 할 수 있었다. 질문을 단어 문자 기계에 입력하면 라나는 질문 내용을 이해하는 듯 보였다. 그런 다음 라나는 키보드를 사용해 논리적인 듯 보이는 답을 하곤 했다. 의사소통이 제한적이긴 했지만 연구자들은 라나를 이용한 실험으로 일부 영장류는 언어로 의사소통을 할 수 있는 능력이 있다는 사실을 증명해 보였다.

Listening

M: It's a well-documented fact that animals have the ability to communicate with one another by using sounds and pheromones. However, the notion that animals can actually talk with humans has yet to be fully proved. While there have been some minor breakthroughs in communications with primates, they are limited in nature and have been treated with skepticism by most of the scientific community.

Lana, the female chimp from the University of Georgia, is the most celebrated case. Lana learned the new language Yerkish, which was comprised of symbols, and managed to communicate with the researchers. [pauses] Or so it appeared. Remember that Lana was limited in her ability to learn and was in fact conditioned by endless repetition of the same words and symbols. Unlike a human child, which can learn multiple languages if exposed to them, Lana had difficulty learning even one.

Lana could understand some grammar, but it was so basic that she could only manage to create, um, a few short sentences. She and the other test subjects never even advanced beyond the beginning level of language learning. The chimps couldn't form sentences on their own unless first exposed to them by the research team. Unlike humans, who can absorb and understand complex grammar, the primates in the study never did the same.

The primates did learn to respond to human questions, but these answers weren't in speech form; they were translated in Yerkish as symbols. These so-called "conversations" were passive, with primates like Lana responding yet not being able to form their own questions or to have long conversations. Nor could the primates communicate with each other. At least, there was no recognizable form of communication. This is much unlike human children, who can do so at an early age.

M: 동물들이 소리와 페로몬을 사용해 서로 의사소통을 할 수 있는 능력이 있다는 것은 기록으로 충분히 입증되어 있는 사실입니다. 하지만, 동물이 실제로 인간과 이야기를 나눌 수 있는지는 완전히 입증되지는 않았습니다. 영장류와의 의사소통에 몇 가지 작은 진전이 있긴 했지만 그것은 사실상 제한적이며 과학계에 몸담고 있는 대다수 사람들은 회의적으로 바라봅니다.

조지아 대학의 침팬지 암컷인 라나가 가장 유명한 경우죠. 라나는 기호로 이루어진 여키시라는 새 언어를 배워서 연구자들과 의사소통을 했습니다. 적어도 그렇게 보였죠. 라나는 학습 능력이 제한되어 있었으며 사실상 같은 단어와 기호를 끊임없이 반복하여 훈련 받았다는 점을 기억하기 바랍니다. 다양한 언어에 노출되면 그것들을 배울 수 있는 인간의 아이와 달리, 라나는 한 가지 언어를 배우는 것도 쉽지 않았죠.

라나가 문법을 약간 이해할 수는 있었지만 너무도 기초적이어서 몇 가지 짧은 문장만 겨우 구사할 수 있었어요. 라나와 다른 피실험자들은 초보적인 언어 학습 단계를 결코 벗어나지 못했습니다. 침팬지들은 처음에 연구원이 제시해 주지 않으면 혼자서는 문장을 만들지 못했습니다. 복잡한 문법을 흡수하고 이해할 수 있는 인간과 달리, 실험에 나오는 영장류는 결코 그러질 못했죠.

그 영장류들이 인간의 질문에 반응하는 법을 배우긴 했지만 이 응답들은 말로 된 형태가 아니었습니다. 기호의 형태로 여키시어로 번역되었죠. 이른바 이 "대화"들은 수동적이어서 라나와 같은 영장류들은 응답을 하긴 했지만 자신의 질문을 만들거나 긴 대화를 하는 능력은 없었습니다. 서로 의사소통을 하지도 못했죠. 적어도, 인식할 수 있을 만한 의사소통 형태는 없었습니다. 이는 이런 나이에 그렇게 할 수 있는 인간의 아이와는 매우 다릅니다.

Reading

Chimps Can Learn Language

- 1 Learned symbol language
 - Yerkish: new language that uses symbols
 - Used symbols 2 communicate → esp. Lana
- 2 Formed the basis of language ability
 - Combined words 2 express thought → e.g. "finger bracelet" 2 mean "ring"
 - Learned grammar → distinguish nouns from adjectives
- 3 Responded 2 questions
 - Gave logical answers
 - Proved primates' ability 2 learn language

Listening

Chimps Cannot Learn Language

- 1 Only appeared 2 learn language
 - Conditioned by repetition
 - Had trouble learning 1 language unlike human children
- 2 Limited language ability
 - Couldn't make sentences unless exposed 2 them first
 - Couldn't understand complex grammar
- 3 No recognizable communication
 - Didn't answer w/ speech
 - Passive → couldn't form Qs
 - couldn't have long conv.
 - Couldn't communicate w/ other primates

Sample Answer

In the reading passage, the author is certain that some primates have the ability to learn human language.

However, the professor is not convinced that what the chimps learned actually was language.

The reading passage first points out that the chimps, especially Lana, learned to use the new language Yerkish and could express their thoughts by using pictures on the keyboard. The professor, however, says that the chimps only appeared to be communicating. Instead, he thinks that they were conditioned to respond because they did the same things again and again.

The reading next points out that Lana was able to make new words by combining those words that she already knew. While the professor admits Lana learned the language a bit, he notes that she could not make new sentences unless first exposed to them, and she was also unable to comprehend complex grammar.

Finally, the reading mentions that Lana appeared to understand the questions she was asked and then gave logical answers on the lexigram machine. The professor points out that she did not learn speech but only learned to communicate with symbols. Also, he says Lana could not ask her own questions or have long conversations.

While the reading passage's author thinks Lana exhibited some of language, the professor disagrees with this assessment.

지문에서 저자는 일부 영장류가 인간의 언어를 학습할 능력이 있다고 확신한다. 하지만, 교수는 그 침팬지들이 배운 게 실제로 언어였다는 것을 확신하지 못한다.

지문은 먼저 침팬지, 특히 라나가 여키시라는 새 언어를 사용하는 법을 배웠으며 키보드에 있는 그림을 이용해서 자신의 생각을 표현할 수 있었다고 지적한다. 하지만, 교수는 침팬지들이 의사소통을 하는 것처럼 보였을 뿐이라고 말한다. 그 대신에, 그는 침팬지들이 똑같은 것을 반복했기 때문에 반응을 보이도록 조건화되었다고 생각한다.

다음으로, 지문은 라나가 이미 알고 있는 단어들을 조합해 새 단어를 만들어낼 수 있었다는 점을 지적한다. 교수는 라나가 그 언어를 조금 학습했다는 것은 인정하지만 라나가 접한 게 없는 새로운 문장은 만들지 못했으며 복잡한 문법을 이해하지도 못했다고 지적한다.

마지막으로, 지문은 라나가 받은 질문을 이해하는 것처럼 보였고 문자 언어 기계에 논리적으로 답했다고 했다고 말한다. 교수는 라나가 언어를 배운 것이 아니라 기호를 이용해 의사소통을 하는 법을 배웠을 뿐이라고 말한다. 또한, 그는 라나가 자기 나름대로 질문을 하거나 긴 대화를 하지는 못했다고 말한다.

지문의 저자는 라나가 언어의 특성을 보여주었다고 생각하는 반면 교수는 이 주장에 반대 의견을 보인다.

Unit 10 Environment II

Note Taking & Outlining

[A]

양식 어업이란 사람이 소비할 식량을 생산해 낼 목적으로 물고기를 포획 상태에서 번식시키고 키우는 것을 말한다. 양식 어업은 종종 호수와 강, 만의 기슭 그리고 해양과 연결된 후퇴의 대규모 우리 안에서 행해진다. 물고기는 알 단계에서부터 사육되어서 충분히 커지면 대중에게 판매된다. 양식 어업은 처음에는 좋은 생각처럼 보였지만 어류와 인간 모두에게 많은 안전상의 문제가 있기 때문에 위험한 행위이다.

물고기가 우리에 백백하게 갇혀있는 환경은 물고기에게 자연스러운 환경이 아니다. 이 때문에 포획 상태에서는 야생 상태에 비해 질병이 발생할 가능성이 더 높다. 물고기들이 서로 근접해 있기 때문에 질병이 자연 상태에서보다 더 빨리 번진다. 일부 질병의 경우에는 물고기 소비를 통해 모르는 사이에 사람에게 전파될 가능성이 높다.

양식업자들은 질병이 퍼지지 않게 하려고 물에 여러 가지 화학물질을 첨가한다. 또한 물고기가 야생 상태일 때보다 더 커지도록 먹이에도 이러한 화학 첨가제를 넣는다. 이 화학물질은 일단 물고기의 몸 안에 흡수되면 그 물고기를 먹는 사람에게도 위험을 초래할 수 있다.

양식장의 물고기는 대개 죽여서 처리 과정을 거친 다른 물고기를 먹는다. 하지만, 먹이로 사용되는 물고기는 바다에서 잡기 때문에 야생에서 많은 양의 먹이를 빼앗는 셈이다. 그것들은 다른 해양 생물의 잠재적 단백질원이기 때문에 이러한 먹이 자원이 사라지면 전 세계 해양 생태계에 부정적인 영향을 끼칠지도 모른다.

¹Is Not Desirable

²spread disease rapidly

³Some diseases get passed on to public

⁴Chemicals added 2 water & fish food

⁵Get absorbed into fish's bodies

⁶Need 2 catch other fish 4 fish food

[B]

M: Fish farming is one of the most important sources of fish protein for many people nowadays. There are, sadly, many critics of fish farming who oppose its use. [sighs] However, it's quite necessary because many fish raised on fish farms can no longer be harvested in the wild, and, fortunately, fish farming can provide fish that are safe to eat.

Many critics of fish farming point out the possibility of diseases running rampant throughout the farms due to the nearness of the fish. However, let me point out that fish live very close together in the wild. You've seen pictures of big schools of fish, haven't you? [pauses] How's this different from a fish farm? Anyway, in the wild there is no rapid spread of disease despite fish living close together. And studies have shown the incidence

of disease in the wild and on farms is identical.

Chemical usage on fish farms has raised some, hmm, red flags as to the safety of the fish, but even ocean fish absorb large amounts of chemicals from pollution. In fact, farmed fish may be even safer than ocean-caught fish. Besides, virtually every meat we consume—including beef and pork—has been chemically enhanced to help the animals grow bigger. Yes, it's true. Fish is much healthier than these meats, having less fat and healthier oils, like omega-3s.

While some fish species are killed to produce the feed needed for fish on the farms, most of these fish are not even consumed by humans or many sea creatures. One such fish is the menhaden. Humans find its taste to be bad, so it's caught in large quantities to produce animal feed. Therefore, by using the menhaden and others to feed fish on farms, we can increase the number of fish raised for human consumption.

M: 양식 어업은 요즘 많은 이들에게 어류 단백질의 가장 중요한 공급원 가운데 하나입니다. 하지만 안타깝게도, 양식 어업에 반대하는 사람들이 많습니다. 하지만, 양식장에서 양식되는 많은 어류가 더 이상은 야생 상태에서 잡히지 않기 때문에 양식 어업은 필요하며, 다행히도 양식 어업은 안전하게 먹을 수 있는 생선을 공급할 수 있습니다.

양식 어업을 비판하는 많은 이들은 물고기들 서로 가까이 있어서 양식장 전체에 질병이 만연할 가능성을 지적합니다. 하지만, 나는 물고기는 야생 상태에서도 서로 아주 가까이 붙어서 살아간다는 것을 지적하고 싶고요, 큰 무리의 물고기 사냥을 본 적이 있을 겁니다. 그렇죠? 이것이 어류 양식장과 다를 게 있을까요? 어쨌든, 야생에서는 물고기가 가까이 모여 살아도 질병이 급속히 확산되는 일은 없습니다. 그리고 조사에 따르면 야생 상태나 양식장에서나 질병의 발생률은 동일한 것으로 나타났습니다.

양식장에서 화학물질을 사용하는 것 때문에 양식 어류의 안전성에 빨간 불이 켜진 것지만, 심지어 바다에 사는 물고기들도 오염 때문에 많은 양의 화학물질을 흡수합니다. 사실, 양식 어류가 바다에서 잡힌 물고기에 비해 한결 더 안전한 수도 있지요. 또한, 소고기와 돼지고기를 비롯해 우리가 먹는 모든 육류에도 사실상 가축들이 더 빨리 자라도록 화학물질을 사용합니다. 네, 사실이에요, 어류는 이런 고기들에 비해 훨씬 건강에도 좋고 지방도 적으며 오메가-3과 같은 건강에 이로운 기름도 많이 함유하고 있습니다.

일부 어종이 양식 어류에게 필요한 사료를 만들기 위해 희생되지만 이들 어류 대다수는 인간이나 다른 해양 동물이 먹지도 않습니다. 그런 어류 종류의 하나가 그물눈청어예요. 사람들은 그물눈청어가 맛이 없기 때문에 동물 사료로 쓰기 위해 대량으로 포획합니다. 그러므로, 그물눈청어나 다른 어류를 양식 어류의 먹이로 사용해 인간이 소비할 수 있는 물고기의 수를 늘릴 수 있습니다.

¹Is Beneficial

²fish in wild = fish on fish farms

³Same disease rates

⁴Ocean fish & meat

⁵safer & healthier

⁶Menhaden: bad-tasting

[C]

Reading

Stance Fish farming may appear good but is actually dangerous to fish and people.

Main point 1 The fish live closely together, which makes diseases more likely.

Main point 2 Chemicals are used to grow fish, which is harmful to humans who eat them.

Main point 3 The fish used for fish food are taken from the ocean, which disrupts ocean ecosystems.

Listening

Stance Fish farming is beneficial to many people around the world.

Refutation 1 Fish in captivity do not get diseases more easily than those in the wild.

Refutation 2 Even ocean-caught fish and other meats have chemicals, but fish is the healthier food.

Refutation 3 The fish used for fish food is not eaten either by people or by sea creatures.

Synthesizing & Organizing

[A]

- 1 The reading passage's author believes fish farming is dangerous to the fish and the people who eat them; however, the professor thinks fish farming benefits people by providing fish that are all right to eat.
- 2 In direct contrast to the reading, which claims fish in captivity suffer from more diseases than those in the wild, the professor states that they both suffer from diseases at an equal rate.
- 3 While the reading passage mentions that the chemicals absorbed into fish's bodies make them dangerous to eat, the professor says that even ocean fish are exposed to large quantities of chemicals due to pollution.
- 4 According to the reading, the catching of fish to make fish feed takes a lot of food out of the oceans, yet the professor asserts that people and sea creatures do not eat most of these fish.

[B]

- 1 Although the author of the reading passage writes against fish farms, the professor feels they provide

an important service for people around the world.

- 2 According to the reading, because fish in captivity live so close to each other, there is a higher likelihood they will get diseases that they may pass on to humans.
 - 3 The professor, however, opposes this theory by saying that fish in the wild also live close together and that fish on farms and in the wild get diseases at the same rate.
 - 4 In response to the accusation that fish farms use chemical additives that could harm people, the professor cites the fact that even ocean fish absorb chemicals into their bodies.
 - 5 He also says that all meat people eat has been injected with chemicals, yet people are still safe.
 - 6 The reading passage's author then expresses concern that too many fish in the wild are being caught and processed into food for the fish on farms to eat.
 - 7 The author thinks this takes food sources out of the wild.
 - 8 However, the professor says that many of these food fish, like the menhaden, are often not eaten by people or sea creatures as well.
 - 9 He believes it is a good thing to use these food fish to increase the number of edible fish for humans.
 - 10 In conclusion, while the reading passage opposes the existence of fish farms, the professor thinks they are beneficial to humans.
- 1 지문의 저자는 물고기 양식장에 반대하지만 교수는 그것이 전 세계 인구에게 중요한 역할을 한다고 생각한다.
 - 2 지문에 따르면, 포획 상태의 어류는 서로 너무 가까이 살기 때문에 질병에 걸려 인간에게 그 병을 옮길 가능성이 더 높다.
 - 3 하지만, 교수는 야생 상태의 물고기도 가까이 모여서 살며 양식 어류나 야생 상태의 어류나 병에 걸리는 비율은 똑같다고 말해 이 주장에 반박한다.
 - 4 어류 양식장은 사람에게 해로운 화학첨가제를 사용한다는 비난에 응답하여, 교수는 심지어 바다에 사는 물고기도 화학물질을 흡수한다는 사실을 지적한다.
 - 5 그는 또한 사람들이 먹는 모든 육류에도 화학물질이 주입되지만 사람들은 여전히 안전하다고 말한다.
 - 6 그리고 나서 지문의 저자는 너무 많은 어류가 야생에서 포획 가공되어서 양식 어류의 먹이가 된다는 사실에 우려를 표명한다.
 - 7 저자는 이것이 야생에서 먹이 지원을 빼앗는다고 생각한다.
 - 8 하지만, 교수는 그물눈청어 같은 이들 양식 어류 가운데 다수가 사람이나 해양동물이 먹지 않는 어류라고 말한다.
 - 9 그는 이들 사료용 어류를 이용해서 인간이 먹을 수 있는 물고기의 수를 늘리는 것은 좋은 일이라고 믿는다.
 - 10 결론적으로, 지문은 물고기 양식장에 반대하지만 교수는 그것이 인간에게 유익하다고 생각한다.

Reading

많은 조류학자들이 최근 엄려스러운 추세를 발견했다. 즉 많은 종의 새들이 사라지고 있는 것이다. 사실, 지난 두 세기 동안 100여 종이 넘는 조류 종이 자취를 감추었고 또 1,200종은 멸종 위기에 처했다. 증거를 볼 때, 새들이 느리긴 하지만 확실히 사라져 가고 있는 이유는 인간 때문이다.

인간은 주요 거주지인 도시 지역을 확장해 가면서 새와 다른 동물들의 자연 서식지를 침범하고 있다. 세계 인구의 거의 절반 가량이 어떤 형태로든 도심지에 살고 있기 때문에 대다수 장소에서 녹색 지대는 우선순위에 서 뒤로 밀려나 있다. 이러한 도시 난개발과 함께 도시에서 유발되는 오염의 양도 증가하고 있다. 이러한 요소들이 결합해 조류 서식지를 빼앗고 새들이 사는 장소를 오염시키고 있다.

지구의 인구가 증가하면서 식량 수요가 계속 늘고 있기 때문에 많은 땅을 개간해서 이러한 식량을 생산할 농지를 마련하고 있다. 농작물을 경작하기 위해 숲이 우거진 넓은 지역을 개간하고 있으며, 이들 숲에 서식하는 새의 운명은 거의 고려되지 않고 있다. 해마다 약 5만에서 17만 제곱 킬로미터의 숲에서 나무들이 잘려나가고 있는데, 이로 인해 많은 조류 종들이 위기에 놓이고 있다.

농부들은 종종 곤충이 들끓지 않도록 화학 살충제를 사용한다. 이러한 화학물질 역시 다른 동물뿐만 아니라 많은 조류를 죽음으로 내몬다. 이런 이유로 미국에서는 거의 40년 간 살충제인 DDT 사용을 금지해왔다. 이 살충제는 너무 많은 새들, 특히 흰머리수리를 죽게 만든다. 안타깝게도, 지구의 다른 곳에서는 여전히 DDT와 기타 강력한 화학물질을 농업에 사용하고 있으며 많은 새들을 죽음으로 내몰고 있다.

Listening

W: Many people have noted that large numbers of birds are endangered, but, uh, don't worry, for the overall situation is not nearly as dire as it's often made to appear. Birds may be found everywhere, and some reports even suggest that their numbers are increasing rather than declining. Let me give you a few examples as to why you shouldn't worry.

Many people live in urban areas these days, yet they want their cities to be as green as possible. Parks, playgrounds, and tree-lined rivers and streams are appearing for all to enjoy. Take Berlin for example. At times, you can't even see any buildings because of all the trees. And birds are making the most of these areas. While pigeons are not the most beautiful of birds, New York City is famous for them. [chuckles] Birds are clearly adapting to life in the cities.

While the increase in agriculture may be destroying some bird habitats, farmland doesn't cover Earth's entire surface. Not by a long shot. Massive forests still stand in Canada, Russia, Brazil, uh, Southeast Asia, and many other places. And agricultural methods are more developed, so the land is much more productive. This means less land is needed to produce the same or a

greater amount of food.

No one disputes that insecticides kill birds. However, many recent crops have been genetically engineered to resist disease and insects, so insecticides are being used less and less. Outside the U.S., some harmful chemicals like DDT are still used, but they are utilized to kill mosquitoes, not for insects on farms. After the ban on DDT, deaths from mosquito-borne malaria leaped, so governments decided a few bird deaths were worth risking if they could save the lives of humans instead.

W: 많은 새들이 멸종 위기에 놓여 있다는 사실을 많은 사람들이 인식하고 있지만, 보이는 것만큼 전반적인 상황이 끔찍하지는 않으니까 걱정할 필요는 없습니다. 새는 어디를 가나 볼 수 있고, 일부 보고서에 따르면 새의 수가 줄기는커녕 늘고 있는 것으로 나타났어요. 걱정할 필요가 없다는 것을 보여주는 몇 가지 사례를 들어 드릴죠.

요즘에는 많은 이들이 도시 지역에 살지만 그들은 도시가 되도록 푸르기를 바랍니다. 모두가 즐길 수 있게 공원, 운동장, 나무가 늘어선 강변과 시내들이 생겨나고 있어요. 베를린을 예로 들어 보죠. 때로 나무들 때문에 건물이 안 보이는 경우도 있어요. 그리고 새들은 이들 지역을 최대한 활용하고 있습니다. 비둘기가 가장 아름다운 새는 아니지만 뉴욕 시는 비둘기로 유명하죠. 새들은 도시 생활에 확실히 적응하고 있어요.

농업의 증가로 조류 서식지들이 파괴되고는 있지만, 농지가 지구 표면 전체를 덮고 있지는 않아요. 전혀 그렇지 않죠. 캐나다, 러시아, 브라질, 동남아시아 등의 지역에는 여전히 거대한 삼림 지대가 분포하고 있습니다. 또한 농사법이 더 발달되어 있어서 토지의 생산성이 훨씬 더 향상되었습니다. 다시 말해, 동일한 양 혹은 더 많은 양의 식량을 생산하는 데 필요한 땅의 면적이 더 적어졌다는 얘기죠.

아무도 살충제 때문에 새가 죽는다는 사실을 부정하지는 않습니다. 하지만, 최근에는 많은 농작물들이 질병이나 곤충에 저항을 갖도록 유전자 조작을 거치기 때문에 살충제가 점점 덜 쓰이고 있어요. 미국 밖에서는 여전히 DDT 같은 유해한 화학물질이 쓰이고 있지만 농장에 있는 곤충이 아니라 모기를 죽이기 위해 사용됩니다. DDT 사용을 금지한 후 모기가 옮기는 말라리아로 인한 사망이 급격히 증가하자 여러 나라의 정부는 인간의 목숨을 구할 수 있다면 소수의 새가 희생되는 것을 감수해야 한다는 결정을 내렸습니다.

Reading

Birds Are Becoming Endangered

- 1 Humans encroaching on birds' territory
 - Urban areas → expanding rapidly
 - Pollution in cities ↑
- 2 Land being cleared for farming
 - Deforestation → birds losing their habitats → many endangered species
- 3 Use of chemical insecticides
 - For farming → kills birds & animals
 - e.g. DDT banned in America but not in other countries

Listening

Birds Are Not in Any Danger

- 1 Green zones in urban areas
 - Parks, playgrounds, & areas with trees → good areas 4 birds
 - e.g. Berlin & New York
- 2 Farmland doesn't cover the Earth
 - Are still many forests in countries around the world
 - Agriculture improving → use less land
- 3 Less use of insecticides nowadays
 - Genetically engineered crops → less insecticide
 - Still use DDT → helps fight malaria & save human lives

Sample Answer

While the author of the reading passage expresses concern for the declining number of birds throughout the world, the lecturer feels that birds are in no danger and that their numbers are actually going up.

According to the reading, because Earth's population is increasing, so is the size of its cities. There are therefore fewer green areas but more pollution, which is causing birds to decrease in numbers. On the contrary, the lecturer mentions that many cities like Berlin actually have green zones and that birds are learning to adapt to city life like the pigeons in New York City.

The reading then asserts that much forested land is being cleared for agriculture to feed Earth's population. This activity is endangering many birds. However, the lecturer maintains that Earth still has many forested areas and that agricultural methods have advanced so much that less land is needed to farm on.

Finally, the author of the reading states that insecticides and chemicals like DDT are being used around the world, and they are killing many birds. The lecturer agrees but says that insecticides are being used less and less nowadays. In the case of DDT, it is only used to kill malaria-carrying mosquitoes these days.

All in all, the reading feels strongly that birds' numbers are declining; on the other hand, the lecturer believes there is nothing to worry about.

지자는 전 세계에 걸쳐 새의 수가 감소하는 것에 대해 우려를 표명하는 반면 강의자는 새들이 위험에 처한 것이 아니며 그 수가 사실 증가하고 있다고 생각한다.

지문에 따르면, 지구의 인구가 늘고 있기 때문에 도시도 점점 커지고 있다. 그래서 녹지는 점점 줄어드는 반면 오염은 더 심해져서 새의 수가 감

소하는 원인이 된다. 반면에, 강의자는 베를린과 같은 여러 도시에는 실제로 녹지대가 있으며 뉴욕시의 비둘기처럼 새들이 도시 생활에 적응하는 법을 익히고 있다고 말한다.

그런 다음 지문은 많은 삼림지대가 지구의 인구를 먹여 살리기 위해 농지로 개간되고 있다고 주장한다. 이러한 활동으로 많은 새들이 멸종 위기에 놓여 있다. 하지만, 강의자는 지구에 아직도 많은 삼림 지대가 있으며 농사법이 대면히 진보해서 더 적은 땅으로 농사를 지을 수 있다고 주장한다.

마지막으로, 지문의 적지는 전 세계에서 DDT와 같은 살충제나 화학물질이 사용되고 있고, 이로 인해 많은 새들이 생명을 잃는다고 말한다. 강의자는 여기에 동의하지만 요즘에는 살충제 사용이 점점 줄고 있다고 말한다. DDT의 경우, 요즘에는 말리리아 모기를 죽이기 위한 용도로만 쓰인다. 전체적으로, 지문은 새의 수가 줄고 있다고 느끼지만 강의자는 반대로 전혀 걱정할 게 없다고 생각한다.

PART 2

Independent Writing

Sample iBT Question

Sample Answer

[도입문] 일부 학생들은 수업에 거의 출석하지 않고도 성적이 떨어지지 않은 채 어떻게든 졸업을 한다. [논제 진술] 하지만 내 생각에는, 학생들은 여러 가지 중요한 이유로 수업에 출석해야 한다.

[주제문 1] 많은 교수님들이 강의 시간에 토론을 하는데, 결석을 한 학생은 거기에 참여할 수가 없다. [일반 진술] 수업 토론을 통해서 학생들은 여러 다른 의견과 견해를 접할 수 있다. [예] 심지어 중학교에서도 우리는 가끔씩 수업 시간에 토론을 하는데, 나는 토론 시간 동안 다른 학생들이 하는 말에서 많은 것을 배웠다. 나는 대학교에서는 학생들이 직접적인 지식이 더 많기 때문에 수업 토론이 훨씬 더 알차고 많은 가르침을 줄 것이라고 확신한다. [종결문] 이러한 수업에 참석하지 않은 학생들은 수업에서도 낙제할 것이다.

[주제문 2] 또한, 수업에 출석하지 않는 학생들은 수업 시간에 배우는 대부분의 정보를 얻지 못하기 때문에 전공 분야에서 기초 지식이 부족할 수 있다. [일반 진술] 이렇게 되면 나중에 인생에서 피해를 보게 된다. [예] 예를 들어, 우리 삼촌은 자주 대학 수업을 빼먹었지만 그럭저럭 성적은 좋았다. 나중에 성적이 근거해 직장을 구했을 때 고용주는 삼촌이 사실은 그다지 아는 게 많지 않다는 것을 알게 되었다. 그는 직장에서 해고당했고 다른 직장을 구해야 했는데, 이전 직장만큼 좋은 직장은 아니었다. [종결문] 삼촌은 성적이 좋았지만 전공 분야의 기초 지식이 부족했다.

[요약] 학생들은 수업 토론에 참가함으로써 더 잘 배우고, 나중에 필요한 지식을 얻기 위해 수업에 출석해야 한다. [최종 논평] 재미있는 다른 할 일들이 있긴 하지만 수업에 출석하는 것이 미래를 위한 현명한 투자이다.

Unit 11 School & Education I

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

prepare for life after graduation

- get ready to enter job market
- e.g. unprepared students → no jobs / get fired

avoid learning unnecessary information

- don't need certain knowledge after graduation
- e.g. no need to learn higher math

acquire knowledge faster

- involve some practice → hands-on education
- e.g. work at internships before graduating

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement It is my opinion that schools should focus on teaching their students knowledge they will need for specific careers and jobs.

Topic sentence 1 Schools must prepare their students for life after graduation by teaching them about careers and jobs.

- Students need to be ready to enter the job market after graduation.
- e.g. If unprepared, they cannot get jobs or keep them.

Topic sentence 2 If schools offer career education, students can avoid learning unnecessary knowledge.

- Much of the knowledge currently taught at schools will not be used at all after the students graduate.
- e.g. no need to learn higher math

Topic sentence 3 Having students focus on practical knowledge about careers and jobs will increase the rate at which students acquire knowledge in those fields.

- Career education involves actual practice or hands-on activities.
- e.g. internships before graduating

Summary By teaching their students about specific careers and jobs, schools can cut down on the useless knowledge being taught while simultaneously equipping their students to be outstanding workers in their fields.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Schools are often successful at educating their students in a large number of different topics. **[Thesis statement]** Nevertheless, it is my opinion that schools, particularly universities, colleges, and high schools, should focus on teaching their students knowledge they will need for specific careers and jobs.

[Topic sentence 1] To begin with, schools must prepare their students for life after graduation by teaching them about careers and jobs. **[General statement]** By doing so, students can get ready to enter the job market once they graduate either from college or high school. **[Example]** Sometimes, schools do an unsatisfactory job of preparing students for their future careers. These students often have trouble getting jobs or keeping them once they get hired. **[Closing sentence]** By focusing primarily on students' future careers, the students will be equipped with the knowledge necessary to excel at their jobs and to keep them once they get hired.

[Topic sentence 2] A second point is that if schools

offer career education, students can avoid learning unnecessary knowledge. **[General statement]** Much of the knowledge currently taught at schools will not be used at all after the students graduate, so they have no need to take some classes that schools offer. **[Example]** For instance, I am not interested in working in a field that requires math. Therefore, while I should know some elementary mathematics, I do not feel it is necessary for me to learn calculus or trigonometry. Likewise, a future engineer should not bother with learning literature or history. **[Closing sentence]** By focusing only on the classes students will need in their future careers, schools can eliminate lessons that are useless.

[Topic sentence 3] Also, having students focus on their careers and jobs will increase the rate at which students acquire knowledge in those fields. **[General statement]** This is important because career education usually involves the actual practicing of hands-on activities. **[Example]** Some students, for example, get to do internships at companies before they graduate. This gives them a great opportunity to learn about their field of study. **[Closing sentence]** If all students had chances like this, then they would all be much more knowledgeable in their fields.

[Summary] In conclusion, I really believe schools need to focus on teaching their students about specific careers and jobs. By doing so, schools can cut down on the useless knowledge being taught while simultaneously equipping their students to be outstanding workers in their fields. **[Final comment]** This is why I support having students study only one or two core subjects.

[도입문] 학교는 흔히 아주 많은 주제 분야에서 학생들을 성공적으로 교육한다. **[논제 진술]** 그럼에도 불구하고 나는 학교, 특히 종합대학과 단과대학, 고등학교가 특정한 직업이나 경력에 필요한 지식을 가르치는 데 초점을 맞추어야 한다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 학교는 학생들에게 직업이나 경력에 관해 가르침으로써 졸업 후의 인생을 준비하게 해야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 그렇게 함으로써 학생들이 일단 대학이나 고등학교를 졸업하고 나면 직업 전선으로 뛰어들 준비를 할 수 있다. **[예]** 간혹 학교가 장래의 직업에 대해 학생들을 잘 준비시키지 못하는 경우가 있다. 이런 학생들은 흔히 직장을 구하는 데 애를 먹고 일단 취직이 되어도 계속 다니기 힘들다. **[종결문]** 학생들의 장래 직업에 초점을 맞추으로써 학생들은 직장에서 돋보이고 취직을 한 후에도 직장을 유지하는 데 필요한 지식을 갖추 수 있다.

[주제문 2] 두 번째 요점은 학교에서 직업 교육을 시키면 학생들이 불필요한 지식을 배울 필요가 없다는 것이다. **[일반 진술]** 현재 학교에서 가르치는 지식 가운데 다수는 학생들이 졸업을 하고 나면 전혀 사용하지 않을 것들이라서 학생들은 학교에서 가르치는 일부 과목들을 배울 필요가 없다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 나는 수학이 필요한 분야에서 일하는 것에는 관심이

없다. 그래서 기초 수학 정도는 어느 정도 알아야겠지만 미적분이나 삼각 함수 같은 것을 배울 필요가 있다고는 생각하지 않는다. 마찬가지로, 미래에 공학자가 될 사람이라면 생각하게 문어나 역사를 배울 필요가 없다. **[종결문]** 장래 직업에 필요한 수업에만 초점을 맞추으로써 학교는 쓸모 없는 수업을 없앨 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 또한, 학생들이 경력과 직업에 초점을 맞추게 되면 해당 분야의 지식을 습득하는 속도가 빨라질 것이다. **[일반 진술]** 직업 교육은 대개 실무 활동을 실제로 연습하기 때문에 이것은 중요하다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 일부 학생들은 졸업 전에 회사에 인턴으로 들어간다. 이것은 그들이 공부하는 분야에 관해 배울 수 있는 훌륭한 기회가 된다. **[종결문]** 만약 모든 학생에게 그런 기회가 있다면 자신의 분야에서 훨씬 더 많은 지식을 쌓을 수 있을 것이다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 나는 학교가 학생들에게 구체적인 직업과 경력에 관해 집중해서 가르쳐야 한다고 굳게 믿는다. 그렇게 함으로써 학교는 불필요한 지식을 가르치는 수고를 덜게 되고 동시에 학생들은 자신의 분야에서 뛰어난 일꾼이 될 준비가 된다. **[최종 논평]** 이러한 이유로 나는 학생들에게 한두 가지의 핵심 과목만 가르치는 것을 지지한다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

have broad range of knowledge

– should know how world works

– e.g. me - dislike science but know is important

can't change careers unless know about other fields

– may want to quit job & begin new career

– e.g. various people change professions

today's trend → interdisciplinary studies

– use interdisciplinary knowledge to solve problems

– e.g. get more creative in solving problems

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I believe that schools should teach students a wide range of subjects.

Topic sentence 1 By learning a wide range of subjects, students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study.

– Students should know how the world works.

– e.g. I don't like science but know it is important.

Topic sentence 2 Changing careers would be incredibly difficult if people had little or no knowledge about other subjects.

– People cannot begin new careers if they don't have basic knowledge.

– e.g. Businessmen become teachers, and scientists run companies.

Topic sentence 3 People are trending towards interdisciplinary studies, which require knowledge in multiple fields.

- People utilize information from various subjects to solve their problems.
- e.g. creative thinking & problem-solving

Summary I strongly believe students should take a wide range of courses and not merely take classes they need for their careers since knowing about many subjects makes well-balanced, educated people and helps them change careers and solve difficult problems.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Some people believe schools should only teach students subjects that will be important to their students' future careers or jobs.

[Thesis statement] However, I reject this notion and instead believe that schools should teach students a wide range of subjects.

[Topic sentence 1] The first reason is that by learning a wide range of subjects, students can get a general knowledge of many different fields of study. **[General statement]** People should know how the world works, which they can do by studying many different subjects.

[Example] Personally, while I do not like every school subject I take, I recognize their importance. I will never major in science, but I still think it is essential for me to learn chemistry, biology, and physics. By studying these subjects, I can learn about what the world is made up of and how things work. **[Closing sentence]** This information may not be enough to use for any future job, but it is important for my development as an educated person.

[Topic sentence 2] Additionally, we must remember that changing careers would be incredibly difficult if people had little or no knowledge about other subjects.

[General statement] Without this basic knowledge, people would find it virtually impossible suddenly to quit one career and begin another. **[Example]** I have read about businessmen who quit their jobs to become teachers and scientists who decide they want to run a company. Fortunately for them, they have some basic knowledge from taking many different classes, so they can make these changes. **[Closing sentence]** If people only study one subject at school, however, they will practically never be able to change even if they strongly dislike their chosen career.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, nowadays people are

trending towards interdisciplinary studies, which require knowledge in multiple fields. **[General statement]** People like interdisciplinary studies because they can utilize information from various subjects—like physics and history or chemistry and computers—to solve their problems. **[Example]** I have heard that by using problem-solving techniques for one subject in a different field, people have successfully solved difficult problems. Interdisciplinary studies require people to think creatively and approach problems in unique manners. **[Closing sentence]** However, such creativity will not be possible if people cannot take lessons in multiple fields.

[Summary] I strongly believe students should take a wide range of courses and not merely take classes they need for their careers since knowing about many subjects makes well-balanced, educated people and helps them change careers and solve difficult problems.

[Final comment] It is important that people continue studying a large number of different subjects.

[도입문] 어떤 사람들은 학교가 학생들에게 미래의 직업이나 경력에 중요한 과목만 가르쳐야 한다고 생각한다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 나는 이러한 생각을 거부하며 대신에 학교가 다양한 과목을 가르쳐야 한다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 첫째 이유는 학생들이 다양한 과목을 배움으로써 여러 다른 학문 분야에 대한 일반적인 지식을 얻을 수 있기 때문이다. **[일반 진술]** 사람들은 세상이 어떻게 돌아가는지 알아야 하는데, 이는 여러 다른 과목들을 배움으로써 가능하다. **[예]** 개인적으로, 나는 내가 배우는 모든 학과목을 좋아하는 건 아니지만 그 과목들의 중요성을 인정한다. 내가 과학을 전공할 일은 절대로 없을 테지만 그래도 화학, 생물, 물리를 배우는 것이 중요하다고 생각한다. 이들 과목을 공부함으로써 나는 세상이 무엇으로 구성되고 어떻게 돌아가는지 알 수 있다. **[종결문]** 이러한 정보가 어떤 미래의 직업에 쓰이기에 충분하지 않을지도 모르지만 교육을 받은 사람으로서 나를 계발하는 데는 중요하다.

[주제문 2] 게다가, 다른 분야에 대한 지식이 거의 또는 완전히 없으면 사람들이 이직하기가 엄청나게 어렵다는 점을 기억해야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 이러한 기본 지식이 없이는 갑자기 어떤 직장을 그만 두고 다른 직장을 구하는 것이 사실상 불가능하다. **[예]** 나는 직장을 그만 두고 교사가 된 사업가나 회사를 경영하기로 한 과학자들의 이야기를 읽은 적이 있다. 그들은 다행히도 여러 분야의 수업을 들은 덕에 기본 지식이 어느 정도 있었기 때문에 그런 변화를 시도할 수 있었다. **[종결문]** 하지만, 만약 사람들이 학교에서 한 과목만 공부한다면 선택한 직업이 정말 마음에 들지 않아도 사실상 이직을 할 수 없을 것이다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 요즘에는 사람들이 학제 연구를 선호하는 경향이 있는데, 이는 여러 분야의 지식을 요구한다. **[일반 진술]** 사람들은 문제를 해결하기 위해 물리와 역사, 또는 화학과 컴퓨터 같이 다양한 분야의 정보를 활용할 수 있기 때문에 학제 연구를 좋아한다. **[예]** 나는 한 분야의 문제 해결 기법을 다른 분야에 응용해서 어려운 문제를 쉽게 풀었다는 얘기를 들은 적이 있다. 학제 연구에서는 사람들이 창의적으로 생각하고 독특한 방식으로 문제에 접근해야 한다. **[종결문]** 하지만, 그와 같은 창의성은 사람들이 여러 분야의 수업을 듣지 않는다면 불가능하다.

[요약] 나는 여러 과목에 대해 압도적 균형 있고 교양 있는 사람이 되고, 이것도 가능하다. 문제 해결 능력도 좋아지기 때문에 학생들이 다양한 과목의 수업을 들어야 하며 직업에 필요한 수업만 들어서는 안 된다고 굳게 믿는다. [최종 논평] 사람들이 여러 다른 과목을 계속 공부하는 것은 중요하다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Some teachers do not assign homework every day but instead give it only once or twice a week. I think this is a mistake. Teachers in every class should definitely assign their students homework to do every day.

First of all, teachers need to ensure that their students are absorbing the material taught in class. Many students claim to have understood their lessons, but, in reality, they have not completely comprehended what was taught. For example, our math teacher used to give us homework every class. However, she stopped doing that one day. This made many students quit paying attention in class. When she gave us a test the other week, lots of students failed, which was something they had never done before. If the teacher had been checking the students' progress with daily homework assignments, they might not have failed the test.

Second, giving homework assignments is a way to teach students extra lessons that were not covered in class. Since there is a limited amount of class time, this enables the students to learn even more. Homework does not have to be solving problems or writing essays. Sometimes it is just reading. By assigning extra reading homework, teachers can have students review information or learn other things not covered during class. By receiving these kinds of assignments daily, students will increase their knowledge dramatically.

Finally, having daily homework assignments will teach students how to work once they graduate. People with jobs must deal with multitasking and daily assignments all the time. My father often works on several different projects at once, and he has deadlines to face every day. By giving their students homework due each day, teachers can prepare their students for the responsibilities they must assume when they get jobs after school.

I strongly feel that teachers should assign daily homework to their students. This will let them know how much their students are learning and prepare the students for the job market. Giving daily homework assignments can clearly do nothing but help students

both now and in the future.

일부 교사들은 숙제를 매일 내주지 않고 대신에 일 주일에 한두 번씩만 내준다. 나는 이것이 잘못된 것이라고 생각한다. 모든 수업에서 교사는 반드시 학생들에게 매일 숙제를 내주어야 한다.

무엇보다도, 교사는 학생들이 수업 시간에 배운 내용을 잘 이해했는지 확인한 필요가 있다. 많은 학생들이 수업 내용을 이해했다고 주장하지만, 사실 배운 내용을 완전히 이해하지는 못한다. 예를 들어, 우리 수학 선생님은 매 수업마다 숙제를 내주었다. 하지만, 어느 날부터 과제물을 내주지 않았다. 이것 때문에 많은 학생들이 수업에 집중하지 않게 되었다. 몇 주 전에는 시험을 봐서 많은 학생들이 낙제점을 받았는데, 전에는 한 번도 이런 일이 없었다. 선생님이 매일 숙제를 내주셔서 학생들의 진도를 확인하셨다면 그들이 낙제점을 받지 않았을 것이다.

두 번째로, 숙제를 내는 것은 학생들에게 수업 시간에 다루지 못했던 내용을 추가하고 가르치는 방법이 된다. 수업 시간이 한정되어 있기 때문에 학생들은 숙제를 통해 더 많은 것을 배울 수 있다. 숙제라고 해서 반드시 문제를 풀거나 에세이를 쓸 필요는 없다. 때로는 단순히 읽기가 숙제일 수도 있다. 추가적인 읽기 과제를 내줌으로써 교사는 학생들이 수업 시간에 배우지 못한 정보나 내용을 복습시킬 수 있다. 이러한 종류의 과제를 매일 받음으로써 학생들의 지식은 급격히 늘어날 것이다.

마지막으로, 매일 숙제를 하면 학생들은 졸업한 후에 어떻게 일을 해야 할지를 알게 될 것이다. 직장에 다니는 사람들은 항상 여러 가지 업무와 일과를 동시에 처리해야 한다. 우리 아버지는 종종 한꺼번에 여러 가지 프로젝트를 처리하는데 매일 마감시한이 있다. 학생들에게 매일 해야 하는 숙제를 내줌으로써 교사는 그들이 졸업 후에 취직을 하면 갖게 될 책임감에 대해 준비할 수 있게 해준다.

나는 교사들이 학생들에게 매일 숙제를 내줘야 한다고 굳게 믿는다. 이로써 교사는 학생들이 얼마나 많은 내용을 배웠는지 알 수 있고 그들을 직업 전선에 뛰어들도록 준비시킨다. 매일 숙제를 내주는 것이 현재에도 그렇고 미래에도 그렇고 학생들에게 확실히 도움이 된다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

Students at some schools receive homework assignments every day from all of their teachers. Some people believe this is the best way to learn. I, however, disagree with this approach and feel that students should not be given homework assignments every day.

Students nowadays simply have too much work. The number of classes students are taking these days is higher than ever. In the past, students might only have taken English, history, math, and science. However, now students are taking foreign languages, art, music, computer classes, and other subjects. If students have homework in all of these classes, they will simply get overworked.

In addition, a lot of homework is just busywork that does not teach students anything at all. This means that much homework is just a waste of time for students, who are already too busy. For example, my history teacher enjoys making us read a lot. However,

these reading assignments usually are not related to his lectures, and he never goes over them or tests us on them. In short, these homework assignments are just wasting our time. When the homework does not accomplish anything positive, the teacher should not bother to assign it.

Finally, too much homework in a subject actually makes students start to dislike that class. When teachers assign too much work, it creates a negative atmosphere for the students. I have actually experienced this situation. I used to enjoy literature, but my teacher assigned us too much homework. Not only that, but the assignments also took a lot of time. I really started to resent all of this work, which made reading and writing the assignments difficult for me. After a while, I simply came to dislike everything that had to do with literature.

While homework can be important, I do not believe that teachers need to assign it to students every day. Students are already doing too much, and extra homework can create negative feelings in them. Teachers should be more prudent in assigning homework, and, that way, students will respond to their lessons more positively.

일부 학교에서는 모든 교사들이 학생들에게 매일 과제를 내준다. 어떤 사람들은 이것이 가장 좋은 학습 방법이라고 생각하지만, 나는 이런 접근법에 반대하며 학생들에게 매일 과제를 내주면 안 된다고 생각한다.

요즘 학생들은 숙제가 너무 많다. 과거 어느 때보다도 많은 수업을 듣기 때문이다. 과거에는 학생들이 영어, 역사, 수학, 과학만 들었을 것이다. 하지만, 지금은 외국어, 미술, 음악, 컴퓨터, 기타 과목들을 듣는다. 이 모든 수업에서 과제가 나온다면 학생들이 과도한 부담으로 지칠 뿐이다.

게다가, 많은 과제가 학생들에게 무언가를 가르치는 것과는 상관없는 시간 태우기용 과제이다. 이 말은 많은 숙제는 이미 바쁜 생활을 하고 있는 학생들에게 시간 낭비일 뿐이라는 뜻이다. 예를 들어, 우리 역사 선생님은 읽기 과제를 많이 내주신다. 하지만, 이런 읽기 과제는 대개 수업과 관련이 없고 선생님도 이 내용을 확인하거나 시험을 친 적이 없다. 간단히 말해, 이런 숙제는 시간 낭비일 뿐이다. 숙제가 아무런 긍정적인 효과도 내지 못한다면 교사는 굳이 그런 숙제를 내면 안 된다.

마지막으로, 한 과목의 숙제가 너무 많으면 학생들이 실제로 그 수업을 싫어하게 된다. 교사가 과제를 너무 많이 내주면 학생들은 부정적인 분위기를 갖게 된다. 나는 실제로 이런 상황을 경험해 보았다. 나는 문학을 좋아하지만 선생님이 과제를 너무 많이 내주셨다. 그뿐만 아니라 그 과제는 시간도 너무 오래 걸렸다. 나는 이 모든 것에 정말 화가 났고 읽기와 쓰기 과제가 어렵게 느껴졌다. 시간이 흐르자 나는 문학과 관련된 모든 것이 싫어졌다.

숙제가 중요하긴 하지만 나는 교사가 학생들에게 매일 숙제를 내줄 필요는 없다고 생각한다. 학생들은 이미 많은 공부를 하고 있으며 추가적인 숙제는 부정적인 느낌만 줄 뿐이다. 교사는 과제를 낼 때 더 신중해야 하며, 그래야만 학생들도 배우는 내용을 더 긍정적으로 받아들일 것이다.

Unit 12 Living & Thinking I

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

- have more real-world experience
 - give advice on new situations
 - e.g. brother getting advice about college

help avoid same mistakes

- ask older person before making big decision
- e.g. choose which summer activity to do

have more experience with relationships

- have had same experience in the past
- e.g. advice on girlfriend problems

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement It is far better to receive advice from friends who are older than you than from peers.

Topic sentence 1 Older friends have more real-world experience, so their advice has greater value.

- They can give advice on situations others have not experienced.
- e.g. my brother getting advice on which college to attend

Topic sentence 2 Older people have made mistakes, so they can help their younger friends avoid the same ones.

- It is best to ask older friends before making a big decision.
- e.g. when I had to choose between a baseball team and summer camp

Topic sentence 3 Older friends have more experience dealing with relationships, so they know how to deal with others very well.

- You can expect an older person to have had the same experiences in the past.
- e.g. helped solve a problem with my girlfriend

Summary All in all, the best advice comes from people older than you because they have more experience, can tell you about what mistakes to avoid, and know more about personal relationships.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Everyone needs advice at times,

and most people ask their peers for help. However, with age comes a greater variety of life experiences, which give one the wisdom and ability to see things in perspective. **[Thesis statement]** Therefore, it is far better to receive advice from friends who are older than you than from peers.

[Topic sentence 1] First, older friends have more real-world experience, so their advice has greater value.

[General statement] They can indeed give important advice on situations you have not experienced.

[Example] For example, when deciding what college to attend, my older brother asked his friend in college where he should study. His friend said he should think about the financial aspects, so he suggested finding an inexpensive college where my brother could also get a scholarship. **[Closing sentence]** Thanks to his older friend's advice, my brother could be saved from having a heavy student debt in the future.

[Topic sentence 2] Older people have made mistakes, so they can help their younger friends avoid the same ones. **[General statement]** It is often best to ask older friends for their opinion before making a big decision.

[Example] One time, when I had a choice between playing baseball for the summer and going to a camp for three weeks, I asked my older friend for help. He said they play baseball at summer camp and I would be sad if I did not go there. Once in the past, he had decided not to go to camp and had joined a soccer club instead. All of his friends had a great time at camp while he was miserable playing soccer without them. **[Closing sentence]** His mistake helped me avoid making one myself.

[Topic sentence 3] Older friends have more experience dealing with relationships, so they know how to deal with others very well. **[General statement]** You can always expect an older person to have a past experience similar to a situation you are experiencing. **[Example]** My girlfriend was mad at me a while ago, but I was too afraid to ask her why. My older friend said that I should ask her directly and that she would tell me if she really liked me. Everything worked out fine thanks to my friend's advice. **[Closing sentence]** Older people definitely know more about relationships than younger people do.

[Summary] All in all, the best advice comes from people older than you because they have more experience, can tell you about what mistakes to avoid, and know more about personal relationships. **[Final comment]** If you ever need advice, just ask someone older what to do.

[도입문] 모든 사람은 때때로 충고가 필요하고 대다수 사람들은 동년배에게 도움을 청한다. 하지만, 사람은 나이가 들면서 다양한 인생 경험이 풍부해져서 사물을 멀리 볼 수 있는 지혜와 능력이 생긴다. **[논제 진술]** 그러므로 동년배보다는 연장자에게 충고를 구하는 편이 훨씬 더 낫다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 나이가 많은 친구는 실제 경험이 더 많아서 충고가 훨씬 더 값있다. **[일반 진술]** 그들은 당신이 경험해 보지 못한 상황에 관해 중요한 조언을 해 줄 수도 있다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 내 남동생은 어느 대학에 갈지를 결정할 때 대학에 다니는 친구에게 어느 대학에 가야 할 지를 물었다. 그 친구는 경제적인 면을 고려해야 한다고 말했고 장학금을 받을 수 있는 저렴한 대학을 찾아보라고 제안했다. **[종결문]** 내 동생은 자기보다 나이가 많은 친구의 충고 덕분에 나중에 엄청난 학자금 융자금을 빚으로 떠안게 되는 사태를 막을 수 있었다.

[주제문 2] 연장자들은 실수를 해보았기 때문에 어린 친구들이 같은 실수를 하지 않게 도와줄 수 있다. **[일반 진술]** 중요한 결정을 내릴 때는 연장자에게 의견을 물어보는 게 흔히 가장 좋은 방법이다. **[예]** 한번은 내가 여름 동안 야구를 하는 것과 3주 동안 캠프를 가는 것 사이에 선택을 해야 했는데, 나는 나이가 많은 친구에게 조언을 구했다. 그는 여름 캠프에서 야구를 하는데, 내가 캠프에 가지 않으면 아쉬워할 것이라고 말했다. 예전에 그는 캠프에 안 가고 대신에 축구팀에 합류한 적이 있었다. 그가 처량하게 친구도 없이 축구를 하는 동안 친구들은 모두 캠프에서 즐거운 시간을 보냈다. **[종결문]** 그의 실수 덕분에 나는 내 실수를 피할 수 있었다.

[주제문 3] 나이가 많은 친구들은 인간 관계에 경험이 더 많기 때문에 다른 사람들을 대하는 법을 아주 잘 알고 있다. **[일반 진술]** 나이 많은 사람은 언제나 당신이 겪고 있는 상황과 비슷한 경험을 한 적이 있다고 봐도 좋다. **[예]** 얼마 전에 여자친구가 나한테 단단히 화가 났지만 나는 이유를 물어볼 엄두가 나지 않았다. 나보다 나이가 많은 친구가 말하기를 그녀가 나를 정말 좋아한다면 내가 직접 물었을 때 이유를 얘기해 줄 거라고 했다. 친구의 충고 덕분에 모든 게 잘 풀렸다. **[종결문]** 나이든 사람들은 확실히 나이 어린 사람들보다 인간 관계에 대해 더 많이 알고 있다.

[요약] 대체로, 최선의 충고는 연장자에서 나오는데, 왜냐하면 그들은 경험이 더 많고 어떤 실수를 피해야 하는지도 말해 줄 수 있고, 인간 관계에 대해서도 더 많이 알고 있기 때문이다. **[최종 논평]** 만약에 충고가 필요하다면 무엇을 해야 할지 그냥 연장자에게 물어보아야 한다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

know me better than any others

– give relevant advice

– e.g. classmate's advice on giving science presentation

have same experiences so understand feelings

– empathize more easily

– e.g. couldn't attend school dance

help with problems related exclusively to my age group

– help solve problems together

– e.g. try to decide what to do after high school

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement My friends my age are much better able to give me helpful advice than friends who are a few years older than me.

Topic sentence 1 My friends the same age know me well, which puts them in the best position to give me advice.

- They are likely to give advice relevant to my situation.
- e.g. classmate's advice on giving a presentation in a science class

Topic sentence 2 Since my friends my own age have the same experiences as me, they know exactly how I feel about my problems.

- They can empathize with me more easily.
- e.g. when I couldn't attend a school dance because of my parents

Topic sentence 3 Many times, I have problems that are related exclusively to my age group, so it is natural to turn to my friends for help.

- Friends the same age can help each other solve the same problems.
- e.g. making decisions on life after high school

Summary In conclusion, I feel that getting advice from people my own age is best due to the facts that they have the same problems and experiences and know me best.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Sometimes people face difficult situations, so it is necessary to get some advice. I always ask my friends my age what to do. **[Thesis sentence]** My friends my age are much better able to give me helpful advice than people who are a few years older than me.

[Topic sentence 1] My friends the same age know me well, which puts them in the best position to give me advice. **[General statement]** This means their advice is more likely to be relevant to my situation. **[Example]** For instance, once I was worried about doing a presentation in a science class because I get nervous speaking in front of others. My classmate knew this, so she told me to imagine I was only talking to her. Her advice kept me calm, and I received an excellent grade. **[Closing sentence]** People who know you well can tailor their advice to fit your specific problem.

[Topic sentence 2] Since my friends my own age also have the same experiences as I do, they know exactly

how I feel about my problems. **[General statement]** In fact, they can empathize with me more easily. **[Example]** Last year, my parents refused to let me attend a school dance which was supposed to end at midnight because my curfew was 10 p.m. I was so upset, but my best friend, Jin, who is the same age as me, comforted me, saying that he had had the same problem previously, so he could understand my feelings. He also remarked that my parents were only worried about me and wanted me to be safe. I still was not happy, but at least I could see my parents' point of view. **[Closing sentence]** Having similar experiences can help your friends understand you better.

[Topic sentence 3] Many times, I have problems that are related exclusively to my age group, so it is natural to turn to my friends for help. **[General statement]** Having the same problem at the same time can be good because everyone can help each other. **[Example]** These days, my friends are all worried about the future since we are finishing high school soon. Some friends want to go to university while others are not sure. We often get together and discuss what to do, which makes everyone feel better afterwards. **[Closing sentence]** It is best to talk to people my own age because we have the same problems.

[Summary] In conclusion, I feel that getting advice from people my own age is best due to the facts that they have the same problems and experiences, understand my feelings, and know me best. **[Final comment]** Since they know so much about me, they know which advice will help me solve my problems.

[도입문] 때때로 사람들은 어려운 상황에 직면하며 충고가 필요하다. 나는 언제나 또래 친구들에게 조언을 구한다. **[논제 진술]** 또래 친구들은 나보다 몇 살 많은 친구들에 비해 도움이 되는 충고를 훨씬 더 잘 해줄 수 있다.

[주제문 1] 또래 친구들은 나를 잘 알기 때문에 내게 충고를 해 줄 수 있는 가장 좋은 입장에 있다. **[일반 진술]** 그들이 해주는 조언이 내 상황과 관련이 더 많다는 얘기다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 한번은 내가 남들 앞에서 말하기를 두려워하기 때문에 과학 수업 발표에 대해 걱정했던 적이 있다. 반 친구가 이 사실을 알고는 내가 그녀에게 얘기하고 있다고 생각해 보라고 말해주었다. 그녀의 충고 덕분에 나는 침착할 수 있었고 아주 좋은 점수를 받았다. **[종결문]** 당신을 잘 아는 사람들은 당신의 구체적 문제에 맞는 충고를 해줄 수 있다.

[주제문 2] 또래 친구들은 또한 나와 동일한 경험이 있기 때문에 내가 문제를 어떻게 느끼는지 정확히 안다. **[일반 진술]** 사실, 그들은 나와 공감대도 더 쉽게 형성된다. **[예]** 작년에 부모님이 내가 자정에 끝나기로 되어 있는 학교 댄스 파티에 참석하는 걸 허락하지 않은 적이 있다. 내 통금 시각이 10시였기 때문이다. 나는 몹시 화가 났지만, 가장 친한 동갑내기 친구인 진이 자기도 전에 똑같은 경험을 했기 때문에 내가 어떤 기분일지 안 다면서 나를 위로해 주었다. 그는 또한 우리 부모님이 단지 내가 염려스

러워서 안전하기를 바라시는 것뿐이라고 말해 주었다. 나는 여전히 기분이 좋지 않았지만, 적어도 부모님의 입장을 이해할 수 있었다. [중결론] 비슷한 경험이 있으면 친구들이 당신을 더 잘 이해할 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 많은 경우 나는 내 또래에게만 해당되는 문제를 겪으며 당연히 또래 친구에게 도움을 청한다. [일반 진술] 동시에 같은 문제를 겪게 되면 모두가 서로 도움을 줄 수 있기 때문에 좋다. [여] 요즘에는 우리가 곧 고등학교를 끝마치기 때문에 내 친구들은 한결같이 장래를 걱정한다. 어떤 친구들은 대학 진학을 원하고 어떤 친구들은 확신이 없다. 우리는 자주 모여서 어떻게 한지 의논을 하는데, 그렇게 하고 나면 모두 기분이 나아진다. [중결론] 우리는 똑같은 문제가 있기 때문에 또래 친구에게 말하는 게 가장 좋다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 또래 친구는 똑같은 문제와 경험을 공유하고, 내 느낌을 이해하며, 나를 가장 잘 알기 때문에 그들에게서 조언을 구하는 게 가장 좋다. [최종 논평] 그들은 나에게 관해 아주 잘 알기 때문에 어떤 조언을 해야 내가 문제를 해결하는 데 도움이 될 지 알고 있다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Some people feel that they can do multiple projects at the same time. However, I feel that starting and completing one project at a time is the ideal way to work.

To begin with, concentrating fully on something can be difficult, so it is better to focus on only one thing at a time. In other words, a person should start and finish a project before doing the next in order to concentrate better. There was a time when I had to write two term papers in one week. I took each task one by one and finished the first before starting the second. I ended up getting good scores on both papers. I doubt that would have happened had I written them simultaneously. Finishing one paper before starting the other clearly helped me on those assignments.

I have noticed that confusion often occurs when a person tries to do more than one project at a time. This confusion typically results in poor outcomes for whatever the person is doing. As an example, my friend once had to give both physics and chemistry presentations at school on the same day. He waited too long to prepare them and had to work on them together. He eventually confused physics terms with chemistry terms, so he naturally got bad grades on both presentations. Doing two things at the same time can only lead to confusion.

Lastly, the final result of a project will definitely be better if a person works on only one thing at a time. By working on just one project, the person can give maximum effort on it. I remember preparing for tryouts for the soccer

team while also studying for my midterms. I failed to do my best in either task. As a result, I was not picked for the school's soccer team, and I got low scores on my midterms as well. If I had chosen just one thing and then focused on it exclusively, my chances of succeeding would have been much greater.

All in all, completing one project or task before starting another is the ideal course of action to give one's best, avoid confusion, and attain the best results. It is better to wait to finish one project before starting another anew.

어떤 사람들은 동시에 여러 가지 일을 할 수 있다고 생각한다. 하지만, 나는 한 번에 한 가지 일만 시작하고 끝내는 것이 일을 하는 이상적인 방법이라고 생각한다.

우선, 무엇이 완전히 집중하는 것은 어려울 수 있기 때문에 한 번에 한 가지 일에만 집중하는 게 더 낫다. 다시 말해, 더 잘 집중하기 위해서는 한 가지 일을 시작하고 마무리 지은 후에 다음 일로 넘어가야 한다. 나는 한 주에 기말보고서 두 편을 써야 했던 적이 있었다. 나는 한 편씩 차례로 작업해서 첫 번째 보고서를 끝낸 뒤에 두 번째 보고서를 시작했다. 나는 두 보고서 모두에서 좋은 점수를 받았다. 만약 동시에 두 보고서 쓴다면 그게 가능했는지 의문이다. 한 보고서를 끝낸 뒤 다른 보고서를 시작한 것이 그 과제물들의 경우 확실히 도움이 되었다.

나는 사람이 한 번에 한 개가 넘는 일을 하다 보면 종종 혼동이 일어난다는 것을 깨달았다. 이러한 혼동으로 인해 그 사람이 어떤 일을 하든지 대개 좋지 않은 결과를 낳는다. 예를 들어, 한번은 친구가 학교에서 물리 발표와 화학 발표를 같은 날 다 해야 했다. 그는 준비할 시간을 너무 오래 끈 탓에 두 발표를 동시에 준비해야 했다. 결국 물리 용어와 화학 용어를 혼동했고 당연히 두 발표 모두에서 낮은 점수를 받았다. 두 가지 일에 동시에 하면 혼란만 생길 뿐이다.

마지막으로, 한 번에 한 가지 일을 하면 최종 결과가 확실히 더 좋아질 것이다. 딱 한 가지 일에만 집중하기 때문에 그 일에 최대한의 노력을 쏟을 수 있다. 나는 중간고사 공부를 하면서 축구팀 선발 테스트를 준비했던 적이 있다. 나는 어느 쪽에도 최선을 다할 수가 없었다. 그 결과 축구팀에도 선발되지 않았고 중간고사 성적도 좋지 않았다. 만약 내가 딱 한 가지만 선택해서 집중했다면 성공 가능성이 훨씬 더 컸을 것이다.

대체로, 한 가지 일을 마무리하고 다음 일을 시작하는 게 최선을 다하고, 혼란을 피하고, 최선의 결과를 얻을 수 있는 이상적인 방법이다. 다른 일을 시작하기 전에 한 가지 일을 다 끝낼 때까지 기다리는 것이 더 낫다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

Most people are so busy that there is occasionally too much to do, so they must work on several projects at once. In fact, there are actually many advantages to working on two or more projects simultaneously as opposed merely to doing them one at a time.

Nowadays, there is simply not enough time to work exclusively on one project, so people must often take on two or more tasks together. Indeed, by doing several projects at once, a person can actually save time. For

example, once I had to write an article for my school newspaper and study for a Chinese test. I decided to do them both together, so I listened to my Chinese lessons on a CD while writing the article. I did well on the test and submitted the article on time. Sometimes, one can save time by doing activities together and still do them well.

By working on several things at once, I find that I can focus more on the tasks at hand. This serves to enhance my performance, thereby letting me do work better and quicker. Last semester, I had to study for two tests and write a paper on the same night. I was worried about all this work, so I concentrated solely on my schoolwork. I turned off my cell phone, shut down my computer, and stayed in my room until I had completed all those tasks. Being focused exclusively on those projects enabled me to ignore the unimportant things and focus on what was crucial.

Lastly, while doing several things at once can be stressful, doing so successfully can be rewarding. By showing you are capable of multitasking, you can prove your skills and abilities to others. For instance, I volunteer at my school's library. The librarian once asked me to do two things simultaneously: catalog all the new books and complete a plan for a reading project for children. I managed to finish both jobs on time, which impressed the librarian so much that she recommended me for a summer job at the local library. Showing people you can do good work will always benefit you in the future.

In conclusion, doing several projects at once can save time, enhance one's performance, and be rewarding in the benefits one receives. While multitasking might not be for everyone, I have found it to be an enjoyable and beneficial experience.

대다수 사람들은 너무 바쁘기 때문에 간혹 할 일이 너무 많아서 한 번에 여러 가지 일을 해야만 한다. 사실, 한 번에 한 가지 일만을 할 때에 비해 동시에 두 가지 이상의 일을 하게 되면 실제로 많은 이점이 있다.

요즘에는 한 가지 일만 집중적으로 할 시간이 충분하지 않기 때문에 사람들이 종종 동시에 두 가지 이상의 일을 한꺼번에 해야 한다. 실제로, 한 번에 여러 가지 일을 하면 시간을 절약할 수 있다. 예를 들어, 한번은 내가 학교 신문에 기사도 써야 하고 중국어 시험 공부도 해야 하는 일이 있었다. 나는 두 가지 일을 한꺼번에 하기로 하고 기사를 쓰면서 CD로 중국어 강의를 들었다. 나는 시험도 잘 봤고 마감 시간 안에 원고도 제출했다. 때로 한꺼번에 여러 가지 일을 함으로써 시간도 절약하고 그 일들을 잘 할 수도 있다.

몇 가지 일을 동시에 함으로써 나는 닥친 문제들에 더 많이 집중할 수 있다는 걸 알았다. 이로써 성취 능력이 향상되고 일을 더 빨리, 더 잘 하게 된다. 지난 학기에 나는 하룻밤에 두 과목의 시험 공부를 하면서 보고서

도 써야 했다. 나는 이 모든 것에 걱정이 되어서 학교 공부에만 집중하기로 했다. 핸드폰을 끄고 컴퓨터도 끄고 이 모든 일을 완수할 때까지 방에만 있었다. 이 일들에만 집중한 결과 나는 중요하지 않은 것들은 무시하고 중요한 일에만 집중할 수 있었다.

마지막으로, 동시에 여러 가지 일을 하면 스트레스가 생길 수도 있지만 성공적으로 잘 해 내면 그만큼 보람이 있다. 당신이 여러 가지 일을 해낼 수 있다는 것을 보여 줌으로써 다른 이들에게 당신의 기술과 능력을 입증할 수 있다. 예를 들어, 나는 도서관에서 자원봉사를 한다. 한번은 사서가 나에게 동시에 두 가지 일을 하게 했다. 신간 도서를 전부 분류하고 아동 독서 프로젝트 계획안을 완성하는 일이었다. 나는 시간에 맞춰 두 가지 일을 다 마무리했고, 이에 감동을 받은 사서가 지역 도서관의 여름 일자리에 나를 추천해 주었다. 당신이 일을 잘할 수 있다는 것을 사람들에게 보여주는 것은 항상 미래에 도움이 된다.

결론적으로, 한 번에 여러 가지 일을 하면 시간도 아끼고, 성취력도 향상되고, 나중에 느끼는 보람도 크다. 누구나 한 번에 여러 가지 일을 할 수 있는 것은 아니겠지만 나는 그것이 즐겁고 유익한 경험이라는 것을 알았다.

Unit 13 Family & Society

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

no need to rely on family members for help

– extended family → not crucial for survival today

– e.g. my uncle living alone with no problem

no need to rely on extended family for household chores

– can use paid services to take care of needs

– e.g. parents sending children to daycare centers

extended family members live too far away

– cannot influence other family members

– e.g. my grandparents living far away from my family

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement Extended families are clearly less important now than they used to be.

Topic sentence 1 These days, it is much easier for a person to live alone and not rely upon any family members for help.

– In the past, extended family members were crucial to people's survival, but not now.

– e.g. my uncle living alone with no problem

Topic sentence 2 While people often relied upon extended family members to take care of various

household chores in the past, this is simply not the case anymore.

- People can use various services to take care of their needs.
- e.g. parents sending their children to daycare centers

Topic sentence 3 Most extended family members live too far away from one another to be of any use both in general and in times of need.

- They cannot influence others if they are not around.
- e.g. my grandparents living far away from my family

Summary Because people can survive living alone, can employ others to do important chores, and do not live close to many extended family members, it is clear that extended family members are not nearly as important as they once were.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] In the past, people made great use of their extended families to help improve their lives. **[Thesis statement]** However, this is not the case anymore as extended families are clearly less important now than they used to be.

[Topic sentence 1] These days, it is much easier for a person to live alone and not rely upon any family members for help. **[General statement]** In the past, extended family members were crucial to people's survival since most of them lived on farms and needed much physical labor to cultivate the land. But this is not the case nowadays. **[Example]** For example, my uncle lives alone in a big city and works for a bank. Most of his work involves dealing with figures, reports, and records. He gets paid enough to make a living. He does not require any of his family members' assistance to "survive." **[Closing sentence]** This is a tremendous change from times in the past.

[Topic sentence 2] Furthermore, while people often relied upon extended family members to take care of various household chores in the past, this is simply not the case anymore. **[General statement]** Instead, people can employ various services to take care of all their needs. **[Example]** In the past, a grandmother or aunt might have helped to take care of the children in a family. However, parents now merely send their children to daycare centers. This is what my parents did for us when my brother and I were growing up. **[Closing sentence]** Duties and chores once done by extended family members are being replaced by people in paid positions.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, most extended family members live too far away from one another to be of any use both in general and in times of need. **[General statement]** A person who is not around cannot have any influence on the other members of his or her family. **[Example]** While my grandparents are wonderful, loving people, they live several hours away from us. We typically only see them on holidays or occasions like weddings or funerals. They have virtually no influence on me or anyone in my family. **[Closing sentence]** While this was not the case in the past, it is definitely true for many people today.

[Summary] In conclusion, because people can survive living alone, can employ others to do important chores, and do not live close to many extended family members, it is clear that extended family members are not nearly as important as they once were. **[Final comment]** Additionally, I find it likely that this trend will continue and that extended family members' influences will continue to decrease.

[도입문] 과거에는 사람들이 확대가족을 많이 활용하여 서로의 삶에 도움을 주었다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 확대가족의 중요성이 확실히 줄어든 지금에 와서는 더 이상 그렇지 못하다.

[주제문 1] 요즘에는 가족의 도움을 전혀 받지 않고 혼자 생활하기가 훨씬 쉬워졌다. **[일반 진술]** 과거에는 대다수 사람들이 농사를 지었고 땅을 경작하기 위해 노동력이 많이 필요했기 때문에 확대가족의 구성원들이 서로의 생존에 매우 중요했다. 하지만 요즘에는 그렇지 않다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 우리 삼촌은 대도시에서 혼자 살며 은행에서 일한다. 삼촌이 하는 일은 대개 숫자, 보고서, 기록들과 관련이 있다. 삼촌은 생활을 꾸려나가기에 충분한 봉급을 받는다. 삼촌은 "생존"을 위해 가족 중 어느 누구의 도움도 필요로 하지 않는다. **[종결문]** 이것은 과거에 비하면 엄청난 변화이다.

[주제문 2] 더욱이, 과거에는 잡다한 집안 일을 하는 대도 확대가족 구성원들의 도움이 필요했지만 이 역시도 요즘에는 더 이상 그렇지 않다. **[일반 진술]** 대신에, 사람들은 모든 필요한 일을 처리하기 다양한 서비스를 이용할 수 있다. **[예]** 과거 같으면 할머니나 이모가 가족 내 아이들을 돌보는 역할을 했을 것이다. 하지만, 지금은 부모들이 자녀를 탁아 시설에 보내면 된다. 우리 부모님 역시 형과 내가 자랄 때 그렇게 하였다. **[종결문]** 한 때는 확대가족의 구성원들이 했던 임무와 일을 지금은 유료 서비스를 제공하는 사람들이 대신 하고 있다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 확대가족 구성원들은 서로 너무 멀리 떨어져 살기 때문에 보통 때나 도움이 필요할 때 도움을 줄 수가 없다. **[일반 진술]** 주위에 있지 않는 사람은 다른 가족 구성원에게 아무런 영향도 미치지 않는다. **[예]** 우리 할아버지 할머니는 정말 멋지고 자애로운 분들이지만 우리 집과는 몇 시간이나 떨어진 거리에 사신다. 대개 결혼식이나 장례식 같은 행사가 있거나 병질이 되어야만 만나 볼 수 있다. 사실상 그분들은 우리 식구들에게 아무런 영향도 미치지 않는다. **[종결문]** 과거에는 그렇지 않았지만 오늘날에는 확실히 많은 사람들의 경우가 이렇다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 사람들은 혼자서도 생존이 가능하고, 집안 일을 다른 사람들에게 시킬 수도 있고, 많은 확대가족 구성원들과 가까이 살지도 않

기 때문에 확대가족의 구성원들이 과거만큼 중요하지 않은 게 확실하다.
[최종 논평] 게다가, 나는 이러한 추세가 계속될 것이며 확대가족 구성원들의 영향도 계속해서 감소하리라고 본다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

form a tight-knit social group

- consult with other members before making decisions
- e.g. family gatherings → give & get advice

live with other family members & play important roles at home

- become important part of the family
- e.g. grandma's contributions to my family

use connections to help other members in need

- important for networking
- e.g. father's help with cousin getting a job

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I believe that the extended family is just as important to people nowadays as it was in the past.

Topic sentence 1 In my country, extended family members form a tight-knit social group that is tremendously important.

- People often consult with their extended family members before making decisions.
- e.g. my extended family gatherings

Topic sentence 2 Many extended family members live with other family members, playing important roles at home.

- They can become an important part of the family.
- e.g. my grandmother's contributions in my family

Topic sentence 3 Extended family members have extensive connections, so they can provide crucial help to others in times of need.

- They can provide a network for other family members.
- e.g. my father's help with my cousin's getting hired

Summary I feel that extended families are still of great importance these days thanks to their ability to provide good advice, to help take care of other family members, and to provide a network for others.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Numerous claims have been made lately that the extended family is not as important now as it was in the past. **[Thesis statement]** I, however, disagree with this contention and instead believe that it is just as important to people nowadays.

[Topic sentence 1] For one, in my country, extended family members still form a tight-knit social group that is tremendously important. **[General statement]** Many people do not make crucial decisions in their lives until consulting with various members of their extended families. **[Example]** For example, my extended family often gets together several times a year, especially on holidays. During these times, each family member talks to the others about what is going on in his or her life. The grandparents, aunts, uncles, and even cousins then offer their opinions and give advice on what they think each person should do. **[Closing sentence]** Assistance like this has helped extended families retain their importance.

[Topic sentence 2] In addition, many extended family members live with other family members, playing important roles at home. **[General statement]** Rather than merely taking up space, these extended family members become vital family members. **[Example]** My grandmother lives with my family. She provides invaluable help to everyone. She helps my mother with the cooking, especially on days when she is tired from her job. My grandmother also helps clean the house and raise my younger sister. **[Closing sentence]** Without her, our home would be chaotic.

[Topic sentence 3] Last of all, extended family members have extensive connections, so they can provide crucial help to others in times of need. **[General statement]** When an extended family is big, it provides ample opportunity for its members to take advantage of this network. In my country, personal connections are incredibly important in all facets of society. **[Example]** One of my cousins just got hired because my father knew his employer and recommended him for the job. Without that personal connection, my cousin would probably still be seeking employment in what is currently a tight job market. **[Closing sentence]** Thanks to extensive networking, extended family members can prove their value time and time again.

[Summary] I feel that extended families are still of great importance these days thanks to their ability to provide good advice, to help take care of other family members, and to provide a network for others. **[Final comment]**

In many countries, like my own, people can use their extensive families to get ahead in their lives.

[도입문] 최근 들어 확대가족이 과거만큼 중요하지 않다고 주장하는 사람들이 많다. [논제 진술] 하지만, 나는 이러한 주장에 반대하며 요즘에도 확대가족이 과거 못지않게 중요하다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 우리나라에서는 여전히 확대가족 구성원들이 긴밀한 사회적 단위군 구성하며 대단히 중요하다. [일반 진술] 많은 사람들이 확대가족의 여러 구성원들과 의견을 나누는 편에야 중요한 결정을 내린다. [예] 예를 들어, 우리 가족은 1년에 몇 차례, 특히 명절에 자리를 함께 한다. 이때 각 구성원들은 자신의 삶에서 어떤 일이 일어나고 있는지 서로에게 이야기한다. 조부모님, 삼촌, 숙모, 심지어 사촌들까지 서로 이렇게 해야 할지 의견을 밝히고 충고를 해준다. [종결문] 이와 같은 도움으로 인해 확대가족은 여전히 중요성을 유지하고 있다.

[주제문 2] 게다가, 많은 확대가족 구성원들은 가정에서 중요한 역할을 하면서 다른 구성원들과 함께 생활한다. [일반 진술] 이들 확대가족 구성원은 단순히 자리를 차지하는 게 아니라 핵심적인 가족 구성원이 된다. [예] 우리 할머니는 우리 가족과 함께 사신다. 할머니는 모두에게 큰 도움을 주신다. 할머니는 머리가 요리하는 것을 도와주시는데, 특히 어머니가 직장에서 피곤한 몸으로 돌아올 때 큰 도움이 된다. 할머니는 또한 집 청소도 도와 주시고 여동생도 도와 주신다. [종결문] 할머니가 없으면 우리 집은 엉망이 될 것이다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 확대가족 구성원들은 인맥이 폭넓어서 다른 구성원이 필요로 할 때 결정적인 도움을 줄 수 있다. [일반 진술] 확대가족은 규모가 크기 때문에 구성원들이 이러한 인맥을 이용할 기회가 많다. [예] 내 사촌들 가운데 한 명은 우리 아버지가 아는 곳에 추천을 해줘서 얼마 전에 취직을 했다. 그러한 개인적 인맥이 없었다면 사촌은 아직까지도 풀치 아픈 구직 시장에서 일자리를 찾아 헤매고 있을 것이다. [종결문] 폭넓은 인맥 덕분에 확대가족 구성원들은 그들의 가치를 거듭 입증할 수 있다.

[요약] 나는 확대가족이 좋은 충고를 해주고, 다른 가족 구성원을 도와 주기도 하며, 다른 구성원을 위해 인맥을 동원할 수도 있기 때문에 요즘에도 변함없이 대단히 중요하다고 생각한다. [최종 논평] 우리나라와 마찬가지로 많은 나라들에서 사람들은 확대가족을 통해 더 나은 삶을 꾸려갈 수 있다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

The last several decades have seen a decline in parental influence on their children. In fact, it seems that the more children watch movies and television and get influenced by people outside the home, the more their parents lose control over them.

Nowadays, children and teens are often searching for role models other than their parents to imitate. They naturally look to celebrities like singers, movie stars, and athletes to be their guides. For example, many high school students like to dress in the latest fashions that have been made popular by various celebrities. They even cut their hair like famous people or say the same

things as them. Parents simply cannot compete with these stars when it comes to influencing their children.

Many television shows, movies, and video games have high levels of violent content and bad language, which greatly influence young people watching them. Children have begun acting badly based upon what they have seen on various media. My younger cousin got in trouble at school for kicking some other students. When asked why he did it, he responded that he had been imitating his favorite cartoon character. He had seen this behavior and decided to act similarly. His parents had enormous difficulties getting him to stop. This showed me that TV shows can be more influential than parents.

Finally, young people often feel like they have nothing in common with their parents, so their parents' influence in their lives decreases. Young people think their parents do not understand them as well as their friends do. For example, many parents are not as proficient as their children are at using modern technology. They might not even know how to surf the internet or use an MP3 player. This gap in knowledge makes it very hard for them to find common ground with their parents.

In conclusion, modern media and the world of technology have much stronger influences on young people than their parents do. As young people get more absorbed in television, movies, celebrities, and their friends, parents should expect to continue losing more control over their children.

지난 수십 년 간 부모가 자녀에게 미치는 영향력은 줄어들고 있다. 사실, 아이들이 영화나 TV를 더 많이 보고 가정의 테두리 밖에 있는 사람들에게 영향을 더 많이 받음수록, 부모는 자비에 대한 통제력을 점점 더 잃는 것 같다.

요즘에는, 아동들과 십대들이 부모 이외의 사람에게서 역할 모델을 찾는 일이 흔하다. 그들은 자연스레 가수나 영화배우, 운동선수 같은 유명인들에게 눈을 돌린다. 예를 들어, 많은 중학생들이 여러 유명인들이 유행시킨 최신 유행의 옷을 입는다. 심지어는 유명인같이 머리를 자르고 그들과 똑같이 말한다. 자비에 대해 미치는 영향력에 관해서는 부모가 유명인들의 근처에도 못 간다.

많은 TV 프로그램, 영화, 비디오 게임 등은 강도 높은 폭력과 욕설을 담고 있어서, 그것을 보는 젊은이들에게 큰 영향을 미친다. 아동들은 여러 매체에서 본 것을 모방해 나쁜 행동을 따라 하기 시작했다. 내 사촌 동생은 다른 학생을 발로 차기도 했다. 왜 그랬는지 물어 봤더니 자기가 가장 좋아하는 영화 속 등장인물을 따라 했다고 대답했다. 그는 이런 행동을 보고서 따라 해보기로 마음먹었던 것이다. 그의 부모는 그를 그만 두게 하는 데 엄청난 어려움을 겪었다. 이는 내게 TV 프로그램이 부모보다 더 영향력이 있음을 보여주었다.

마지막으로, 젊은이들은 흔히 부모와 아무런 공통 관심사가 없다고 느끼기 때문에 그들의 삶에서 부모의 영향력이 감소한다. 젊은이들은 부모가 친구들과만큼 그들을 잘 이해하지 못한다고 생각한다. 예를 들어, 많은 부

모는 자녀들에 비해 현대 기술을 사용하는 것에 능숙하지 못하다. 부모들은 심지어 인터넷 검색 방법이나 MP3 플레이어 사용법도 모를지 모른다. 이러한 지식의 격차 때문에 자녀는 부모와의 공통 부분을 찾기가 매우 힘들다.

결론적으로, 부모보다 현대 매체와 기술이 젊은이들에게 더 큰 영향을 미친다. 젊은이들은 TV, 영화, 유명인사, 친구들에게 더 몰두하기 때문에 부모는 자녀에 대한 통제력을 계속해서 더 잃게 될 것을 예상해야 한다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

Many believe that outside influences have stronger effects on young people than their parents do. This, however, is a mistaken belief. I am convinced that parents still exercise a greater influence over their children than anyone or anything else and have not lost control over them.

Children's earliest and most important influences come from their parents. So parents are integral to the development of the child's understanding of the world. When I was still very young, my parents began teaching me many different things. Among these were ethics and a sense of right and wrong. They taught me what was right to do and what I should not do. I have kept those lessons with me even to this day, and I try to live my life by those standards.

We must also remember that parents are the ones who control what their children see and do. They can make sure that their children are watching acceptable shows and doing proper activities so long as they supervise their children. For example, my parents always let me know which television programs I was allowed to watch. If they did not think a certain program was appropriate, then they would not permit me to watch it. When parents exercise more control over what their children watch and do, then they are able to influence their children tremendously.

Finally, children often look up to their parents as important influences in their lives. So parents need to act like better role models for their children. When children see their parents doing something, they automatically assume that it is correct behavior. My parents never drank, smoked, or used bad language in front of me, so they were very positive role models for me. This way, I never picked up any negative influences from them. By acting properly in front of their children, parents can make sure that they influence their children in a positive manner.

Children are greatly influenced by their parents, who teach them early in life, control their activities, and serve as positive role models. While other factors can be

influential, parents are still the most important influences in their children's lives.

많은 사람들이 부모보다는 외부의 영향력이 자녀에게 더 큰 영향을 미친다고 생각한다. 하지만, 이것은 대단한 오산이다. 나는 부모야말로 여전히 다른 어느 누구, 어떤 무엇보다도 자녀에게 더 큰 영향을 미치며 자녀에 대한 통제력을 잃지 않았다고 확신한다.

자녀가 가장 일찍 받는 가장 중요한 영향은 부모에게서 받는 영향이다. 그래서 부모는 자녀가 세상을 이해하는 데 결정적인 역할을 한다. 내가 아직 아주 어렸을 적에 우리 부모님은 내게 여러 가지를 가르치기 시작했다. 이 가운데는 윤리와 옳고 그름에 대한 판단도 있었다. 부모님은 어떤 일을 해야 하고 어떤 일을 하지 말아야 하는지를 가르쳐 주셨다. 나는 그런 가르침을 오늘날까지 간직하고 있으며 그런 기준에 따라 살려고 애쓴다.

부모는 자녀가 무엇을 보고 무엇을 하는지 감독하는 사람이라는 것을 우리는 기억해야 한다. 부모가 자녀를 감독하는 한 확실히 자녀가 바람직한 프로그램을 보고 적절한 활동을 하게 할 수 있다. 예를 들어, 우리 부모님은 항상 내게 어떤 프로그램을 봐도 되는지를 알려 주신다. 만약 어떤 프로그램이 적절하지 않다는 생각이 들면 그것을 보도록 허락하지 않는다. 자녀가 보고 행동하는 것에 대해 부모가 더 많은 통제력을 행사할 때 자녀에게 엄청난 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

마지막으로, 자녀들은 흔히 부모님이 그들의 삶에 중요한 영향을 끼치기 때문에 부모님을 존경한다. 그래서 부모는 자녀를 위해 더 나은 역할 모델로 행동할 필요가 있다. 자녀는 부모가 하는 것을 보고 자연스럽게 그것이 올바른 행동이라고 생각하게 된다. 우리 부모님은 내가 보는 데서 결코 술을 마시지도, 담배를 피지도, 욕을 하지도 않으셨기 때문에 내게 아주 긍정적인 역할 모델이 되어 주셨다. 이렇게 나는 부모님께 결코 부정적인 영향을 받지 않았다. 자녀 앞에서 적절하게 처신함으로써 부모는 확실히 자녀가 올바르게 행동하도록 영향을 미친다.

자녀들은 어린 시절 가르침을 주고 자신들의 행동을 통제하며 긍정적 본보기가 되어 주시는 부모로부터 커다란 영향을 받는다. 다른 요소들도 영향을 미치기는 하지만 부모는 여전히 자녀의 삶에서 가장 큰 영향을 미치는 존재이다.

Unit 14 Business & Economy

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

better performance

- high job satisfaction = better employees
- e.g. brother's working experience at a fast-food restaurant

job satisfaction → meaningful job

- meaningful job → more enjoyable
- e.g. uncle: not satisfied → his wife: satisfied

less stress from work

- happiness can cure stress
- e.g. mother loves job so has no stress

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement It seems apparent that being happy with one's job is much more important than having a high salary.

Topic sentence 1 Doing a job you enjoy makes a difference in how well you perform it.

- High job satisfaction creates better workers.
- e.g. my brother's experience working at a fast-food restaurant

Topic sentence 2 Being satisfied with your job makes it more meaningful than any amount of money ever could.

- Meaningful work makes a job more enjoyable.
- e.g. My uncle is not satisfied with his job, but his wife is.

Topic sentence 3 People who are happy at work have much less stress than those who dislike their jobs.

- Happiness is a great cure for stress.
- e.g. My mother loves her job so rarely feels stress.

Summary It is more important to be happy at a job because enjoying working, being satisfied with one's job, and having less stress are all more valuable than earning a large salary.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Most people love having jobs where they earn a lot of money. Unfortunately, they do not always enjoy doing these jobs. **[Thesis statement]** It seems apparent that being happy with one's job is much more important than having a high salary.

[Topic sentence 1] Doing a job you enjoy, no matter what the salary is, makes a difference in how well you perform it. **[General statement]** In other words, having high job satisfaction can help you become a better worker. **[Example]** This summer, my brother worked as a part-timer at a fast-food restaurant; however, he could not stand serving various customers, especially young children. All he thought about was when he would finish and get to go home. Because he did not like his job, he was not very good at it, and many customers often complained about the service he provided. **[Closing sentence]** Not being happy with one's job frequently results in poor work.

[Topic sentence 2] Being satisfied with your job makes

it more meaningful than any amount of money ever could. **[General statement]** In fact, if one thinks he or she is employed in a meaningful job, going to work every day will get so much easier. **[Example]** My uncle is an advertising executive, and his wife is a teacher. He makes a lot more money than her, but he is not very happy at his job. Every morning, he feels like he goes to war since he is pressured to compete with rival companies and even with his colleagues. His wife, on the other hand, is totally fulfilled by her job despite the fact that she makes a small salary. She always finds it pleasant to go to teach her pupils. **[Closing sentence]** It just proves that job satisfaction is more crucial to happiness than a high salary.

[Topic sentence 3] People who are happy at work have much less stress than those who dislike their jobs. **[General statement]** Happiness is definitely one of the best cures for stress. **[Example]** When I take the subway to school every morning, I often hear people complaining about their jobs. They complain about their hours, bosses, and salaries. They have too much stress. My mother, a daycare center worker, on the other hand, loves her job and rarely has any stress. **[Closing sentence]** This seems to make her much happier and healthier than most people.

[Summary] In conclusion, it is more important to be happy at a job because enjoying working, being satisfied with one's job, and having less stress are all more valuable than earning a large salary. **[Final comment]** When choosing a profession, people should do what they enjoy, not what pays the most.

[도입문] 대다수 사람들은 돈을 많이 벌 수 있는 직업을 갖고 싶어한다. 하지만 안타깝게도, 그들이 항상 이런 직업을 즐기는 것은 아니다. **[논제 진술]** 자신의 직업에 만족하는 것이 봉급을 많이 받는 것보다 확실히 중요해 보인다.

[주제문 1] 자신이 좋아하는 일을 하면 봉급이 얼마이든지 상관 없이 성취도에 차이가 생긴다. **[일반 진술]** 다시 말해, 업무 만족도가 큰 것이 더 나은 직원이 되는 데 도움을 줄 수 있다. **[예]** 올 여름, 우리 형은 패스트푸드 식당에서 아르바이트를 했다. 하지만 형은 다양한 고객, 특히 어린 아이들에게 서빙하는 것을 참지 못했다. 형이 생각하는 것이라고는 언제 일이 끝나서 집으로 가느냐 하는 것이었다. 형은 그 일을 좋아하지 않았기 때문에 일을 썩 잘 하지도 못했고 많은 고객들이 형의 서비스에 대해 자주 불만을 나타냈다. **[종결문]** 자신이 하는 업무에 만족하지 못하면 빈번하게 업무 효율이 떨어지게 된다.

[주제문 2] 자신의 업무에 만족하는 것은 어떠한 형태의 금전적인 보상보다 의미가 있다. **[일반 진술]** 사실, 자신이 의미 있는 일을 하고 있다고 생각하면 매일 출근길이 훨씬 가볍게 느껴질 것이다. **[예]** 우리 삼촌은 광고 회사의 중역이고 숙모는 교사다. 삼촌이 숙모보다 돈을 훨씬 많이 벌지만 직업 만족도는 크지 않다. 경쟁사와 경쟁해야 하고 심지어 동료 직원들과

도 경쟁을 해야 하기 때문에 매일 아침 전쟁터로 나가는 것처럼 느낀다. 반면에, 숙모는 월급은 적지만 직장에 대단히 만족한다. 숙모는 학생 가르치는 걸 항상 즐거워한다. **[중결문]** 이걸 볼 때 높은 봉급보다는 직업 만족도가 행복에 훨씬 중요하다는 걸 알 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 일터에서 행복한 사람은 그렇지 않은 사람보다 훨씬 스트레스를 덜 받는다. **[일반 진술]** 행복은 확실히 스트레스를 없애는 가장 좋은 약이다. **[예]** 매일 아침 등고 길에 지하철을 타면 나는 사람들이 직장에 대해 불평하는 소리를 자주 듣는다. 그들은 근무 시간, 상사, 월급 등에 대해 불평한다. 그들에게는 스트레스가 너무 많다. 반면에, 우리 어머니는 택시 회사에서 일하는데, 그 일을 아주 좋아해서 스트레스를 거의 받지 않는다. **[중결문]** 이 때문에 어머니는 대다수 사람들보다 훨씬 행복하고 건강하신 듯하다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 일을 좋아하고 자신의 업무에 만족하고 스트레스를 덜 받는 게 봉급을 많이 받는 것보다 훨씬 가치 있기 때문에 직업에 만족하는 게 더 중요하다. **[최종 논평]** 사람들은 직업을 고를 때 돈을 가장 많이 벌 수 있는 직업이 아니라 즐길 수 있는 직업을 골라야 한다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

need money to stay out of debt

- short of money = go into debt
- e.g. brother's credit card debt

parents need to provide for their children

- buy everything children need
- e.g. Mom & Dad - sent children to college

need money for retirement years

- money = safety net after retirement
- e.g. grandpa no longer has to work

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement Even if one is not happy with his or her job, having a job that provides high compensation is crucial to be able to pay for all of the important things in life.

Topic sentence 1 Since the prices of basic goods rise every year, a person needs a good salary to remain out of debt.

- Without enough money, people have to go into debt.
- e.g. my brother's credit card debt because of his low salary

Topic sentence 2 The primary goal of all parents is to protect and provide for their children, so it is imperative that parents make enough money to do so.

- Parents need high-paying jobs to pay for everything their children need.

- e.g. My parents had to make enough money to send my siblings to good colleges.

Topic sentence 3 People must have enough money for retirement.

- High salaries can provide safety nets in retirement years.
- e.g. My grandfather is retired and has enough money not to work anymore.

Summary Making a lot of money tops being happy with one's job in importance since money helps people remain out of debt, provide for their children, and prepare for retirement.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] The world is getting more expensive, so people need enough money to enjoy their lives. **[Thesis statement]** Even if one is not happy with his or her job, having a job that provides high compensation is crucial to be able to pay for all of the important things in life.

[Topic sentence 1] Since the prices of basic goods rise every year, a person needs a good salary to remain out of debt. **[General statement]** People cannot live without money, so, if they do not make enough, they may have to pay for goods by borrowing money.

[Example] My older brother has a fairly low salary, so he is always using his credit cards. Now, he has a huge amount of debt to pay off, which may take years for him to do. **[Closing sentence]** In his case, earning more money would have helped him stay out of credit card debt.

[Topic sentence 2] The primary goal of all parents is to protect and provide for their children, so it is imperative that parents make enough money to do so. **[General statement]** Having a high-paying job will ensure that parents can buy everything their children need.

[Example] Both of my parents worked at jobs they did not enjoy, but they recognized the need to make those sacrifices to help raise my brother, sister, and me. They made sure they had enough money to send my brother and sister to good colleges, and they hope to do the same for me. **[Closing sentence]** Without their working at those jobs, this would not have been possible.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, people must have enough money for retirement. **[General statement]** This makes high salaries integral to providing a safety net for people's retirement years. **[Example]** For instance, my grandfather worked at a company for over forty

years. It was not always fun, but it paid him enough in salary and retirement benefits. He is in his seventies now and will never have to work or worry about money again. [Closing sentence] All his years of working have enabled him to relax and have fun for the remainder of his life.

[Summary] Making a lot of money tops being happy with one's job in importance since money helps people remain out of debt, provide for their children, and prepare for retirement. [Final comment] In short, while money does not always buy happiness, it can make life more comfortable.

[도입문] 생활하는 게 점점 더 비싸지고 있어서 사람들이 인생을 즐기려면 돈이 충분히 있어야 한다. [논제 진술] 자신의 직업에 만족할지라도 인생에서 중요한 것들을 다 할 수 있으려면 봉급이 많은 직장을 갖는 게 중요하다.

[주제문 1] 기본 생활품 가격이 해마다 오르기 때문에 사람이 빚을 지지 않고 살려면 봉급이 꽤 많아야 한다. [일반 진술] 사람들은 돈 없이는 살 수 없기 때문에 충분히 벌지 못하면 빚을 내서 물건을 사야 할지도 모른다. [예] 우리 형은 봉급이 얼마 안 되기 때문에 항상 신용카드를 사용한다. 지금은 빚이 늘어났서 왔는데만 몇 년이 걸릴 것이다. [중결문] 형의 경우 봉급이 더 많았다면 신용카드 빚을 해결하는데 도움이 되었을 것이다.

[주제문 2] 모든 부모의 제일 목표는 자녀를 보호하고 부양하는 것이므로 부모는 충분한 돈을 벌어야 한다. [일반 진술] 봉급이 많은 직장을 가지면 부모는 자녀에게 필요한 것은 무엇이든지 사줄 수 있다. [예] 우리 부모님은 두 분 다 즐겁지 않는 직장에서 일하셨지만 형과 누나와 나를 키우기 위해 최선을 해야 한다고 느꼈다. 부모님은 반드시 돈을 충분히 모아서 형과 누나를 대학에 보냈고 내게도 똑같이 해주고 싶어 하신다. [중결문] 부모님이 그 직장에서 일하지 않았다면 이런 일은 가능하지 않았을 것이다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 사람들은 은퇴 후를 위해 충분한 돈이 필요하다. [일반 진술] 그렇기 때문에 은퇴 후의 생활을 위한 보호막을 마련해 놓기 위해서는 봉급이 높아야 한다. [예] 예를 들어, 우리 할아버지는 40년 넘게 한 회사에서 근무하셨다. 회사가 늘 즐겁지는 않았지만 봉급과 퇴직금은 충분히 많았다. 할아버지는 지금 70대이신데 다시 일을 하셔야 한다면 돈에 대해 걱정하시지는 않을 것이다. [중결문] 오래 일한 덕분에 할아버지는 나머지 여생을 편안하게 즐길 수 있게 되었다.

[요약] 돈이 있으면 빚을 지지 않을 수 있고, 자녀를 부양할 수도 있고, 퇴직 후를 준비할 수도 있기 때문에 봉급을 많이 받는 게 작업 만족도보다 중요하다. [최종 논제] 간단히 말해, 돈으로 항상 행복을 살 수 있는 것은 아니지만 돈이 있으면 삶이 더 편해질 수 있다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Some people prefer to be alone, especially when they are working. As a general rule, however, humans need to have contact with others in their places of employment in order to be as productive as possible.

Most people prefer to be around other employees in the office to provide companionship. In fact, the majority of people are simply more comfortable when surrounded by others. My sister worked part-time during summer vacation last year, and she thoroughly enjoyed her job. She told me that her favorite part was the camaraderie between all of her coworkers. They felt like they were a team, so they often did lots of things together, both in and out of the office. By being around others, she was able to work in a more comfortable environment.

In addition, doing projects alone can be time-consuming, so it is often better to collaborate with one's coworkers. This will ensure that the chances of failure decrease. My father works closely with five other employees at his company. Whenever they have a project, everyone works together. This lets them work more efficiently and faster. Also, they are able to catch others' mistakes, so their work is as error-free as possible. Doing things together has helped my father become a better employee.

There is a greater possibility of improving one's work situation by working together with a group of people. People can get promoted faster or make better connections if they have more coworkers. My uncle got promoted to manager recently because his immediate boss became the president of the company. He liked the work my uncle had done when they were together, so he gave my uncle a promotion. In this case, having a connection with a coworker was quite beneficial to my uncle.

Providing companionship, enabling cooperation on projects, and improving one's work situation are all reasons why it is better for people to work alongside of others. It is clear that working with others makes many positive results.

어떤 사람들은 특히 일할 때 혼자 있는 것을 선호한다. 하지만, 일반적으로 생산성을 극대화하기 위해서는 직장에서 다른 사람들과 접촉할 필요가 있다.

대다수 사람들은 동료의식을 느낄 수 있는 사무실에서 다른 직원들과 함께 있는 것을 선호한다. 사실, 대다수 사람들은 주변에 다른 사람들이 있을 때 더 편안하게 느낀다. 우리 누나는 작년 여름 방학 동안 아르바이트를 했는데, 그 일이 정말 즐거웠다. 가장 마음에 드는 부분이 동료들 사이의 유대감이라고 했다. 그들은 한 팀처럼 느꼈고, 그래서 사무실 안팎에서 많은 일들을 같이 했다. 다른 사람들과 함께 함으로써 누나는 더 편안한 환경에서 일할 수 있었다.

게다가, 일을 혼자서 하는 것은 시간 소모적일 수 있기에 동료들과 협력하는 것이 종종 더 낫다. 이렇게 해야 실패할 가능성이 확실히 줄어든다. 우리 아버지는 회사에서 5명의 직원들과 긴밀한 관계를 맺고 일하신다. 프로젝트가 있을 때마다 모두 같이 일한다. 그래서 업무를 더 효율적으로

빨리 할 수 있다. 또한, 서로의 실수를 발견할 수 있기 때문에 실수를 최대한 줄일 수 있다. 일을 함께 함으로써 아버지는 더 유능한 직원이 될 수 있었다.

사람들과 함께 일을 하면 개인의 업무 환경이 향상될 가능성이 커진다. 사람들은 동료의 수를 늘수록 승진도 빨리 되고 인맥도 커진다. 우리 삼촌은 직속 상사가 회사의 사장이 되면서 최근에 부장으로 승진했다. 그가 삼촌과 함께 했을 때 삼촌이 했던 일을 마음에 들어 해서 삼촌을 승진시킨 것이다. 이 경우 동료 직원과 좋은 관계를 맺은 것이 삼촌에게 큰 도움이 되었다.

다른 사람들과 함께 일하는 게 더 나은 이유는 동료의식을 느끼게 되고, 프로젝트에 대해 협력할 수도 있고, 개인의 업무 상황도 좋아지기 때문이다. 다른 사람과 함께 일하는 것은 확실히 많은 긍정적 결과를 낳는다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

While people typically enjoy having contact with others at their workplaces, this is not true for everyone. In my opinion, working by oneself offers several advantages over working with a group of people.

First, working alone enables people to save a lot more time than they would when working with others. When people are together in an office, much time can get wasted. My father always complains about the unproductive meetings he has to attend at his company. He notes that people do not usually talk much about anything important. Those meetings are just big wastes of time. If he worked alone, he could eliminate all of these unnecessary meetings, thereby saving himself more time to do more productive things.

Working alone gives people complete control over their work and enables them to enact their own ideas. Many people love to be able to express their own views at work. For example, many graphic designers and computer programmers seek the employment which allows them as much latitude as possible in their work. They want to control what they do and how they do it. If they had to work with others, they would not have so much freedom to choose how they do their jobs. By working alone, they can guarantee that they become more creative and their thoughts and ideas are implemented.

Finally, working alone can often guarantee the quality of the finished work. In fact, working with others diminishes the quality of the work too often. There is a saying that reads, "Too many cooks spoil the broth." If too many people have input on a project, the end result will be negative because everybody has different thoughts, and, in many cases, nobody wants to take responsibility for the work done. However, if someone does everything by himself, he can be sure that his work

will at least meet his own personal standards.

To conclude, working alone can allow people to save time, express their own opinions, and guarantee the quality of their work. It is therefore not surprising that a large number of people prefer to work alone than with others.

사람들이 대개 직장에서 다른 사람과 접촉하기를 좋아하지만 모든 사람들이 그런 것은 아니다. 나는 혼자서 일하는 게 다른 사람과 어울려 일하는 것에 비해 몇 가지 장점이 있다고 생각한다.

첫째로, 혼자서 일을 하면 다른 사람들과 함께 일할 때보다 시간을 훨씬 절약할 수 있다. 사람들이 사무실에 함께 있으면 많은 시간이 낭비된다. 우리 아버지도 회사에서 참석해야 하는 비생산적인 모임들에 대해 언제나 불평하신다. 아버지는 사람들이 대개 중요한 얘기는 많이 하지 않는다는 걸 아신다. 그런 모임은 많은 시간 낭비에 불과하다. 만약 아버지가 혼자 일하신다면 이런 모든 불필요한 모임을 없앨 수 있고, 그럼으로써 더 생산적인 일을 할 수 있는 시간이 많아질 것이다.

혼자서 일을 하면 사람들이 자신의 일에 완벽한 통제권을 갖고 자신의 아이디어를 시도해 볼 수 있다. 많은 사람들이 직장에서 자신의 견해를 피력하고 싶어한다. 예를 들어, 많은 그래픽 디자이너와 컴퓨터 프로그래머들은 직장에서 가능한 한 운신의 폭이 큰 쪽을 좋아한다. 그들은 자신의 업무 내용과 방식에 대한 통제권을 갖고 싶어한다. 만약 그들이 다른 사람과 함께 일을 해야 한다면 작업 방식 선택에 그다지 많은 자유가 허락되지 않을 것이다. 혼자 작업을 함으로써 그들은 더 창의적이 될 수 있고 자신의 아이디어를 시행해 볼 수도 있게 된다.

마지막으로, 혼자 일을 하면 흔히 작업의 완성도가 올라간다. 사실, 다른 사람과 함께 일을 하면 작업의 질이 떨어지는 일이 아주 흔하다. "사공이 많으면 배가 산으로 간다."라는 속담이 있다. 한 프로젝트에 너무 많은 사람이 관여하면 서로 다른 생각을 갖게 되고 많은 경우 아무도 그 작업을 책임지지 않으려 하기 때문에 최종 결과가 좋지 않다. 하지만, 어떤 사람이 모든 일을 혼자서 다 한다면 적어도 자신의 개인적 기준에는 맞추려고 할 것이다.

결론적으로, 혼자 일을 하게 되면 시간도 절약되고, 자신의 의견을 피력할 수도 있고, 작업의 품질도 높아지게 된다. 그러므로 많은 사람들이 다른 사람들과 함께 작업하기보다는 혼자서 작업하기를 더 좋아한다.

Unit 15 Culture & Leisure I

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

artists give inspiration to people

– represent nations' cultures

– e.g. Beethoven, Mozart, van Gogh, & Rembrandt

arts = outlets to relieve people of stress

– turn to arts when want to relax

– e.g. my family's attending cultural events

arts = part of children's school educations
– art & music → schools' core curriculums
– e.g. my art field trip

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement Governments should focus upon spending money on the arts because the payoffs are much greater than those found in athletics.

Topic sentence 1 Through their creation of the arts, some people become larger-than-life inspirations to everyone, so governments need to support these people as much as possible.

– Artists represent their nations' cultures.
– e.g. Beethoven, Mozart, van Gogh, and Rembrandt

Topic sentence 2 People need outlets like the arts to relieve themselves from the stresses of daily life.

– People turn to the arts when they want to relax.
– e.g. my family's attending many government-sponsored cultural events

Topic sentence 3 Since the arts are a fundamental part of children's educations, the government must continue to provide funding for them.

– Art and music are part of schools' core curriculums.
– e.g. my art field trip to look at Renaissance paintings

Summary Funding for the arts should be a priority over funding for athletics because the arts can create cultural icons, help people relieve their stress, and add to children's educations.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Governments have limited resources for arts and sports funding, and that money is often misspent on things like athletics and Olympic teams. **[Thesis statement]** Instead, governments should focus upon spending money on the arts because the payoffs are much greater than those found in athletics.

[Topic sentence 1] Through their creation of the arts, some people become larger-than-life inspirations to everyone, so governments need to support these people as much as possible. **[General statement]** Artists often serve as representatives of a nation's culture. **[Example]** For example, great composers and other artists, such as Beethoven, Mozart, van Gogh, and Rembrandt, are cultural icons in their home countries, and their genius is recognized worldwide. Without funding for art schools, orchestras, operas, and plays, future icons would have

nowhere to improve their work. **[Closing sentence]** By providing funding for the arts, governments can ensure a steady flow of cultural icons.

[Topic sentence 2] People need outlets like the arts to relieve themselves from the stresses of daily life.

[General statement] When seeking stress relievers, many people turn to the arts for both entertainment and relaxation. **[Example]** My family often attends cultural events such as concerts, plays, and exhibitions at local museums, most of which are public-funded. Appreciating music and paintings really help me get relieved of the stress from my studies. **[Closing sentence]** Without the benefit of government funding, my family would be deprived of wonderful cultural opportunities, and I would lose some very valuable stress relievers.

[Topic sentence 3] Since the arts are a fundamental part of children's educations, the government must continue to provide funding for them. **[General statement]** All children take art and music classes in schools, so they are a part of the core curriculum. **[Example]** I remember once that my art class took a field trip to the local art gallery where the city was sponsoring an exhibition of Renaissance paintings. I saw some of the most amazing art thanks to the generosity of our government. **[Closing sentence]** Without this kind of opportunity to experience the arts, my firsthand education in this field would have been lacking.

[Summary] In conclusion, funding for the arts should be a priority over funding for athletics because the arts can create cultural icons, help people relieve their stress, and add to children's educations. **[Final comment]** While events like the Olympics come only every four years, the arts last forever.

[도입문] 정부는 예술과 스포츠 분야의 재원이 한정되어 있고, 그 돈은 종종 운동경기와 올림픽 팀 같은 것들에 잘못 쓰여진다. **[논제 진술]** 예술은 운동경기보다 돌아오는 혜택이 훨씬 많기 때문에 정부는 그 돈을 대신 예술 분야에 써야 한다.

[주제문 1] 어떤 사람들은 예술품 창조를 통해 모든 사람에게 위대한 영감을 주며, 정부는 이런 사람들을 되도록 많이 지원해야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 예술가들은 종종 한 나라의 문화를 대표한다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 베토벤, 모차르트, 반 고흐, 렘브란트와 같은 위대한 작곡가나 미술가들은 자국의 문화적인 위상이며 그들의 천재성은 전 세계적으로 인정받고 있다. 예술 학교, 오케스트라, 오페라, 연극 등에 대한 지원이 없이는 미래의 위상들이 그들의 작품을 향상시킬 수가 없다. **[중결문]** 예술을 후원함으로써 정부는 꾸준히 문화적 위상을 배출해낼 수 있다.

[주제문 2] 사람들은 일상생활의 스트레스를 해소하기 위해 예술과 같은 탈출구가 필요하다. **[일반 진술]** 스트레스를 해소할 방법을 찾을 때 많은

사람들은 오락과 휴식을 둘 다 누리기 위해 예술을 찾는다. [예] 우리 가족은 콘서트나 연극, 지역 박물관의 전시회와 같은 문화 행사에 자주 가는 데, 이런 행사는 대다수가 국가의 지원을 받는다. 음악이나 회화 감상은 내가 공부에서 받는 스트레스를 푸는 데에도 도움이 된다. [중결문] 정부 지원이 없다면 우리 가족은 훌륭한 문화 체험의 기회를 누리지 못할 것이고 나는 스트레스를 해소시켜주는 아주 소중한 기회를 잃게 될 것이다.

[주제문 3] 예술은 아동 교육의 근본적인 부분이기 때문에 정부는 지속적으로 예술을 지원해야 한다. [일반 진술] 모든 아동이 학교에서 미술과 음악 수업을 들으며 음악과 미술은 핵심 교과과정의 일부이다. [예] 한번은 내가 미술 시간에 시에서 지원하는 르네상스 회화 전시회가 열리는 지역 미술관에 현장 학습을 갔던 기억이 난다. 우리 정부의 관대함 덕분에 나는 가장 훌륭한 예술품의 일부를 볼 수 있었다. [중결문] 예술을 경험할 수 있는 이런 기회가 없었다면 나는 이 분야에서 직접적인 교육을 받을 수 없었을 것이다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 예술에 대한 지원은 문화적 이상을 만들어내고, 사람들의 스트레스를 해소시켜주며, 아동 교육에도 도움이 되기 때문에 운동 경기에 대한 지원보다 우선되어야 한다. [최종 논평] 올림픽 경기와 같은 행사는 4년에 한 번밖에 열리지 않지만 예술은 영원하다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

athletes = representatives of country

- bring glory to the entire country
- e.g. feel pride when countryman wins medal

need to send best athletes to Olympics

- cannot win anything without funding
- e.g. must pay for athletes' facilities & equipment

olympic athletes = amateurs → no salaries

- government should reward them for sacrifices
- e.g. athletes spend time away from homes

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I believe that governments should concentrate on funding athletes in their quests for Olympic glory much more than they should be paying artists.

Topic sentence 1 The athletes at the Olympics represent our country, so we should support them as much as possible.

- A winning athlete can bring glory to the entire nation.
- e.g. how I feel when a countryman wins an Olympic medal

Topic sentence 2 The best athletes in the world compete at the Olympics, so we need to send our own country's best athletes to face them.

- Athletes cannot win anything without enough funding.
- e.g. need for special facilities and equipment for training

Topic sentence 3 It is important to remember that most Olympic athletes are amateurs and therefore do not receive salaries.

- The government should reward them for their sacrifices.
- e.g. an article about how Olympic athletes receive training

Summary While the arts are important, the Olympics should take priority when it comes to funding because the team represents the nation, it requires the best training, and the athletes need to be supported for their sacrifices.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Going to museums and looking at works of art is something I enjoy doing. **[Thesis statement]** But I believe that governments should concentrate on funding athletes in their quests for Olympic glory much more than they should be paying artists.

[Topic sentence 1] For one thing, the athletes at the Olympics represent our country, so we should support them as much as possible. **[General statement]** By winning Olympic gold, an athlete can bring glory and honor to all of the people in the country, not just him or her. **[Example]** I know that I personally feel a sense of pride when someone from my country wins a gold, silver, or bronze medal. Even though I did not do anything myself, it makes me feel proud to see one of my countrymen competing and winning. **[Closing sentence]** For the sake of honor, it is imperative that we support our country's Olympic athletes.

[Topic sentence 2] The best athletes in the world compete at the Olympics, so we need to send our own country's best athletes to face them. **[General statement]** They can only achieve victory, however, if they have enough funds to train properly. **[Example]** Training for the Olympics is not cheap. Teams and athletes need special facilities and equipment, and the coaches and staff members need to receive salaries for their work. Since there are few competitions throughout the year for paying customers to attend, governments need to provide the necessary money for these athletes. **[Closing sentence]** This will enable them to train year-round and to reach their potential.

[Topic sentence 3] It is also important to remember that most Olympic athletes are amateurs and therefore do not receive salaries. [General statement] It is incumbent upon the government to fund them on behalf of the sacrifices they are making. [Example] A typical Olympic athlete spends years in training. I read an article about how many of them spend time away from their schools, friends, and families just to train for Olympic glory. Some even spend their own money, which is something that they simply should not have to do. [Closing sentence] The government should reward their sacrifices by subsidizing the costs of their training.

[Summary] While the arts are important, the Olympics should take priority when it comes to funding because the team represents the nation, it requires the best training, and the athletes need to be supported for their sacrifices. [Final comment] Glory comes with a high price, and that is one that the government should meet.

[도입문] 나는 박물관에 가서 미술 작품을 구경하기를 좋아한다. [논제 진술] 하지만 정부는 예술가를 지원하기보다는 올림픽의 영광을 추구하는 운동선수들을 더 집중적으로 지원해야 한다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 올림픽 선수들은 우리나라를 대표하기 때문에 최대한 지원을 아끼지 말아야 한다. [일반 진술] 어떤 선수가 올림픽에서 금메달을 따면 개인뿐만 아니라 우리나라의 온 국민에게 영광과 명예를 가져온다. [예] 나는 우리나라 사람이 금메달이나 은메달 또는 동메달을 따면 개인적으로 긍지를 느낀다. 내가 직접 어떤 일을 한 것은 아니지만 우리나라 사람이 경기에서 이기는 걸 보는 것만으로도 자부심을 느낀다. [종결문] 영광을 위해서 우리나라의 올림픽 선수들을 꼭 지원해야 한다.

[주제문 2] 세계 최고의 선수들이 올림픽에서 겨루므로 우리는 그들에 맞서기 위해 우리나라 최고의 선수들을 내보내야 한다. [일반 진술] 하지만 그들은 적절한 훈련을 받을 수 있는 충분한 지원이 있어야 승리를 이룰 수 있다. [예] 올림픽을 위한 훈련은 비용이 만만치 않다. 팀과 선수들은 특수한 시설과 장비가 필요하고 코치와 스태프에게 월급도 줘야 한다. 일 년 내내 유료 관객이 드는 경기는 별로 없기 때문에 정부가 이 선수들에게 필요한 돈을 지원해야 한다. [종결문] 그렇게 해야 일 년 내내 선수들이 훈련을 하고 잠재력을 발휘할 기회를 갖게 된다.

[주제문 3] 대다수 올림픽 선수들은 아마추어이기 때문에 월급을 받지 못한다는 점을 기억하는 것도 중요하다. [일반 진술] 그들의 희생에 대한 지원은 정부의 몫이다. [예] 전형적인 올림픽 선수는 몇 년 동안 훈련을 한다. 나는 선수들 다수가 올림픽의 영광을 위해 얼마나 오랜 시간 학교, 친구, 가족과 떨어져 지내는지 기사에서 읽은 적이 있다. [종결문] 정부는 훈련 경비를 지원해서 그들의 희생에 보상에 주어야 한다.

[요약] 예술도 중요하지만 지원과 관련해서는 올림픽이 우선되어야 하는데, 이는 그 팀이 국가를 대표하고 최고의 훈련이 필요하며 운동선수들이 그들의 희생에 대해 지원받을 필요가 있기 때문이다. [최종 논제] 영광에는 많은 비용이 따르며 이는 정부의 몫이다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

There are lots of people who still enjoy reading books. However, when it comes to education, television has much more to offer people and therefore enables them to learn more than they would by reading books.

People learn more when they are interested in what they are doing. Television, therefore, is a much better learning tool than books because it is more interesting and not boring. For instance, there are countless educational programs on television that are devoted to teaching children. Children can learn about history, language, cultures, and many other topics. Those TV programs present the information in formats which are guaranteed to keep children's attention. Television thus provides colorful and stimulating ways for children to learn.

While books can describe things, television can actually show the places and things that are being described. This is one reason why so many people enjoy watching documentaries on television. I love watching documentaries on science and nature, especially when they cover topics that I learned at school. Since I like to learn through visual methods, documentaries can explain things to me much more clearly than my school textbooks ever could. Thanks to documentaries, I have improved my knowledge base tremendously.

Finally, people are looking for more than just entertainment from television nowadays, so they often use it as an educational source. This has caused many channels specifically geared towards education to be established. My family loves watching the Learning Channel and the History Channel. The programs aired on these channels are well made, accurate, and visually stimulating. I have found that I have learned so much just by staying home and watching these channels all day long.

In summary, I feel that television is a much better learning tool than books because it can help children learn, it shows many excellent documentaries, and it even has specialized educational channels. Books are nice, but when I really want to learn, I turn to my television.

아직까지 책 읽기를 좋아하는 사람들이 많다. 하지만, 교육적인 면에서 볼 때 TV가 훨씬 더 많은 것을 제공해 주므로 사람들은 책을 읽을 때보다 더 많은 것을 배울 수 있다.

사람들은 자신이 하는 일에 흥미가 있을 때 더 많은 것을 배운다. 그러므로 TV가 더 즐겁고 지겹지 않다는 점에서 책보다 훨씬 더 나은 학습 도구

이다. 예를 들어, 아동 교육과 관련된 수많은 TV 교육 프로그램들이 있다. 아이들은 역사, 언어, 문화를 비롯한 여러 주제에 관해 배울 수 있다. 그러한 TV 프로그램들은 아이들의 관심을 유지할 있는 형식으로 정보를 제공한다. 그래서 TV는 아이들이 배울 수 있는 다채롭고 신나는 방법을 제공한다.

책은 사물을 설명할 수 있지만 TV는 설명하는 장소나 물건을 실제로 보여줄 수 있다. 이런 이유에서 많은 사람들이 TV로 다큐멘터리를 보는 것을 좋아한다. 나도 과학과 자연을 다룬 다큐멘터리를 자주 보는 편인데, 특히 학교에서 배운 주제를 다룰 때는 더욱 그렇다. 나는 시각 자료를 통해 배우기를 좋아하는데, 다큐멘터리는 학교 교과서보다 훨씬 더 분명하게 설명을 해준다. 다큐멘터리 덕분에 나의 지식은 엄청나게 향상되었다.

마지막으로, 사람들은 요즘 TV에서 단순한 오락 이상의 것을 기대하며 종종 TV를 교육용으로 사용한다. 이 때문에 교육용 채널이 많이 생겼다. 우리 가족은 교육 채널과 역사 채널을 좋아한다. 이들 채널에서 방영되는 프로그램들은 잘 만들어진 데다 정확하고 시각적으로 흥미롭다. 나는 집에서 하루 종일 이들 채널을 보기만 해도 대단히 많은 것을 배울 수 있다는 것을 알게 되었다.

요약해서 말하자면, 나는 TV가 아동의 학습을 도와주고 훌륭한 다큐멘터리도 많이 방송하며 전문화된 교육 채널도 있기 때문에 책보다 훨씬 나은 학습 도구라고 생각한다. 책도 좋지만 나는 정말로 배우고 싶을 때는 TV로 관심을 돌린다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

The popularity of documentaries and educational channels on television is rising these days. However, when I really feel like learning about something, I turn off the television and start reading a book on that subject.

For one thing, books are more trustworthy since they are typically only published after having been fact-checked, reviewed, and edited multiple times. This makes them the opposite of television programs, which are often focused solely on entertaining, not educating. I have noticed that many documentaries on TV only present one side of an argument or omit various facts while describing something. Meanwhile, books typically present all sides of an argument or at least are factually correct. This makes books much more educational than television programs.

There are also a limited number of TV programs and documentaries while the number of books in the world is astronomical. This means that books provide more access to information than TV ever could. After I watch documentaries on TV, I never consider myself an expert on a topic. However, by reading five, ten, or even twenty books on a topic, I can gain a more thorough, deeper understanding of the topic and truly become an expert. When I really want to learn, I head to my local library.

There are fewer space limitations in books while TV programs can only give some information in a limited

amount of time. This makes most of the information given on TV to be of the superficial kind. My class watched a 30-minute-long documentary on volcanoes the other day. While the pictures and films were nice, I did not really get but a basic knowledge of volcanoes because the documentary was too short to provide enough information about volcanoes. When I read one book on them, I learned much more than I did from watching that video. Books definitely have more information than documentaries do.

It should be apparent that television lags behind books as an educational tool since books are more trustworthy, are more abundant in number, and contain more information. Books have been around for a long time, and they will continue to be here in the future. Nothing will replace books as our main learning tools.

요즘 TV의 다큐멘터리와 교육 채널이 점점 많은 인기를 얻고 있다. 하지만 나는 어떤 것에 관해 정말로 배우고 싶을 때는 TV를 끄고 그 주제를 다룬 책을 읽기 시작한다.

무엇보다도, 책은 대개 여러 차례 사실 확인과 검토, 편집 작업을 거친 후 출간되기 때문에 더 신뢰가 간다. 이 점은 TV 프로그램과는 정반대인데, TV는 흔히 교육이 아니라 오락에만 초점을 맞춘다. 나는 TV의 많은 다큐멘터리들이 어떤 주장의 일면만을 보여주거나 어떤 것을 설명하면서 여러 가지 사실을 생략하는 것을 보았다. 반면에, 책은 대개 어떤 주장의 모든 면을 다루거나 적어도 사실 면에서 볼 때 정확하다. 이 때문에 책은 TV 프로그램에 비해 훨씬 더 교육적이다.

또한 세상에 존재하는 책의 수는 전문화적인데 반해 TV 프로그램과 다큐멘터리의 수는 제한되어 있다. 이 말은 TV보다는 책이 훨씬 더 많은 정보를 제공한다는 뜻이다. 나는 TV에서 다큐멘터리를 보고 나서 내가 어떤 주제에 관해 전문가가 되었다는 생각해 본 적은 없다. 하지만, 어떤 주제에 관해 다섯 권, 열 권 혹은 스무 권의 책을 읽으면 나는 그 주제를 더 깊고 완전하게 이해하게 되어서 진정으로 전문가가 될 수 있다. 나는 정말로 배우고 싶을 때는 지역 도서관을 찾는다.

책은 지면의 제약이 더 적은 반면에 TV 프로그램은 제한된 시간 안에 약간의 정보밖에 줄 수 없다. 이 때문에 TV에서 제공되는 정보는 대개 피상적이다. 우리 반은 며칠 전 수업 시간에 화산에 관한 30분짜리 다큐멘터리를 보았다. 사진과 영화는 좋았지만 화산에 관해 충분한 정보를 제공하기에는 다큐멘터리가 너무 짧아서 기초적인 지식밖에는 얻지 못했다. 화산에 관한 책 한 권을 읽었을 때 나는 그 비디오를 봤을 때보다 훨씬 많은 것을 배웠다. 책은 분명히 다큐멘터리보다 많은 정보를 제공한다.

책은 더 믿을 수 있고 수도 많으며 더 많은 정보를 담고 있기 때문에 TV보다는 더 나은 교육 자료인 것 같다. 책은 오랫동안 존재해 왔고 앞으로도 계속 존재할 것이다. 우리의 주된 학습 도구로서 책이 차지하는 위치를 대신할 수 있는 것은 아무것도 없다.

Unit 16 Environment & Technology

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

cannot afford to pay for energy price increases

- be more responsible with energy expenditures
- e.g. expensive gasoline → more energy-conscious & drive less often

seek cheaper forms of energy

- try to develop new sources of energy
- e.g. use solar power to heat homes in future

benefits from money raised from energy tax

- government can pay for programs to help citizens
- e.g. construct more bicycle lanes

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement In order to conserve energy, the government should definitely increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

Topic sentence 1 Because most people cannot afford to pay for increases in the prices of these commodities, they will have to conserve what energy they use.

- This measure will make people more responsible in using energy.
- e.g. people getting more energy-conscious and driving less often

Topic sentence 2 An increase in energy prices will force people to seek cheaper forms of energy.

- They will try to develop other sources of energy.
- e.g. solar energy for home use

Topic sentence 3 Thanks to the extra money the government raises in taxes on energy consumption, people will benefit as well.

- The government can pay for projects that help citizens.
- e.g. more bicycle lanes → save energy

Summary I feel that raising the price of gasoline and electricity would definitely help conserve energy, spark the development of new forms of energy, and enable the government to spend more money to benefit people.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Some people believe that

governments should never intervene in the markets. **[Thesis statement]** However, this is not always true in some cases. In order to conserve energy, the government should definitely increase the price of gasoline and electricity.

[Topic sentence 1] Because most people cannot afford to pay for increases in the prices of these commodities, they will have to conserve what energy they use. **[General statement]** In fact, this measure will serve to make people more responsible in their energy expenditures. **[Example]** For example, raising the price of gas will make people drive less often. Instead of driving to nearby places, they might walk or ride bicycles. They will become more energy-conscious because of the price increases. **[Closing sentence]** This will cause people to become wiser when consuming energy, which naturally results in more energy conserved.

[Topic sentence 2] An increase in energy prices will force people to seek cheaper forms of energy. **[General statement]** They will try to develop other sources of energy, such as renewable ones, that they can use at less cost. **[Example]** My house uses solar energy but only to heat the water. If electricity prices become too expensive, perhaps we might come to use solar energy to heat the entire house, not just the water. **[Closing sentence]** Necessity is the mother of invention, and expensive energy prices will spark the creation of newer, cheaper forms of energy.

[Topic sentence 3] Thanks to the extra money the government raises in taxes on energy consumption, people will benefit as well. **[General statement]** The government should put that tax money to good use by paying for projects that will help local citizens. **[Example]** It could construct more bike lanes since people might be riding bicycles more often. Or it could spend the money on other projects so long as they help citizens cope with the increased price of energy. **[Closing sentence]** Projects like more bike lanes would be good, civic-minded uses of tax money, which can be another method to save energy.

[Summary] In conclusion, I feel that raising the price of gasoline and electricity would definitely help conserve energy, encourage the development of new forms of energy, and enable the government to spend more money to benefit people. **[Final comment]** The limited supply of energy really leaves the government with no choice but to raise its price.

[도입문] 어떤 사람들은 정부가 시장에 절대로 개입해서는 안 된다고 생각한다. [문제 진술] 하지만, 어떤 경우에는 반드시 그래야 하는 것은 아니다. 에너지 보존을 위해서는 정부가 확실히 휘발유 값과 전기료를 올려야 한다.

[주제문 1] 대다수 사람들은 이러한 생활품의 가격 인상을 감당할 능력이 없기 때문에 그들이 쓰는 에너지를 아껴야만 할 것이다. [일반 진술] 사실, 이러한 조치는 에너지 비용 지출에 대해 사람들이 더 책임감 있게 행동하도록 만들 것이다. [예] 예를 들어, 휘발유 값이 인상되면 사람들이 운전을 덜 하게 된다. 가까운 장소는 차로 이동하는 대신 걸어가거나 자전거를 탈 수도 있다. 유가 상승으로 사람들은 에너지에 관해 더 의식하게 될 것이다. [종결문] 이렇게 되면 사람들이 에너지를 소비할 때 더 현명해지고 자연히 더 많은 에너지를 아끼게 될 것이다.

[주제문 2] 에너지 가격 인상은 사람들로 하여금 더욱 저렴한 형태의 에너지를 찾게 만들 것이다. [일반 진술] 사람들은 비용이 덜 드는 재생 에너지와 같은 다른 에너지원을 찾게 될 것이다. [예] 우리 집은 태양열 에너지를 쓰고는 있지만 물을 데우는 데에만 쓴다. 만약 전기료가 너무 비싸지게 되면 아마도 태양열 에너지를 사용해서 물뿐만 아니라 집 전체를 데우게 될지도 모른다. [종결문] 필요는 발명의 어머니이고, 에너지 가격 인상은 새롭고 저렴한 형태의 에너지를 창조하는 데 도화선이 될 것이다.

[주제문 3] 정부가 에너지 소비세를 인상해서 얻은 여분의 돈으로 사람들도 혜택을 받게 될 것이다. [일반 진술] 정부는 지역 시민을 위한 사업에 그 돈을 투자하여 유익하게 써야 한다. [예] 자전거 도로를 건설해서 사람들이 자전거를 더 많이 타게 할 수도 있다. 아니면 시민들이 에너지 가격 인상에 대처하는 데 도움을 줄 수 있는 다른 사업에 그 돈을 쓸 수도 있다. [종결문] 자전거 도로 증설과 같은 사업은 시민의 입장에서 세금을 유익하게 쓰는 것으로, 에너지를 아끼는 또 다른 방법이 될 수도 있다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 나는 휘발유 값과 전기료 인상이 에너지를 보존하고, 새로운 형태의 에너지 개발을 장려하고, 정부가 더 많은 돈을 사람들에게 유익하게 쓰게 하는 데 확실히 도움이 되리라고 생각한다. [최종 논평] 에너지 공급량이 한정된 상황에서는 정부가 가격을 인상하는 것 외에는 달리 방법이 없다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

little energy saved in spite of price increases

- history: prices ↑, but people still use products
- e.g. expensive oil → people still use it

will only anger people

- people don't know how much energy they use
- e.g. a/f 1970s gas crisis → more fuel-guzzling cars

will be seen as an unfair tax

- people dislike paying huge energy tax
- e.g. people complain about how government spends tax money

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I oppose any attempt at governmental interference by artificially raising the prices of gasoline and electricity since it will not help conserve energy at all.

Topic sentence 1 Even if the government raises the price of energy, it is highly unlikely that people will begin conserving it in a bid to save money.

- Price increases have never stopped people from using various products.
- e.g. Oil is at record-high prices, but people still use it.

Topic sentence 2 Another point of consideration is that an increase in the price of energy will make most people angry—that is all.

- Most people do not know how much energy they consume.
- e.g. the 1970s gas crisis in America

Topic sentence 3 Any attempt to increase the price of gasoline and electricity will be viewed as an unfair attempt to tax people out of their money.

- People do not want to pay a huge energy tax.
- e.g. newspaper editorials complaining about how the government spends taxpayers' money

Summary It seems obvious that raising the price of gasoline and energy is a bad idea and will not lead to conservation; instead, it will anger a large number of people and be considered an unfair and excessive energy tax.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Governments sometimes try to impose price regulations, but these always end in disaster. **[Thesis statement]** I oppose any attempt at governmental interference by artificially raising the prices of gasoline and electricity since it will not help conserve energy at all.

[Topic sentence 1] Even if the government raises the price of energy, it is highly unlikely that people will begin conserving it in a bid to save money. **[General statement]** All throughout history, prices have increased on many products, but that has not stopped people from using them. **[Example]** This is clear simply by looking at recent increases in the price of oil. Despite seemingly setting record highs every week, most people have not curbed their energy-consuming habits. People are still driving as much as always. **[Closing sentence]** Increasing the price of energy will therefore take money out of people's pockets and give it to the government

without any practical effect on conserving energy.

[Topic sentence 2] Another point of consideration is that an increase in the price of energy will make most people angry—that is all. [General statement] The majority of people are simply unaware as to how much energy they consume. So, after a brief period of anger, they will get used to the high prices, and they resume using lots of energy. [Example] A famous example of this is the 1970s gasoline crisis in America. As the price of gas increased, many people bought small, fuel-economy cars. Later, once the crisis ended, people went back to big, gas-guzzling cars. [Closing sentence] Expecting that raising the price of energy will cause people to conserve energy is a mistake.

[Topic sentence 3] Any attempt to increase the price of gasoline and electricity will be viewed as an unfair attempt to tax people out of their money. [General statement] People often feel that the government taxes them too much, and they will not appreciate what would be regarded as a huge energy tax. [Example] Newspapers often have editorials complaining about governmental waste. The government cannot account for a lot of the people's tax money, so most citizens will not want to trust the government with even more of their hard-earned money. [Closing sentence] People will never think the government raises the price of energy to conserve it.

[Summary] It seems obvious that raising the price of gasoline and electricity is a bad idea and will not lead to conservation; instead, it will anger a large number of people and be considered an unfair and excessive energy tax. [Final comment] There are many ways to conserve energy, but raising its price is not one of them.

[도입문] 정부가 때로는 물가를 규제하지만 이러한 규제는 언제나 완전히 실패로 끝난다. [논제 진술] 나는 휘발유 값과 전기료를 인상이 에너지 보존에 아무런 도움이 되지 않기 때문에 어떤 식으로든 정부가 개입해 인위적으로 가격을 인상하는 것에 반대한다.

[주제문 1] 설령 정부가 에너지 가격을 올린다고 한들 사람들이 돈을 아끼기 위해 에너지란 보존한 가능성은 거의 없다. [일반 진술] 역사상 많은 제품의 가격이 인상되었지만 그렇다고 해서 사람들이 그 제품을 쓰는 것을 그만두지는 않았다. [예] 이것은 최근의 유가 인상만 봐도 알 수 있다. 매우 최고가를 경신했지만 대다수 사람들은 에너지 소비 습관을 고치지 않고 있다. 사람들은 여전히 어느 때만큼 많은 차를 본다. [종결문] 그러므로 에너지 가격을 올리는 것은 에너지 보존에 아무런 실효도 없이 국민들의 주머니 돈을 빼서 정부에 주는 셈이 될 것이다.

[주제문 2] 또 하나 고려할 점은 에너지 가격 인상으로 대다수 사람들이 분노할 것이라는 점이다. 하지만 그뿐이다. [일반 진술] 대다수 사람들은 자신이 얼마나 많은 에너지를 소비하는지 모른다. 그래서 잠깐 분노의 시기를 거친 후에는 높은 에너지 가격에 익숙해져 다시 많은 에너지를 쓰

기 시작할 것이다. [예] 이것을 잘 보여주는 예가 1970년대 미국의 유가 위기 때였다. 휘발유 값이 오르자 많은 사람들이 연비가 좋은 소형차를 샀다. 나중에 위기가 끝나자 사람들은 다시 기쁨을 많이 잡아먹는 대형차를 사기 시작했다. [종결문] 에너지 가격을 올린다고 해서 사람들이 에너지를 아껴 쓰리라고 기대하는 것은 오산이다.

[주제문 3] 휘발유 값과 전기료를 올리고 하는 어떠한 시도도 국민들에게는 세금으로 돈을 뜯어내려는 불공정한 처사로 인식될 것이다. [일반 진술] 사람들은 종종 정부가 세금을 너무 많이 배긴다고 느끼며 엄청난 에너지세를 달가워하지 않은 것이다. [예] 신문에는 정부의 낭비에 대해 불만을 토로하는 사설이 자주 등장한다. 정부는 많은 사람들이 낸 세금을 어떻게 쓰는지 설명하지 않기 때문에 대다수 사람들은 자신이 힘들게 번 돈을 더 많이 가져가는 정부를 신뢰하지 않은 것이다. [종결문] 사람들은 결코 정부가 에너지 보존을 위해서 에너지 가격을 올린다고는 생각하지 않은 것이다.

[요약] 휘발유 값과 전기료를 올리는 것은 잘못된 생각이며 에너지 보존으로도 이어지지 않으리라는 것은 명백해 보인다. 오히려, 많은 사람들의 분노를 사고 불공정하고 과도한 에너지세라는 인상만 주게 될 것이다. [최종 논평] 에너지를 보존하는 방법은 많지만 에너지 가격 인상은 적절한 방법이 아니다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Cell phones have become commonplace in society, so much so that they are ubiquitous. However, people should be restricted from using them on public transportation because of the many negative factors involved.

When taking public transportation, people are entitled to travel in a quiet and peaceful environment. This is just impossible, however, when there are numerous people chatting on their cell phones. I take the bus to school every day, and I have lost track of the number of times I have had to listen to people practically yelling into their cell phones. I usually read or study on the bus, but I cannot concentrate on anything when someone nearby is busy loudly talking on his phone. There are too many of these rude people, and their actions should not be permitted on public transportation.

Using cell phones at the improper time while on public transportation can also lead to trouble. In some cases, the callers may actually constitute a legitimate threat to the vehicle, crew, and passengers. For instance, cell phones are not allowed to be used on airplanes because they interfere with planes' communication and navigation systems. Even though flight attendants make announcements about this, there are still inconsiderate people who insist upon using their phones. Only a disaster directly caused by a cell phone may alert those people as to the dangers of using cell phones on

airplanes.

While in public, people need to be more aware of their situations so that they will not hurt themselves. By using their phones on buses or subways, people may sometimes put themselves in danger. Just the other day I saw a man have an accident while getting off the bus. He was busy talking on his phone when he slipped and fell on the ground. I heard that he broke his leg. I am sure that he now regrets using his cell phone while taking public transportation.

In summary, I believe cell phones should be banned on all public transportation because they not only disturb people's rights to quiet and peaceful rides, but they can also endanger the safety of others and the person actually using the phone. People should have to wait to use their phones until they are no longer using public transportation.

휴대폰은 사회에 너무 일반화되어 어디를 가도 휴대폰을 볼 수 있다. 하지만, 부정적인 요소가 너무 많기 때문에 대중 교통에서는 사람들의 휴대폰 사용을 제한해야 한다.

대중 교통을 이용할 때 사람들은 조용하고 편안한 환경에서 이동할 권리가 있다. 하지만, 휴대폰 통화를 하는 사람들이 많으면 이것이 불가능하다. 난 매일 버스를 타고 등교를 하는데, 사람들이 휴대폰에 대고 소리를 지르는 것을 본 게 몇 번인지 셀 수도 없다. 나는 보통 버스에서 책을 읽거나 공부를 하지만 근처에 있는 사람이 큰 소리로 휴대폰 통화를 하면 아무 것에도 집중할 수가 없다. 이런 무례한 사람들이 너무 많으며 대중 교통에서 그들의 행동이 허용되어서는 안 된다.

대중 교통에서 부적절한 때에 휴대폰 통화를 할 경우 문제가 생길 수 있다. 어떤 경우에는 통화자가 차나 승무원, 승객들에게 실제로 위험이 되기도 한다. 예를 들어, 휴대폰은 비행기의 교신과 항법 시스템에 방해해 주기 때문에 비행기에서는 휴대폰 사용이 금지된다. 심지어 승무원들이 이에 관한 방송을 하는데도 휴대폰을 사용하겠다고 우기는 분별 없는 사람들이 있다. 그런 사람들은 휴대폰 때문에 사고가 일어나 봐야 기내에서 휴대폰을 사용하는 게 얼마나 위험한 일인지를 알 수 있을 것이다.

공공 장소에서 사람들은 스스로 다치지 않도록 상황에 더 신경 써야 한다. 버스나 지하철에서 휴대폰을 사용하다가는 때때로 위험에 처할 수도 있다. 바로 며칠 전에 나는 어떤 사람이 버스에서 내리다 사고를 당하는 것을 보았다. 그는 휴대폰 통화를 하느라 정신이 없어서 그만 미끄러져서 넘어진 것이다. 나는 그 사람의 다리가 부러졌다는 얘기를 들었다. 지금쯤 그는 대중 교통을 이용하면서 휴대폰 통화를 했던 것을 분명히 후회하고 있을 것이다.

요약하자면, 내 생각에 휴대폰은 사람들이 조용하고 편안하게 교통을 이용할 수 있는 권리를 방해할 뿐 아니라 타인의 안전과 휴대폰을 이용하는 당사자의 안전도 위협에 빠뜨릴 수 있기 때문에 모든 대중 교통에서 휴대폰 사용을 금지해야 한다. 사람들은 대중 교통에서 내릴 때까지 기다렸다 휴대폰을 사용해야 한다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

It is true that some people can greatly disturb others

while chatting on their cell phones. However, banning cell phones on public transportation is a policy that should not be enacted. There are simply too many reasons why cell phones are necessary.

For one, people have the right to express themselves, which should not be denied if they are anywhere in public. Using a cell phone in a public place is in no way a violation of any kind of law. Telling people where they can and cannot speak is the first step towards an authoritarian government. Some countries have tried to restrict speech, but this has always backfired on them. Besides, if a person is speaking too loudly, someone should just ask that person to be quieter.

Cell phones have become integral tools for most businesspeople. Since many businesspeople are often out of the office, they need to be able to get in touch with people wherever they are. My uncle is a salesman, and he has to answer his phone every time it rings. If he could not answer his phone on public transportation, which he takes a lot, he would lose a lot of business opportunities. No one has the right to prevent another person from making a living.

Cell phones have also helped save people's lives, so it would be irresponsible to ban their use somewhere. People should be able to use their phones on public transportation because there always arises the chance of a family, personal, or medical emergency. I read about a man who had a heart attack while taking the subway. Another passenger called 119, and medical personnel were able to arrive quickly and therefore save his life. Human safety must always take precedence over anything else.

It would be wrong to ban cell phones on public transportation because people have the right to express themselves, cell phones are necessary for business, and they can actually help save people's lives. In the end, weren't cell phones invented for people to use anywhere and anytime?

어떤 사람들은 휴대폰으로 통화하면서 남들에게 크게 배를 끼치는 게 사실이다. 그렇지만 대중 교통에서 휴대폰 사용을 금지해서는 안 된다. 휴대폰이 필요한 이유가 너무 많기 때문이다.

우선, 사람들은 스스로를 표현할 권리가 있으며, 공공 장소 어디에 있든지 이 권리를 부정할 수는 없다. 공공 장소에서 휴대폰을 사용하는 게 어떠한 법을 위반하는 것도 아니다. 사람들이 어디에서 말을 해도 되고 어디에서는 말을 해서는 안 되는지를 정하는 것은 권위주의 정부로 가는 첫 걸음이다. 일부 국가에서 언론의 자유를 제한했지만 이는 항상 역효과를 냈다. 게다가, 어떤 사람이 너무 큰 소리로 통화를 하고 있다면 누군가가 그 사람에게 좀 조용히 하라고 얘기하면 그만이다.

휴대폰은 사업을 하는 사람들 대다수에게 없어서는 안 될 도구이다. 사업

을 하는 많은 사람들은 사무실 밖에 나와 있는 경우가 흔하기 때문에 어디에 있든지 사람들과 연락을 해야 한다. 우리 삼촌은 영업사원이라 전화가 올릴 때마다 전화를 받아야 한다. 만약 자주 이용하는 대중 교통에서 전화를 받을 수 없다면 많은 영업 기회를 놓치게 될 것이다. 아무도 다른 사람의 생계 수단을 막을 권리는 없다.

휴대폰은 또한 사람의 생명을 구하는 데도 도움이 되므로 어떤 곳에서 핸드폰 사용을 금지하는 것은 무책임할 수 있다. 가족이나 개인, 의료적 비상 사태가 항상 발생할 수 있기 때문에 사람들이 대중교통에서 휴대폰을 사용할 수 있어야 한다. 나는 지하철을 탔다가 심장마비가 온 사람에 관한 기사를 읽었다. 다른 승객이 119를 불렀고 의료진이 재빨리 도착해서 그 사람의 생명을 구할 수 있었다. 사람의 안전이 그 무엇보다도 언제나 우선되어야 한다.

사람들은 자신의 생각을 표현할 권리가 있고 업무상 휴대폰이 필요하며 실제로 사람의 생명을 구하는 데도 휴대폰이 도움이 되기 때문에 대중 교통에서 핸드폰 사용을 금지하는 것은 잘못이다. 결국, 핸드폰은 언제 어디서나 사용하기 위해 발명된 게 아니었던가?

of group work is to encourage and foster teamwork, so the work of the group should be judged as a whole.

- Evaluating group projects on an individual basis will discourage teamwork.
- e.g. my experience while doing a science project

Topic sentence 3 Judging individual effort on group projects is simply too difficult a task to accomplish.

- Teachers cannot precisely judge each student on his or her effort.
- e.g. complaints about a member's lack of production, which might not be true

Summary In a nutshell, group projects should be graded on the members' overall, not individual, performance because these projects are the result of a cumulative effort, which encourages teamwork, and it is practically impossible to grade them on an individual basis.

Unit 17 School & Education II

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

project's final result = cumulative effort

- should base grades on overall results
- e.g. individual members' various contributions

encourage teamwork

- evaluating individually → discourage teamwork
- e.g. my science project

too difficult to judge group projects individually

- cannot judge each member exactly
- e.g. dubious complaints about a member's lack of production

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement It is more desirable for teachers to evaluate group projects identically for all the members of the group.

Topic sentence 1 A project's final result comes from a cumulative effort by a group, and it should be graded accordingly.

- Teachers should base their grades on the overall results.
- e.g. individual members' different contributions to the project

Topic sentence 2 One of the most important aspects

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] A few teachers have been known to grade the individual performances of each student in their group projects. **[Thesis statement]** However, it is more desirable for teachers to evaluate group projects identically for all the members of the group.

[Topic sentence 1] A project's final result comes from a cumulative effort by a group, so it should be graded accordingly. **[General statement]** In this sense, teachers should base their evaluations upon the final results, not upon each individual's performance.

[Example] For example, in any group project, the members contribute in many different ways. Some might do the design while others write or conduct research. Through this common effort, the group can get what is greater than the sum of each member's effort as the final result. **[Closing sentence]** Therefore, it is natural that their grades should be based on the final result, not on the individual performances.

[Topic sentence 2] One of the most important aspects of group work is to encourage and foster teamwork, so the work of the group should be judged as a whole. **[General statement]** If the teacher evaluated a project based on how the members of the group performed as individuals, it would discourage the spirit of teamwork. **[Example]** Last semester, when I had to do a science project with three other classmates, all of us had to put aside our petty differences and work well as a team. Though the project was not easy, we completed it successfully through strong teamwork. **[Closing**

sentence] Evaluating group work as a whole can help students learn more about cooperation.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, judging individual effort on group projects is simply too difficult a task to accomplish. **[General statement]** How can the teacher precisely judge each student on his or her effort?

[Example] There are many instances where groups may complain about one member not contributing much to a project, but how is the teacher to know if this is true or not? Even that person's contributions, no matter how small, may be vital to the end result. **[Closing sentence]** Judging individual effort on group work is thus an impossible task that should never be attempted.

[Summary] In a nutshell, group projects should be graded on the members' overall, not individual, performance because these projects are the result of a cumulative effort, which encourages teamwork, and it is practically impossible to grade them on an individual basis. **[Final comment]** If an instructor wants to grade students individually, then group work should not be assigned.

[도입문] 소수의 교사들은 그룹 프로젝트에서 개별 학생들의 성취도에 따라 성적을 매긴다고 한다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 교사가 한 그룹 구성원 모두에게 동일한 점수를 주는 게 더 바람직하다.

[주제문 1] 프로젝트의 최종 결과는 그룹 전체의 노력의 산물이기 때문에 점수도 그렇게 매겨져야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 이런 의미에서 교사는 각 개인의 성취도가 아니라 최종 결과에 근거하여 평가해야 한다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 어떤 그룹 프로젝트에서나 구성원들은 여러 가지 다른 방식으로 기여를 한다. 어떤 사람은 설계를 하고 어떤 사람은 글을 쓰고 조사를 할 수도 있다. 이러한 공통의 노력을 통해 그룹은 각 개인의 노력을 합친 것 이상의 최종 결과를 얻을 수 있다. **[종결문]** 그러므로 당연히 그들의 성적은 개인의 성과가 아닌 최종 결과에 근거해서 매겨져야 한다.

[주제문 2] 그룹 과제의 가장 중요한 국민 가운데 하나는 팀워크를 다지고 장려하는 것이므로 그룹은 전체로 평가해야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 만약 교사가 그룹 구성원의 개개인이 얼마나 잘했는가로 프로젝트를 평가한다면 이는 팀워크 정신을 해치는 것이다. **[예]** 지난 학기에 나는 다른 세 명의 급우들과 과학 프로젝트를 해야 했는데, 우리는 모두 사소한 차이를 무시하고 팀 전체로 잘 움직였다. 쉬운 프로젝트가 아니었지만 우리는 강력한 팀워크로 그 일을 성공적으로 마무리했다. **[종결문]** 그룹 과제를 전체적으로 평가하면 학생들이 협동에 관해 더 많이 배우도록 도울 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 그룹 프로젝트에서 개인의 노력을 평가하는 것은 너무 어려운 일이다. **[일반 진술]** 어떻게 교사가 각 학생의 노력을 정확하게 평가할 수 있겠는가? **[예]** 한 구성원이 프로젝트에 별로 기여하지 않는다고 불만을 토로하는 그룹도 있었지만 이것이 사실인지 아닌지를 교사가 어떻게 알겠는가? 아무리 작을지라도 그 사람의 기여가 최종 결과에 필수적인 요소일 수도 있다. **[종결문]** 그러므로 그룹 과제에서 개인의 노력을 평가하는 것은 절대 불가능한 일이다.

[요약] 간단히 말해, 그룹 프로젝트는 개인의 성취가 아니라 팀 전체의 성취에 근거하여 성적을 매겨야 하는데, 이는 그룹 프로젝트가 팀워크를 다

지는 축적된 노력의 결과이고 개인의 성적을 매긴다는 것이 사실상 불가능하기 때문이다. **[최종 논평]** 만약 강사가 학생들의 성적을 개별적으로 매기고 싶다면 그룹 과제를 내서는 안 된다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

not everyone does an equal amount of work

- less contribution → lower grade
- e.g. slackers in group projects

evaluating individually → fair

- group leaders → higher grades
- e.g. my experience as a group leader

grading individually → more cooperation by members

- will decrease number of slackers
- e.g. teacher graded individually → everyone contributed

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I feel that the best approach to grading a group project is to evaluate each student individually according to his or her contribution.

Topic sentence 1 The virtual impossibility of all members doing the same amount of work demands that some students receive different grades than others.

- Students who contribute less should get lower grades.
- e.g. treatment of the slacker in a group project

Topic sentence 2 Teachers need to evaluate group projects on an individual basis in order to be fair.

- Group leaders logically should get higher grades.
- e.g. my experience of being a group leader but getting the same grade as others

Topic sentence 3 If group projects were graded individually, it would lead to more cooperation by the team members.

- This would decrease the number of slackers on projects.
- e.g. the positive effect of my teacher's grading group projects individually

Summary Grading group projects on an individual basis is proper because not everyone, especially the leaders and slackers, performs an equal amount and it would also encourage all the participants to contribute to the project.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] I can see why some teachers or professors give one grade to all the students involved in a group project. **[Thesis statement]** Nevertheless, I feel that the best approach to grading a group project is to evaluate each student individually according to his or her contribution.

[Topic sentence 1] For one thing, the virtual impossibility of all members doing the same amount of work demands that some students receive different grades than others. **[General statement]** In almost every instance, there is at least one student who does not contribute an acceptable amount, so that student should be graded lower. **[Example]** In my experience, group projects always have a leader, workers, and a slacker. The slacker shows up late, never does enough work, and always complains about everything. **[Closing sentence]** There is no reasonable explanation for the slacker to get the same grade as everyone else.

[Topic sentence 2] Teachers need to evaluate group projects on an individual basis in order to be fair. **[General statement]** No project can get done without a group leader, who always puts in more effort than the others and is therefore deserving of a higher grade. **[Example]** There was a time that I did a group science project once. I was the leader and organized everything. I did the majority of the work while my partners mostly sat back and watched me do everything. Despite my extra work, I got the same grade as everyone else. It was quite unfair of the teacher not to reward me for all of my work. **[Closing sentence]** Teachers should reward group leaders with better grades than the rest.

[Topic sentence 3] If group projects were graded individually, it would lead to more cooperation by the team members. **[General statement]** This would stop students from being slackers since they would realize their individual contributions were being graded. **[Example]** One of my teachers actually graded our group projects individually once, and the results were amazing. Even the lazy students contributed to the project lest they should fail their assignment. **[Closing sentence]** When the incentive to work exists, every student will begin to contribute.

[Summary] Grading group projects on an individual basis is proper because not everyone, especially the leaders and slackers, performs an equal amount, and it would also encourage all the participants to contribute to the project. **[Final comment]** Teachers should consider rewarding students who work hard and

punishing those who do not. It would be the fairest thing to do.

[도입문] 나는 일부 교사나 교수들이 왜 그룹 프로젝트에 참여한 모든 학생들에게 같은 점수를 매기는지 알 수 있다. **[논제 진술]** 그럼에도 불구하고, 그룹 프로젝트를 평가하는 최선의 방법은 개인의 기여도에 따라 각 학생을 개별적으로 평가하는 것이라고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 모든 구성원이 동일한 분량의 작업을 했을 가능성이 없기 때문에 일부 학생들은 다른 학생들과 다른 점수를 받아야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 거의 모든 경우에 적어도 한 명의 학생은 적절한 수준의 기여를 하지 않으며, 그런 학생은 낮은 점수를 받아야 한다. **[예]** 내 경험으로 볼 때, 그룹 프로젝트에는 항상 한 명의 리더와 다수의 일하는 사람, 한 명의 나태한 구성원이 있다. 나태한 구성원은 늦게 나타나서 일도 별로 안 하고 모든 일에 불평만 늘어 놓는다. **[종결문]** 그 나태한 구성이 다른 학생들과 똑 같은 점수를 받는다는 것은 말이 안 된다.

[주제문 2] 교사들은 공정해지기 위해 개인별로 그룹 프로젝트의 점수를 매겨야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 어떠한 프로젝트도 그룹 리더가 없이 이루어지지 않으며, 리더는 다른 사람들보다 더 많은 노력을 하므로 더 높은 점수를 받아 마땅하다. **[예]** 한 번은 내가 과학 그룹 프로젝트를 한 적이 있다. 나는 리더를 맡아 모든 것을 조직했다. 내 파트너들이 대부분 그냥 앉아 내가 하는 일을 지켜보는 동안 나 혼자서 대부분의 일을 했다. 그런 노력을 했음에도 불구하고 나는 다른 학생들과 같은 점수를 받았다. 선생님이 내가 한 노력에 대해 추가 점수를 주지 않은 것은 정말 불공평했다. **[종결문]** 교사는 그룹 리더에게는 나머지 사람들보다 더 높은 점수를 줘야 한다.

[주제문 3] 만약 그룹 프로젝트의 점수가 개인적으로 매겨진다면 팀 구성원들이 협력을 더 잘하게 될 것이다. **[일반 진술]** 이렇게 되면 개인의 기여도에 따라 성적이 매겨지는 것을 알게 되므로 나태한 구성원들도 없어질 것이다. **[예]** 한번은 우리 선생님을 가운데 한 분이 실제로 그룹 프로젝트의 점수를 개인적으로 매기셨는데, 놀라운 결과가 나왔다. 게으른 학생들도 과제에서 낙제점을 받지 않기 위해 기여를 한 것이다. **[종결문]** 일에 대한 동기부여가 있으면 모든 학생이 기여하기 시작할 것이다.

[요약] 모든 사람, 특히 리더나 나태한 구성원이 동일한 정도로 노력하지는 않으며, 모든 참가자들이 프로젝트에 기여하게 되므로 그룹 프로젝트의 점수를 개별적으로 매기는 것은 올바른 일이다. **[최종 논평]** 교사는 열심히 일한 학생에게는 보상을, 그렇지 않은 학생에게는 제재를 가하는 방안을 고려해 보아야 한다. 그것이 가장 공정한 방법이다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

There are a few famous examples of people who have succeeded without going to a university. However, the path to success for the majority of people requires an education from a university.

Most obviously, without a university education, people will not have access to the best and highest-paying jobs. To have a successful career and life requires that one attend university. For example, some of the jobs with the highest salaries are professions in business, law, engineering, and architecture. These careers all

require a person to have at least a university education. Without a college degree, the jobs a person is qualified for are severely limited.

Many of the things people want out of life are simply unavailable without a university education. Once a person has a diploma, however, more doors and opportunities will open for him or her. For example, to join the United Nations, to be an officer in the military, or even to help others as a volunteer in some fields requires a university degree. My cousin wanted to join the military as an officer, but his lack of a university diploma meant he had to become an enlisted man instead. Having a university education will lead to fewer rejections later in life.

Many chances people get in their lives come from their friends and others they meet at university. The friendships made at university often last a lifetime. And these friends can come in very handy at times. My father's advisor helped him get his first job, and then later an old university friend set him up with an even better one. Without these friendships, my father would have lost out on some good opportunities. Fortunately, he went to university and made these important contacts.

The chances to get high-paying jobs, more opportunities, and important friends mandate that people should go to university to succeed. Getting a university degree is one of the wisest investments anyone could ever make.

대학에 가지 않고도 성공한 사람들에 관한 유명한 몇몇 사례가 있기는 하다. 하지만, 대다수 사람들의 경우 성공으로 가는 길에는 대학 교육이 필요하다.

매우 분명하게, 사람들이 대학 교육을 받지 않고는 가장 좋고, 가장 보수가 많은 직장에 다닐 수 없다. 성공적인 직장 생활과 인생을 살기 위해서는 대학을 다녀야 한다. 예를 들어, 가장 월급이 많은 직업 가운데 일부가 경영, 법률, 공학, 건축 분야이다. 이런 직업들은 전부 적어도 대학 이상의 교육이 필요하다. 대학 졸업장이 없으면 구할 수 있는 직업에 심한 제약이 생긴다.

대학 교육을 받지 않고는 사람들이 인생에서 기대하는 많은 것들을 할 수가 없다. 하지만, 일단 대학 졸업장이 있으면 더 많은 문호와 기회가 열리게 된다. 예를 들어, 유엔에 들어가거나, 군 장교가 되거나, 심지어 어떤 분야의 자원봉사자로 일하는 데도 대학 졸업장이 필요하다. 내 사촌은 군 장교로 가고 싶어했지만 대학 졸업장이 없어서 사병으로 가야 했다. 대학 교육을 받으면 나중에 인생에서 거절당하는 일이 적어질 것이다.

사람들이 인생에서 얻는 많은 기회는 대학에서 만나는 친구들이나 사람들에게서 나온다. 대학에서 생긴 우정은 종종 평생을 간다. 그리고 이 친구들은 때로 많은 도움이 된다. 우리 아버지의 지도교수는 아버지의 첫 직장을 구해 주었고, 나중에는 오랜 대학 친구 분이 아버지에게 더 나은 직장을 소개해 주었다. 이러한 우정이 없었다면 아버지는 좋은 기회들을

놓치셨을 것이다. 다행히도, 아버지는 대학을 나오셨고 이런 중요한 만남이 가능했다.

성공하기 위해 대학을 다녀야만 월급이 많은 직장, 더 많은 기회, 중요한 친구들을 얻을 수 있다. 대학 졸업장을 따는 것은 가장 현명한 투자 가운데 하나이다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

It would be nice if everyone could get a university education. However, it is not necessary to guarantee that someone will be successful in life. Many people, in fact, have done quite well for themselves without having the benefit of a university degree.

The majority of people in most countries have never attended a university, yet many of them are well off, have nice homes, and live happy lives. They got this way simply by working hard. One of my cousins graduated from college, but he does not make much money at his job. However, his older brother never attended a university, yet he makes much more money. There are many jobs, like carpenter, electrician, or repairman, which do not require a university degree but which pay good salaries. So a person does not need to attend a university to make a lot of money.

There are also many opportunities for success for those without a university degree. Sometimes all it takes is to see an opportunity and chase after it. Bill Gates is the classic example of this. He dropped out of Harvard to start a computer company with his friend Paul Allen. That company was Microsoft, and Gates and Allen turned it into one of the most successful companies in the world. Today, Bill Gates is one of the world's richest people, yet he has no university degree. Seizing opportunities can be more important in some cases.

Additionally, talent does not require a university degree to shine. Many individuals have followed their talents, and they went down roads that never led to college. Many musicians and actors never attended a university; however, many of them have gone on to be highly successful. Oprah Winfrey, America's richest woman, never received a university education. Talent can often lead to success that no university education could ever bring about.

In conclusion, it is clear that people do not need a university education to be successful. All it takes to be successful is to work hard, take opportunities when they arise, and use the talents that one already has. A university education can be helpful, but it is not necessary to having a successful life.

모든 사람이 대학 교육을 받을 수 있다면 좋을 것이다. 하지만, 그것이 반

드시 인생의 성공을 보장해 주지는 않는다. 사실, 많은 사람들은 학사 학위의 혜택 없이도 스스로 잘 해냈다.

대다수 국가의 경우 국민 다수가 결코 대학에 가지 않지만 그들 중 다수가 잘 살고 좋은 집이 있고 행복한 삶을 꾸려 나간다. 그들은 단지 열심히 일해서 이런 결과를 얻었다. 내 사촌 가운데 한 명은 대학을 졸업했지만 직장에서 월급은 그다지 많이 받지 못한다. 하지만, 그의 형은 대학에 안 갔어도 훨씬 많이 번다. 목수, 전기기술자, 수리공과 같이 대학 졸업장이 필요 없지만 돈을 많이 버는 직업도 많다. 그래서 돈을 많이 벌기 위해 대학에 갈 필요는 없다.

또한 학사 학위가 없는 사람들을 위한 성공의 기회도 많다. 때로 기회가 올 때 잡기만 하면 된다. 빌 게이츠가 이것의 전형적인 예이다. 그는 하버드를 중퇴해 친구 폴 앨런과 컴퓨터 회사를 차렸다. 그 회사는 마이크로소프트로, 빌과 앨런은 그 회사를 세계에서 가장 성공한 회사로 바꿔 놓았다. 오늘날 빌 게이츠는 세계에서 가장 부유한 사람 중 한 명이지만 학사 학위는 없다. 어떤 경우에는 기회를 잡는 게 더 중요할 때도 있다.

게다가, 재능이 빛을 발하는 데 학사 학위가 필요하지는 않다. 많은 사람들이 재능을 택했지만 결코 그 길이 대학으로 이어지지는 않았다. 많은 음악가들과 배우들은 대학을 나오지 않았다. 하지만, 그들 중 다수가 큰 성공을 거두었다. 미국에서 가장 부유한 여성인 오프라 윈프리도 대학을 졸업하지 않았다. 재능이 있으면 대학 졸업장으로도 얻을 수 없는 성공을 거두는 경우가 자주 있다.

결론적으로, 성공하기 위해 대학 졸업장이 필요하지 않다는 것은 분명하다. 성공하기 위해서는 열심히 일하고, 기회가 오면 잡고, 자신이 가진 재능을 잘 이용하면 된다. 성공한 삶을 사는 데 대학 교육이 도움이 될 수는 있지만 꼭 필요한 것은 아니다.

Unit 18 Living & Thinking II

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

entire world's economy → connected
– events in other countries → affect finances
– e.g. changes in price of oil in Middle East

globally spreading diseases
– which diseases are breaking out & where
– e.g. SARS

many people moving to foreign countries
– know about the safety level of many places
– e.g. aunt living in Europe

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement We live in an age of globalization, and the fact that the world is closer than it has ever been before makes it imperative that people know what events are happening around the world.

Topic sentence 1 Because the entire world's economy is connected, events in one part of the world can affect those in other parts of the planet.

– People's finances are connected to other parts of the world.
– e.g. changes in the price of oil in the Middle East

Topic sentence 2 People need to be on the lookout for negative factors like the spreading of diseases globally.
– People should be aware of which diseases are where.
– e.g. a recent epidemic of SARS

Topic sentence 3 More and more people are moving to different areas around the world today, which requires them to keep informed about what is going on in many places.
– They need to know about the safety level of those places.
– e.g. my aunt who moved to Europe

Summary It is crucial that people keep track of world events because they can affect people's finances, health, and even their safety.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] There are a large number of people who are content not to know what is happening in the world around them. **[Thesis statement]** But we live in an age of globalization, and the fact that the world is closer than it has ever been before makes it imperative that people know what events are happening around the world.

[Topic sentence 1] Because the entire world's economy is connected, events in one part of the world can affect those in other parts of the planet. **[General statement]** So many people's financial situations are connected to events that are happening in other countries. **[Example]** One obvious example is the price of oil. Since much of it comes from the Middle East, people need to pay attention to what is happening in that turbulent region. If the price of gas rises there, the prices of many more goods in other countries will also increase. **[Closing sentence]** Keeping an eye on world events ensures that a person will be prepared for such changes.

[Topic sentence 2] People also need to be on the lookout for negative factors like the spreading of diseases globally. **[General statement]** Because of the higher incidence of travel, people need to be aware of what illnesses are appearing throughout the world. **[Example]** For instance, the SARS virus spread from China to other parts of the world just recently, and it

killed hundreds of people before it was finished. People must know about these kinds of events so that they can avoid affected areas. **[Closing sentence]** After all, taking a vacation to other countries without any information on these kinds of diseases could be the worst thing for your health.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, more and more people are moving to different areas around the world today, which requires them to keep informed about what is going on in many places. **[General statement]** They need to know about the safety level of the places where they might be moving or where their friends and family members are living. **[Example]** For example, my aunt moved to Europe recently, so now I keep track of the news there to make sure everything is fine in her new home. **[Closing sentence]** With families and friends spread out all over the world, events in other places can affect many people.

[Summary] In summary, it is crucial that people keep track of world events because they can affect people's finances, health, and even their safety. **[Final comment]** We are truly living in a global community, so we cannot afford to be isolated from one another.

[도입문] 세상에서 무슨 일이 일어나는지 몰라도 마음 편한 사람들이 많다. **[본제 진술]** 하지만, 우리는 지구촌 시대에 살고 있고, 이전보다 세계가 훨씬 더 가까워졌기 때문에 사람들은 세계에서 일어나고 있는 일들을 알아야 한다.

[주제문 1] 전 세계 경제가 연결되어 있기 때문에 세계의 한 지역에서 일어나는 사건이 다른 지역에 영향을 미친다. **[일반 진술]** 그래서 많은 사람들의 경제적 상황이 다른 나라에서 일어나는 사건과 연결되어 있다. **[예]** 한 가지 분명한 예가 유가이다. 많은 식유가 중동 지역에서 생산되기 때문에 사람들은 그 시끄러운 지역에서 어떤 일이 일어나는지 예의 주시해야 한다. 그곳의 유가가 인상되면 다른 국가들에서 더 많은 상품의 가격도 인상될 것이다. **[종결문]** 세계 사건에 주목함으로써 사람은 그러한 변화에 대비할 수 있다.

[주제문 2] 사람들은 또한 전 세계적인 질병 확산과 같은 부정적 요소도 주시할 필요가 있다. **[일반 진술]** 예전보다 여행이 훨씬 잦아졌기 때문에 사람들은 전 세계적으로 어떤 질병이 발생하고 있는지 알아야 한다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 최근에 사스 바이러스가 중국에서부터 세계의 다른 지역들로 번져 바이러스가 통제되기도 전에 수백 명이 목숨을 잃었다. 사람들이 위험 지역을 피하기 위해서는 이런 종류의 사건에 대해 알고 있어야 한다. **[종결문]** 결국, 이러한 질병에 관해 아무런 정보도 없이 외국으로 휴가 여행을 갔다가는 건강에 최악의 사태를 초래할 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 오늘날에는 점점 더 많은 사람들이 세계의 여러 지역으로 이동하고 있기 때문에 다양한 지역에서 어떤 일이 일어나는지를 알아야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 사람들은 자신이 가게 될 지도 모르는 장소나 친구, 가족이 살고 있는 곳의 안전 수준에 관해 알아야 한다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 우리 고모는 최근에 유럽으로 이사를 가서서 나는 고모가 잘 지내는지를 알기 위해 유럽 뉴스를 계속 듣는다. **[종결문]** 가족이나 친구들이 전 세계

에 퍼져 있으면 다른 지역에서 일어나는 사건들이 많은 사람들에게 영향을 미칠 수 있다.

[요약] 요약하자면, 세계에서 일어나는 일들은 사람들의 경제, 건강, 심지어 안전에도 영향을 미칠 수 있기 때문에 세계 소식을 잘 챙겨 보는 것이 중요하다. **[최종 논평]** 우리는 진정 지구촌 시대에 살고 있으므로 서로 고립되어서 살 수는 없다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

events happening too far away

- no need to learn about these events
- e.g. volcanic eruption in Indonesia

events happening to total strangers

- no interest in lives of strangers
- e.g. civil wars in Africa

international news ≠ my priority or concern

- no time to learn about events in other countries
- e.g. interested in family, school, & friends

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement It is not important that people know about the events that are happening in remote countries.

Topic sentence 1 So many events that happen take place too far away from me to have any direct influence on my life.

- There is no need to learn about these far-off events.
- e.g. a volcanic eruption in Indonesia

Topic sentence 2 Most international events happen to complete strangers whom I will never have anything to do with.

- I am not interested in the lives of people I do not know.
- e.g. civil wars in Africa

Topic sentence 3 There is only so much time to do all the things that I need to do each day, so taking in international news is not one of my priorities.

- I do not have enough time to learn about faraway events.
- e.g. my priorities - family, schoolwork, and friends

Summary I do not think it is so important to learn about world events because of their lack of importance in our lives, the fact that they happen to complete strangers, and my inability to spare enough time to learn about

these events.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] A number of various events take place every day in every country all around the globe.

[Thesis statement] However, it is not important that people know about the events that are happening in remote countries.

[Topic sentence 1] First of all, so many events that happen take place too far away from me to have any direct influence on my life. **[General statement]** Therefore, there is no real need to know about these foreign events because they will not affect us in any way at all. **[Example]** The news last night ran a story about a volcano erupting in Indonesia. While it may be an interesting story, that event in no way at all has anything to do with my life. **[Closing sentence]** As for me, I am more concerned about what happens in my neighborhood, not in some far-off land.

[Topic sentence 2] Most international events happen to complete strangers whom I will never have anything to do with. **[General statement]** I will never meet these people, so it is hard for me to be interested in their lives. **[Example]** For instance, while there may be some civil wars going on in Africa, those battles have no bearing on my life. I cannot bring myself to learn about them at all. **[Closing sentence]** Unless I know the person directly involved in the news, global events are of little concern to me.

[Topic sentence 3] There is only so much time to do all the things that I need to do each day, so taking in international news is not one of my priorities. **[General statement]** I simply do not have the time to learn about events happening on other continents. **[Example]** My priorities are my family, my schoolwork, and my friends. Most people are the same as me. People care about the events and people near them. **[Closing sentence]** Global events are just not that high in importance to most people.

[Summary] I do not think it is so important to learn about world events because of their lack of importance in our lives, the fact that they happen to complete strangers, and my inability to spare enough time to learn about these events. **[Final comment]** Simply put, these events need to have some kind of direct effect on people before they will take notice of them.

[도입문] 전 세계적으로 모든 국가에서 매일 수많은 다양한 사건이 일어난다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 사람들이 먼 나라에서 일어나는 사건들에 대해서

아는 것은 중요하지 않다.

[주제문 1] 우선, 아주 많은 사건들이 너무 먼 곳에서 일어나기 때문에 내 삶에는 직접적인 영향을 미치지 않는다. **[일반 진술]** 그러므로 이러한 사건들이 어떤 식으로든 우리에게 영향을 미치지 않을 것이기 때문에 외국에서 일어나는 사건들을 알아야 할 필요가 없다. **[예]** 어젯밤 뉴스에는 인도네시아에서 화산이 폭발했다는 소식이 있었다. 흥미를 끄는 소식이지만 그 사건은 내 삶과는 아무 관련이 없다. **[종결문]** 나는 저 먼 외국의 일이 아니라 우리 동네에서 일어나는 일에 더 관심이 있다.

[주제문 2] 대다수 국제 사건들은 나와는 아무런 관련이 없는 완전히 낯선 사람들에게 일어난다. **[일반 진술]** 나는 이 사람들을 만날 일이 없으므로 내가 그들의 삶에 관심을 갖기도 힘들다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 아프리카에는 내전이 일어나고 있지만 그 내전은 내 삶과 아무 관련도 없다. 나는 굳이 그 것에 관해 알아 보지 않을 것이다. **[종결문]** 뉴스와 직접 관련 있는 당사자를 내가 직접 알지 않는다면 지구촌 소식은 내게 별 관심거리가 아니다.

[주제문 3] 매일 해야 하는 일들도 많은 상황에서 국제 뉴스를 읽는다는 것은 내 우선 순위에도 들지 않는다. **[일반 진술]** 나는 다른 나라에서 일어나는 사건에 대한 기사를 읽을 만한 시간적 여유가 없다. **[예]** 나의 우선 순위는 가족, 숙제, 그리고 친구들이다. 대다수 사람들이 나와 같을 것이다. 사람들은 자기 주변의 소식과 사람들에게 관심을 쏟기 때문이다. **[종결문]** 대다수 사람들에게 지구촌 소식은 그다지 중요한 일이 아니다.

[요약] 나는 지구촌 소식을 아는 게 그다지 중요하다고 생각하지 않는데, 그 이유는 지구촌 소식이 우리 삶에 중요하지도 않고, 전혀 모르는 사람들에게 일어나며, 그런 사건들을 알아 볼 만한 시간적 여유도 없기 때문이다. **[최종 논제]** 간단히 말해서, 사람들이 이러한 사건들에 대해 알기 위해서는 어떤 식으로든 그들과 직접적으로 관련이 있어야 한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Getting along with others is one of the first skills that all children learn once they start attending school. And these days, being able to cooperate well with others is even more important than it ever was in the past.

Today, everyone needs an education, and cooperation is a key component of getting a good one. Students must learn to work together with others if they want to have any hope of graduating from school. In the past, a lot of schooling simply involved memorizing facts to repeat on tests. However, education is changing nowadays, and students must often do group projects and assignments. The inability to get along with others could lead to poor grades, thereby affecting the rest of a person's life.

Once a person gets a job, he needs to be a good team player in order to be successful. So finding employment and then maintaining it often depend in large part on one's ability to cooperate well with others. In the past, people primarily used to be farmers, so they did not have to rely upon the work of others. But now that

people often work in companies or offices, they work together with many others throughout the course of their lives. Any employee who is not a good team player may quickly find himself out of a job.

Finally, the cost of living is so important nowadays that people must cooperate simply to live comfortable lives. These days, it takes two people earning salaries to let a family buy all the things that they need. In the past, most families survived off of just one salary. The low cost of living therefore enabled people to live and work alone. However, someone living alone these days often has trouble getting by day to day. My cousin just graduated from college, but he is living with two housemates since rent and other costs are so high. By cooperating, he can make his life much easier. Without cooperation, he would probably have to go home and live with his parents.

In conclusion, cooperation is much more important now than in the past for the purposes of education, success at work, and living comfortably. Without an ability to cooperate well with others, a person is likely neither to be successful nor happy.

다른 사람들과 잘 지내는 것은 모든 아동이 학교에 다니기 시작하면 매우 게 되는 첫 번째 기술 가운데 하나이다. 그리고 요즘에는 다른 사람들과의 협동이 과거 어느 때보다 더 중요해졌다.

오늘날, 모든 사람은 교육을 받아야 하며 협동은 좋은 교육을 받는 데 핵심적 요소이다. 학생들은 졸업을 하고 싶다면 다른 학생들과 함께 공부하는 법을 배워야 한다. 과거에는 학과 공부의 많은 부분이 시험을 치르기 위해 사실을 암기하면 되는 것이었다. 하지만, 요즘은 교육에 많은 변화가 생겼고 학생들은 종종 그룹 프로젝트나 과제를 해야 한다. 다른 사람들과 잘 지내지 못하면 성적이 나쁘게 나와서 나머지 일생 동안 영향을 미치게 된다.

일단 직장을 구하면 성공하기 위해서 좋은 팀원이 되어야 한다. 그래서 직장을 구한 후 직장 생활을 계속해 나가기 위해서는 다른 사람들과 협동을 잘하는 능력이 많이 필요하다. 과거에는 사람들이 주로 농사를 짓었기 때문에 다른 사람들이 하는 일에 의존할 필요가 없었다. 하지만, 지금은 사람들이 종종 회사나 사무실에서 일하기 때문에 평생에 걸쳐 많은 다른 사람들과 함께 일해야 한다. 좋은 팀원이 아닌 직원은 곧 직장을 잃기 쉽다.

마지막으로, 요즘에는 생활비가 대단히 중요하기 때문에 사람들은 편안한 삶을 살기 위해서도 협력을 해야 한다. 요즘에는 가족에게 필요한 물건을 다 사기 위해서는 두 사람이 벌어야 한다. 과거에는 대다수 가정에서 한 사람만 벌면 되었다. 생활비가 저렴했기 때문에 혼자 벌어도 생활할 수 있었다. 하지만, 요즘에 혼자 사는 사람은 날마다 곤란을 겪게 된다. 내 삼촌은 얼마 전에 대학을 졸업했는데, 월세가 너무 비싸서 두 명의 룸메이트와 함께 살고 있다. 협력을 함으로써 그는 생활이 훨씬 편리해졌다. 협력을 하지 않는다면 그는 아마도 집으로 돌아가 부모님과 함께 살아야 할 것이다.

결론적으로, 협력은 교육, 직장에서의 성공, 안락한 삶 등을 위해 과거에

비해 오늘날 훨씬 더 중요하다. 다른 사람과 잘 협력하지 않고는 성공할 수도 없고 행복해질 수도 없다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

Cooperating with other people has been of great importance all throughout history. These days, however, the ability to work together is losing its importance as fewer and fewer people see the need to cooperate well with others.

For one thing, many more people are working by themselves now, so they rely on others much less than before. Thanks to modern technology, the days of working side by side with others in big offices are disappearing. For example, my uncle is a management consultant, which allows him to work out of his home. He neither goes to an office nor has any coworkers. This is becoming a trend nowadays, so fewer people need to work with others.

Second of all, being alone does not carry the stigma in society that it once did, thereby prompting many to live by themselves. There are many services available for people who live alone and do not want to be a part of society. For instance, supermarkets are full of instant foods, companies will deliver anything from groceries to dinner to DVDs, and companies will take care of people's pets when their owners want to travel. These services all cater to people who prefer to live and be by themselves.

Finally, life is not the struggle for existence that once required people to live in large groups merely to survive. People can get by quite well by themselves. My great-grandmother had twelve children, and all of them went to work on the farm. It was a hard life, and they all had to cooperate. However, life has changed nowadays, and people can do quite well all by themselves.

To summarize, people need to cooperate with others much less now than before because technology lets them work alone, there are many services to help individuals, and life is not the fight for survival that it once was. Getting along with others is a nice skill to have, but it is not crucial to people's existences today like it once was.

역사를 통틀어 다른 사람과 협력하는 것은 대단히 중요한 일이었다. 하지만, 오늘날에는 점점 더 많은 사람들이 다른 사람들과 잘 협력할 필요를 느끼지 못하고 있어서 함께 일하는 능력이 중요성을 잃어가고 있다.

우선, 요즘에는 더욱 많은 사람들이 혼자서 일을 하기 때문에 과거보다 다른 사람들에게 덜 의존한다. 현대의 과학기술 덕분에 큰 사무실에서 다른 사람들과 나란히 앉아 작업하는 경우가 점점 줄어들고 있다. 예를 들어, 우리 삼촌은 경영 컨설턴트라 집에서 일한다. 사무실에도 안 나가고

동료도 없다. 요즘은 이런 추세가 되고 있어 다른 사람과 일하는 사람들이 점점 줄어든다.

두 번째로, 혼자 있는 것이 과거만큼 오명이 아니기 때문에 많은 사람들이 혼자 산다. 혼자 살아서 다른 사람과 어울리기 싫어하는 사람들을 위한 서비스도 많다. 예를 들어, 슈퍼마켓에는 인스턴트 식품이 넘쳐 나며, 회사는 식료품에서부터 지척식사, DVD까지 모든 것을 배달해 주고, 애완동물의 주인이 여행을 가면 애완동물을 돌봐주는 회사도 있다. 이러한 서비스들은 한결같이 혼자 살기를 좋아하는 사람들을 겨냥한 서비스들이다.

마지막으로, 과거에 사람들이 무리를 이루어 생존을 하기 위해 살았던 것처럼 인생이 생존을 위한 투쟁이 아니다. 사람들은 혼자서도 잘 살 수 있다. 우리 증조 할머니는 자녀가 12명이었는데, 전부 농장에서 일했다. 삶은 고달팠고 모두 힘을 합쳐야 했다. 하지만, 요즘은 세상이 바뀌어서 사람들이 혼자서도 잘 살 수 있다.

요약하자면, 지금은 이전보다 사람들이 남과 협력할 필요가 훨씬 줄었는데, 그 이유는 기술의 발달로 혼자 일을 하게 되었고, 개인을 위한 서비스도 많아졌고, 과거처럼 삶이 생존을 위한 투쟁도 아니기 때문이다. 다른 사람들과 잘 지내는 능력은 있으면 좋지만 과거처럼 사람들의 생존에 결정적인 요소는 아니다.

Unit 19 Culture & Leisure II

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

develop further understanding of a book

- second reading → learn something new
- e.g. my second reading of *The Lord of the Rings*

see character development better

- understand characters' true natures
- e.g. Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick*

pick up on important themes

- sharper focus on larger themes
- e.g. themes in *The Lord of the Flies*

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I have found I often reread books and that, when I do, I enjoy the book much more than I did the first time I read it.

Topic sentence 1 It is possible for the reader to develop a further understanding of a book on the second reading.

- The second reading of any good book lets the reader learn something new.
- e.g. my second reading of *The Lord of the Rings*

Topic sentence 2 Character development is important in all books but is something people often miss on the first reading.

- You can learn more about the characters' true natures.
- e.g. Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick*

Topic sentence 3 People often miss the important themes of a book the first time they read it but pick up on them after rereading it.

- Larger themes usually come into sharper focus with a second reading.
- e.g. themes in *The Lord of the Flies*

Summary I truly believe that reading a book a second time is more interesting than the first because people can understand the book better, learn more about the characters, and pick up on the books' themes.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] I love sitting down and reading a good book. Books are a big part of my life, and reading is a great way to relax. **[Thesis statement]** Interestingly, I have found I often reread books and that, when I do, I enjoy the book much more than I did the first time I read it.

[Topic sentence 1] It is possible for the reader to develop a further understanding of a book on the second reading. **[General statement]** In particular, the second reading of any good book lets the reader learn something new. **[Example]** For example, I first read *The Lord of the Rings* trilogy when I was in the first grade of middle school. It was just a nice fantasy novel series at that time. However, when I reread it two years later, I realized the author had created a complete new world with numerous interwoven stories which were really intriguing. **[Closing sentence]** The second reading of a book definitely allows the reader to enjoy it on a new level.

[Topic sentence 2] Character development is important in all books but is something people often miss on the first reading. **[General statement]** The second reading can open one's eyes to a book's characters' true natures. **[Example]** For instance, Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* is an adventure novel about a whale hunt. Or at least that is what I thought when I read it the first time. Upon my second reading, I realized it is clearly about Captain Ahab's obsession with finding and killing a whale which had harmed him years ago. **[Closing sentence]** Insights gleaned from the second reading can help change the way a person views a book and its

characters.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, people often miss the important themes of a book the first time they read it but pick up on them after rereading it. [General statement] Larger themes usually come into sharper focus with a second reading. [Example] At first glance, William Golding's *The Lord of the Flies* seems to be an adventure novel about a group of British schoolboys stranded on an island during a war. But the second reading shows you that it is a novel about good against evil and the depths to which humans can sink. [Closing sentence] Themes that remain hidden at first often reveal themselves with a second reading.

[Summary] I truly believe that reading a book a second time is more interesting than the first because people can understand the book better, learn more about the characters, and pick up on the books' themes. [Final comment] Without a second reading, a deeper understanding of most books is virtually impossible.

[도입문] 나는 앉아서 좋은 책 읽기를 즐긴다. 책은 내 삶에서 큰 부분을 차지하고 독서는 휴식을 취하는 대단히 좋은 방법이다. [본제 진술] 흥미롭게도, 나는 종종 같은 책을 다시 읽는데, 처음 읽었을 때보다 그 책을 훨씬 더 즐기게 된다.

[주제문 1] 책을 다시 읽게 되면 이해가 더 잘 된다. [일반 진술] 특히, 어떤 책이든지 두 번째 읽으면 새로운 것을 배울 수 있다. [예] 예를 들어, 나는 중학교 1학년 때 <반지의 제왕> 삼부작을 처음 읽었다. 그 당시에는 단순히 재미있는 판타지 소설이었다. 하지만 2년이 지나서 다시 읽었을 때 저자가 정말 흥미로운 여러 가지 이야기를 얹어 완전히 새로운 세계를 창조해 냈다는 사실을 깨달았다. [종결문] 책을 두 번째 읽게 되면 확실히 독자는 새로운 수준에서 그 책을 즐길 수 있다.

[주제문 2] 인물 전개는 모든 책에서 중요하지만 사람들이 책을 처음 읽을 때는 흔히 놓치게 되는 요소이다. [일반 진술] 두 번째 읽게 되면 책에 나오는 등장인물들의 진정한 성격이 눈에 들어온다. [예] 예를 들어, 허먼 멜빌의 <모비딕>은 고래 사냥에 관한 모험소설이다. 적어도 내가 그 책을 처음 읽었을 때는 그렇게 생각했다. 두 번째로 읽었을 때 나는 그것이 예전에 자신에게 부상을 입힌 고래를 찾아 죽이려는 아합 선장의 광기에 관한 책이라는 것을 깨닫게 되었다. [종결문] 두 번째 독서에서 생기는 통찰력은 책과 등장인물을 바라보는 시각을 바꾸는 데 도움이 될 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 사람들은 책을 처음 읽을 때는 중요한 주제들을 자주 놓치지만 다시 읽고 나서는 그것들을 깨닫게 된다. [일반 진술] 더 큰 주제들은 두 번째 읽을 때 더 선명해진다. [예] 윌리엄 골딩의 <파리대왕>도 처음 읽었을 때는 전쟁 동안에 섬에 표류한 일단의 영국 학생들에 관한 모험소설처럼 보인다. 하지만, 두 번째로 읽으면 선과 악 그리고 인간이 얼마나 깊이 타락할 수 있는지에 관한 소설임을 보여준다. [종결문] 처음에는 숨어 있던 주제들이 두 번째 독서에서는 흔히 모습을 드러낸다.

[요약] 나는 진정으로 책을 두 번째 읽는 게 처음 읽을 때보다 더 흥미롭다고 생각한다. 사람들이 그 책을 더 잘 이해할 수 있고, 인물에 대해 더 많은 것을 알 수 있으며, 책의 주제도 파악할 수 있기 때문이다. [최종 논평] 책을 다시 읽지 않고는 대다수 책들을 깊이 이해하기란 사실상 불가능하다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

only surprised upon first reading

- second reading → lose the element of surprise
- e.g. detective novels

like book much less after rereading it

- can ruin the entire experience of reading
- e.g. Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*

some books → not worthy of rereading

- second reading = only a waste of time
- e.g. science fiction novels

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I feel that reading a book a second time is not nearly as interesting as it was when I read it the first time.

Topic sentence 1 You can only be surprised by the events in the story the first time you read a book.

- You lose the element of surprise after the first reading.
- e.g. reading detective novels

Topic sentence 2 I have discovered that reading a book a second time often makes me like it much less than I did before.

- This often ruins the entire experience of reading the book.
- e.g. Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*

Topic sentence 3 There are some kinds of books that are simply not worthy of being read again.

- Reading these books a second time, so far from being interesting, is only a waste of time.
- e.g. no need to read science fiction novels again

Summary In conclusion, the second reading is nowhere near as good as the first since there are no surprises, the reader's opinion of the work as a whole can change dramatically, and some books do not deserve a second reading.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Some of my friends enjoy reading the same book several times. **[Thesis statement]** I, however, feel that reading a book a second time is not nearly as interesting as it was when I read it the first time.

[Topic sentence 1] You can only be surprised by

the events in the story the first time you read a book. **[General statement]** The plot twists and surprises are what I enjoy most about books, but this element of surprise is lost after the first reading. **[Example]** I love reading detective novels because they make me follow the plot carefully to find the villain. However, if I read the book a second time, I already know who the villain is, so the book loses most of its attraction. **[Closing sentence]** The first reading may shock the reader, but the second one will merely bore the reader.

[Topic sentence 2] Also, I have discovered that reading a book a second time often makes me like it much less than I did before. **[General statement]** This often ruins the entire experience of reading the book. **[Example]** When I first read Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, I loved it as an adventure story about a journalist's search in Africa for a company man who had disappeared. Upon second reading, many distasteful things came clearly into focus. One of those was the harsh treatment the African workers suffered at the hands of the Europeans. The company man, Kurtz, seems heroic during the first reading, yet the second reading revealed him as obviously insane. **[Closing sentence]** The second time you read a book can detract from the things you first enjoyed about it.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, there are some kinds of books that are simply not worthy of being read again. **[General statement]** Reading these books a second time, rather than being interesting, is only a waste of time. **[Example]** Suppose you are reading a science fiction novel. There are lots of these books on the market. Many are fun to read, but they are all so similar to one another that there is no reason to reread any of them. After I finish one, I just grab another and read a different story on a similar topic. **[Closing sentence]** Definitely, not every book deserves reading again nor gets more interesting on a second reading.

[Summary] In conclusion, the second reading is nowhere near as good as the first since there are no surprises, the reader's opinion of the work as a whole can change dramatically, and some books do not deserve a second reading. **[Final comment]** It is better to enjoy a book once and then savor that memory.

[주제문] 내 친구 중 몇몇은 같은 책을 여러 번 읽기를 좋아한다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 나는 같은 책을 두 번 읽게 되면 처음 읽을 때만큼 흥미롭지 않다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 이야기 속의 사건에 놀라게 되는 것은 책을 처음 읽을 때뿐이다. **[일반 진술]** 책을 읽으면서 내가 가장 좋아하는 점이 줄거리의 발전과 예기치 못한 사건들인데, 이런 요소들은 처음 읽고 난 뒤에는 사라져 버린다.

[예] 탐정소설은 범인을 찾기 위해 주의 깊게 이야기를 따라가야 하기 때문에 나는 탐정 소설을 좋아한다. 하지만, 책을 다시 읽게 되면 누가 범인인지 이미 알고 있어서 그 책의 매력이 대부분 사라진다. **[종결문]** 책을 처음 읽을 때는 독자가 충격을 받을 수도 있지만 다시 읽게 되면 지루하게 느껴질 뿐이다.

[주제문 2] 또한, 나는 어떤 책을 다시 읽게 되면 이전보다 그 책을 훨씬 덜 좋아하게 된다는 것을 알게 되었다. **[일반 진술]** 이런 경험을 하게 되면 독서에 대한 전반적인 느낌이 좋지 않게 된다. **[예]** 내가 조셉 콘라드의 <암흑의 중심>을 처음 읽었을 때는 사라져 버린 동료를 찾아 아프리카를 찾는 기자의 모험 이야기여서 아주 좋았다. 두 번째 읽었을 때는 많은 역겨운 것들이 선명하게 눈에 띄었다. 그런 것 중의 하나가 아프리카 노동자들이 유럽인들의 손에 당했던 가혹한 처사였다. 처음 읽었을 때는 회사 사람인 커츠가 영웅처럼 보였지만 두 번째 읽었을 때는 확실히 정신병자처럼 보였다. **[종결문]** 책을 다시 읽게 되면 처음 읽었을 때 즐겼던 내용들이 가치가 떨어질 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 다시 읽을 만한 가치가 없는 책들이 있다. **[일반 진술]** 이런 책을 다시 읽는 것은 재미있기는커녕 시간 낭비에 불과하다. **[예]** 공상과학 소설을 읽는다고 쳐 보자. 시종에는 이런 책들이 많이 나와 있다. 많은 책들이 재미있게 읽을 수 있는 책들이지만 서로 너무 비슷해서 어떤 책도 다시 읽을 가치는 없다. 나는 한 권을 읽고 나면 그냥 다른 책을 골라 비슷한 주제의 다른 이야기를 읽는다. **[종결문]** 분명히, 모든 책들이 다시 읽을 가치가 있지는 않으며 다시 읽을 때 더 재미있어지는 것도 아니다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 책을 다시 읽게 되면 의외성도 없고, 전체 작품에 대한 독자의 견해도 완전히 바뀌며, 어떤 책은 다시 읽을 가치도 없기 때문에 책을 다시 읽는 것은 처음 읽는 것에 훨씬 못 미친다. **[최종 논평]** 책은 한 번만 읽고 그 기억을 간직하는 게 더 낫다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Leisure activities are those which people enjoy when they have free time, something not in abundance for most individuals. This, however, will change in the future as people will surely have ample time to participate in leisure activities twenty years from now.

In the future, many more people will work in their homes than now, which allows them to have more time to spend on leisure activities. A move away from an office environment will surely present more opportunities to relax. My father spends an hour each morning and evening going to work and then returning home. If he worked at home, he could spend those extra two hours doing something relaxing. As fewer people work in offices, their extra hours for leisure activities will increase.

Machines will free people to do the things they want. Twenty years from now, machines will be doing more everyday activities that now involve human labor.

Devices with smart technology will likely become more prevalent. Refrigerators might know when there is no milk or eggs, so they will call the supermarket to have them delivered. Payment for this service will be taken out of a person's account automatically. Since people will have fewer jobs and errands to do, they will naturally get to relax more.

The days of employees being forced to work large numbers of overtime hours will also come to an end. Governments will pass and enforce laws restricting companies from overworking their employees. My uncle sometimes works sixty or more hours a week. Governments will ensure that this kind of labor exploitation does not happen to employees in the future. With better labor laws, people will have more time to do the activities they want to do.

It is my belief that, twenty years from now, people will have more time for leisure activities since they will spend more time at home, not have to do various jobs or errands, and will be protected from overworking by laws. In the future, life will surely be more relaxing for most people.

여가 활동은 사람들이 남는 시간에 즐기는 것인데, 대다수 사람들의 경우 남는 시간이 많지 않다. 하지만, 이런 상황이 앞으로는 바뀌게 되어 지금으로부터 20년 뒤에는 사람들이 여가 활동을 할 시간이 많이 갖게 될 것이다.

미래에는 현재에 비해 더 많은 사람들이 재택 근무를 하게 되어 여가 활동에 쓸 수 있는 시간이 많아질 것이다. 사무 환경으로부터 멀어지게 되면 휴식을 취할 수 있는 기회도 분명히 많아질 것이다. 우리 아버지는 매일 아침저녁으로 출퇴근을 하시는 데다 한 시간씩 쓰신다. 집에서 일을 하신다면 그 두 시간 동안 휴식을 취할 수 있을 것이다. 사무실에서 일하는 사람들이 적어지면서 여가 활동을 위한 여유 시간이 늘어날 것이다.

기계 덕분에 사람들은 원하는 것을 할 수 있는 자유가 생길 것이다. 현재 인간의 노동력이 필요한 일상적인 활동을 20년 후에는 기계가 더 많이 하게 될 것이다. 스마트 기술을 적용한 장치들이 더 많이 보급될 것이다. 냉장고는 우유나 달걀이 없다는 것을 알고서 슈퍼마켓에 전화를 해서 배달을 시킬 것이다. 이러한 서비스에 대한 비용 지불은 은행 계좌에서 자동이체가 될 것이다. 사람들은 업무와 잔일이 줄어들어 자연스레 휴식 시간이 늘어나게 될 것이다.

직원들이 여러 시간씩 연장 근무를 해야 하는 나날 역시 종말을 고할 것이다. 정부에서는 회사가 직원들의 연장 근무를 금지하는 법을 통과시켜 시행할 것이다. 우리 삼촌은 때로는 주당 60시간 이상을 일한다. 미래에는 정부가 직원을 대상으로 한 그런 식의 노동력 착취가 일어나지 않게 할 것이다. 더 나은 노동법으로 사람들은 원하는 활동을 할 수 있는 시간이 늘어날 것이다.

나는 20년 후에 사람들이 집에서 일하는 시간이 많아지고, 여러 가지 업무나 잔일을 해야 할 필요도 없어지고, 연장근무를 금지하는 법률의 보호도 받게 되어 여가 활동을 할 시간이 많아질 것이라고 생각한다. 미래에는 대다수 사람들의 삶이 훨씬 더 여유로워질 것이다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

It would be wonderful if, twenty years from now, people had more leisure time than they currently do. However, I am convinced that as the world moves at a faster pace, the amount of time people have for leisure activities will decrease.

People today are working more than they ever have, and this trend is likely to continue. Companies are continually increasing people's workloads as they push their employees to do more in shorter periods of time. For example, my father often works fifty to sixty hours a week at his job. However, my grandfather typically worked a forty-hour workweek. The trend is for people to work longer hours. Additionally, my father keeps getting more and more work to do at his job, so he is obliged to work longer hours. I am sure that will be the same for me in the future. People should expect to work even more in future years.

Even with the development of new technology, people never seem to have enough time to do what needs to get done. In fact, it seems that people had more leisure time in the past when the world had less technology. So, it stands to reason that more technology will result in even less leisure time. One reason is that all this technology has enabled people to do more things in a day. With more jobs to do, the amount of time spent on leisure activities will naturally decrease.

Finally, people's fast-paced lifestyles leave them too tired at the end of the day to do anything. With the amount of work people have to do increasing, they will simply lack the energy to do anything with what little free time they have. My parents both work hard, so they do not have any energy at the end of the day. As I expect people to work even more in the future than they do now, people will be even more exhausted. Their fatigue would not allow them to dare to engage in any leisure activities.

Unfortunately, twenty years from now, I think people will have less time for leisure activities since they will have more work, not enough time, and will be too tired to do anything when they are not busy. While the future is bright in many fields, it is not very promising with regards to people's leisure time.

지금으로부터 20년 후 여가 시간이 현재보다 많아진다면 정말 좋을 것이다. 하지만, 나는 세상이 점점 빨리 움직이고 있기 때문에 사람들의 여가 활동 시간이 줄어들 것이라고 확신한다.

오늘날 사람들은 과거 어느 때보다 오랜 시간 일하고 있으며 이런 추세는 계속될 것이다. 회사는 직원들에게 더 짧은 시간에 더 많은 업무를 하도록 요구함으로써 업무량을 계속해 늘린다. 예를 들어, 우리 아버지는 직

장에서 주당 50에서 60시간 정도 일하신다. 하지만 할아버지는 평균 40시간 정도 일하셨다. 사람들의 근무 시간이 점점 더 늘어나는 추세다. 게다가, 아버지는 업무량이 계속 더 늘어나 더 오랜 시간 일하셔야 한다. 이런 상황은 미래의 나에게도 마찬가지로 이어질 것 같다. 사람들은 미래에 훨씬 더 많은 시간을 일하게 될 것이다.

새 기술이 개발되고 있지만 사람들은 해야 할 일을 할 수 있는 시간이 결코 충분한 것 같지는 않다. 사실, 세상에 기술이 될 발달했던 과거에 사람들에게는 여가 시간이 더 많았던 것 같다. 그래서 기술이 발달할수록 여가 시간은 훨씬 줄어든다는 게 맞는 말이다. 한 가지 이유는 이 모든 기술 때문에 사람들이 하루에 더 많은 일을 할 수 있게 되었기 때문이다. 일이 더 많아지면서 여가 시간에 쓸 수 있는 시간은 자연히 줄어들게 된다.

마지막으로, 빠른 생활양식 때문에 사람들은 하루가 끝날 때쯤이면 너무 피곤해서 아무 것도 할 수가 없다. 해야 할 일이 점점 늘어나서 얼마 되지 않는 여가 시간에 무언가를 할 수 있는 힘이 남아 있지 않게 될 것이다. 우리 부모님은 두 분 다 열심히 일하시기 때문에 하루가 끝날 때쯤이면 녹초가 된다. 미래에는 지금보다 더 많은 일을 해야 할 것이기 때문에 훨씬 더 녹초가 될 것이다. 피로가 쌓여 여가 활동은 엄두도 내지 못하는 사태가 벌어질 것이다.

안타깝게도, 지금으로부터 20년 후에는 사람들이 업무량도 많아지고, 시간도 충분치 않고, 너무 피곤해서 바쁘지 않을 때 무언가를 할 여력이 없게 될 것이기 때문에 여가 활동 시간이 줄 것이라는 게 내 생각이다. 여러 분야에서 미래가 밝긴 하지만 사람들의 여가 시간과 관련해서는 미래가 그다지 밝지만은 않다.

Unit 20 School & Education III

Writing Practice A

Brainstorming

AGREE

must understand the big picture first

- knowing how/why > knowing details
- e.g. my history teacher

many universities teach value of ideas & concepts

- no understanding of concepts & ideas → low grades
- e.g. my sister's university classes

mere knowledge of facts → no creativity

- thinking in broad terms → more creative
- e.g. Steve Jobs & innovations at Apple

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement I believe that it is more important to understand ideas and concepts for a variety of reasons.

Topic sentence 1 Students need to understand the big picture before they can begin to concentrate on the details.

- Knowing details is not the same as knowing how or why.
- e.g. my history teacher's teaching method

Topic sentence 2 Many universities are now focusing on teaching students the value of ideas and concepts.

- Students' grades will go down if they do not know concepts.
- e.g. my sister's university seminars or classes

Topic sentence 3 Creativity does not come from the mere knowledge of facts.

- Thinking in broad terms lets people become more creative.
- e.g. Steve Jobs's creativity and the innovations at Apple Computer

Summary The ability to learn ideas and concepts is crucial to having a broader understanding of things, to do better in school, and to develop new ideas of one's own.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] Some of my friends are concerned only about learning facts so much so that they know thousands of them. **[Thesis statement]** However, I believe that it is more important to understand ideas and concepts for a variety of reasons.

[Topic sentence 1] Students need to understand the big picture before they can begin to concentrate on the details. **[General statement]** Merely knowing the details is not the same as understanding why or how something happened. **[Example]** For example, my history teacher often makes sure that we understand the broad, historical situation of an event before filling our minds with a variety of facts. **[Closing sentence]** Without this broad knowledge, we would not be able to possess a deeper understanding of certain events.

[Topic sentence 2] Many universities are now focusing on teaching students the value of ideas and concepts. **[General statement]** Without understanding them, a student's grades will truly suffer. **[Example]** My sister told me that many of her university classes are seminars or classes based on discussion. In these classes, the professor and students discuss the ideas and theories behind what they are studying. The students are not expected to memorize lists of facts. **[Closing sentence]** They instead need to know the importance of what they are studying.

[Topic sentence 3] Finally, creativity does not come

from the mere knowledge of facts. **[General statement]** Thinking in terms of broad concepts and ideas is what helps a person to become more creative. **[Example]** In the 1990s, Apple Computer went into a serious decline when its founder, Steve Jobs, was pushed out of the company. His return several years later, however, revitalized the company, and Jobs has been the driving force behind many of the company's innovative electronic products. Steve Jobs's abilities to be creative and to think in broad concepts have made his company one of the top ones in the world. **[Closing sentence]** His focus on ideas and concepts was what enabled Apple to become this way.

[Summary] Ultimately, the ability to learn ideas and concepts is crucial to having a broader understanding of things, to do better in school, and to develop new ideas of one's own. **[Final comment]** Knowing facts, while nice, is not as important as knowing the ideas behind them.

[도입문] 내 친구들 가운데 몇몇은 온갖 사실을 알기 위해 사실을 배우는 데에만 관심이 너무 많다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 나는 여러 가지 이유로 사상이나 개념을 이해하는 것이 더 중요하다고 생각한다.

[주제문 1] 학생들은 세부 사항에 집중하기에 앞서 큰 그림을 먼저 이해해야 한다. **[일반 진술]** 세부 사항만 아는 것은 어떤 것이 왜, 어떻게 일어났는지를 이해하는 것과는 다르다. **[예]** 예를 들어, 우리 역사 선생님은 종종 우리가 다양한 사실을 머리에 채우기 전에 어떤 사건의 폭넓은 역사적 배경을 먼저 이해했는지 확인한다. **[중결문]** 이러한 폭넓은 지식이 없이는 우리가 어떤 사건들을 더 깊이 이해할 수 없을 것이다.

[주제문 2] 요즘에는 많은 대학들이 학생들에게 사상과 개념의 가치를 가르치는 데 초점을 맞추고 있다. **[일반 진술]** 그것들을 이해하지 않고는 학생의 성적이 형편없이 나온다. **[예]** 우리 누나의 말로는 대학 수업 중 다수가 세미나 수업이거나 토론식 수업이라고 한다. 이런 수업에서는 교수와 학생들이 공부하는 내용의 이면에 깔린 사상과 이론을 토론한다. 학생들은 열거된 사실들을 암기하도록 요구 받지 않는다. **[중결문]** 대신에, 학습하는 내용의 중요성을 알아야 한다.

[주제문 3] 마지막으로, 창의성은 단순한 사실을 아는 것에서 나오지 않는다. **[일반 진술]** 폭넓은 개념과 사상의 측면에서 생각할 때 사람은 더욱 창의적이 된다. **[예]** 1990년대에 애플 컴퓨터는 창업자인 스티브 잡스가 회사에서 밀려나자 심각하게 쇠퇴했다. 하지만, 그는 몇 년 뒤 회사로 돌아와 회사를 소생시켰고 회사가 내놓은 혁신적인 전자제품 가운데 많은 제품을 추진한 원동력이 되었다. 스티브 잡스의 독창적인 능력과 폭넓은 사고는 회사를 세계 최고의 회사들 가운데 하나로 자리매김하게 했다. **[중결문]** 그가 사상과 개념에 초점을 맞추었기 때문에 애플은 이렇게 성장할 수 있었다.

[요약] 궁극적으로 사상과 개념을 배우는 능력은 사물을 더 폭넓게 이해하고, 학습을 더 잘 해 나가고, 자신의 새로운 아이디어를 개발하는 데 결정적인 역할을 한다. **[최종 논평]** 사실을 아는 것이 나쁘지는 않지만 그 뒤에 깔린 사상을 이해하는 것만큼 중요하지는 않다.

Writing Practice B

Brainstorming

DISAGREE

emphasis on learning facts in school

- no knowledge of facts → low grades
- e.g. my chemistry teacher

working world: knowing facts > knowing concepts & ideas

- know more facts = do better job
- e.g. my aunt's knowledge of products → got promoted

admired & respected by others

- impress others people with knowledge
- e.g. my cousin known as a "walking encyclopedia"

Outlining & Organizing

Thesis statement Learning facts is of much greater importance to people than knowing about ideas and concepts.

Topic sentence 1 Because schools place an emphasis on learning facts, students must do so in order to do well at school.

- Knowing facts lets students get higher grades.
- e.g. my chemistry teacher's teaching method

Topic sentence 2 Knowing facts is of much greater importance than understanding ideas and concepts in the working world.

- People can do their jobs better by knowing more facts.
- e.g. my aunt got promoted for knowing many facts about products

Topic sentence 3 A person who has an encyclopedic knowledge of various topics will be respected and admired by many people.

- Having a lot of factual knowledge can impress many people.
- e.g. my cousin referred to as a "walking encyclopedia"

Summary People should focus on improving their factual knowledge as it can help them in school, at their jobs, and in their lives in general.

Completing the Essay

[Opening sentence] I definitely see the use of understanding various ideas and concepts. **[Thesis statement]** However, learning facts is of much greater importance to people than knowing about ideas and

concepts.

[Topic sentence 1] Because schools place an emphasis on learning facts, students must do so in order to do well at school. **[General statement]** A comprehensive knowledge of facts will enable students to pass their exams and get high grades, thereby improving their futures. **[Example]** My chemistry teacher is constantly having us memorize the characteristics of the different elements. We have to repeat these facts on our tests, or else we will do poorly. **[Closing sentence]** Knowing the concepts in my classes is much less crucial than being able to repeat facts.

[Topic sentence 2] Knowing facts is of much greater importance than understanding ideas and concepts in the working world. **[General statement]** Possessing knowledge of lots of facts is therefore one way for people to excel at their jobs. **[Example]** My aunt works at a large company, and she is constantly attending meetings where she has to talk about different products. She knows everything there is to know about them, and she can discuss the products without using any notes at these meetings. Her comprehensive knowledge has impressed her bosses, who recently gave her a promotion for her outstanding work. **[Closing sentence]** Clearly, knowing a lot of facts on the job can be of tremendous help.

[Topic sentence 3] A person who has an encyclopedic knowledge of various topics will be respected and admired by many people. **[General statement]** Possessing a lot of factual knowledge can help one impress people, which can work to a person's advantage. **[Example]** Some people refer to my cousin as a "walking encyclopedia." Whenever people want to know the answer to a question on virtually any topic, he always seems to know the answer. He has won many trivia contests and even runs a successful tutoring business. **[Closing sentence]** Learning facts can help a person lead a very successful life.

[Summary] In conclusion, people should focus on improving their factual knowledge as it can help them in school, at their jobs, and in their lives in general. **[Final comment]** A complete understanding of ideas and concepts is fine, but more emphasis should be placed on learning facts.

[도입문] 나도 확실히 여러 사상과 개념을 이해하는 게 유용하다는 것을 안다. **[논제 진술]** 하지만, 사상과 개념에 대해 아는 것보다는 사실을 배우는 것이 훨씬 더 중요하다.

[주제문 1] 학교에서 사실을 배우는 것을 강조하기 때문에 학생들은 학교 생활을 잘 해 나가기 위해 그렇게 해야만 한다. **[일반 진술]** 사실에 대한 폭넓은 지식을 갖게 되면 시험에도 낙제하지 않고 성적도 잘 나와서 미래도 밝아진다. **[예]** 우리 화학 선생님은 끊임없이 우리에게 여러 다른 원소들의 특징을 암기시킨다. 우리는 시험을 볼 때 이 사실들을 반복해야 하며, 그렇지 않으면 좋은 점수를 받을 수가 없을 것이다. **[종결문]** 내가 듣는 수업에서 개념을 아는 것은 사실을 반복할 줄 아는 것보다 훨씬 더 중요하다.

[주제문 2] 직장 생활에서도 사실을 아는 것이 사상과 개념을 이해하는 것보다 훨씬 더 중요하다. **[일반 진술]** 그래서 여러 가지 사실에 대한 지식을 갖고 있으면 직장에서 다른 사람을 능가할 수 있다. **[예]** 우리 숙모는 대기업에 근무하는데, 여러 다른 제품에 대해 설명해야 하는 미팅에 끊임없이 참석하신다. 그녀는 그 제품들에 관해 알아야 할 모든 것을 알고 있어서 메모를 보지 않고도 그 제품들에 대해 말할 수 있다. 그녀의 폭넓은 지식에 상사들이 감동을 받았고, 숙모의 탁월한 업무 능력 때문에 최근 숙모를 승진시켰다. **[종결문]** 분명히, 직장에서 많은 사실을 아는 것은 엄청난 도움이 될 수 있다.

[주제문 3] 다양한 주제에 관해 백과사전 같은 지식을 가진 사람은 여러 사람의 존경과 칭찬을 받을 것이다. **[일반 진술]** 사실적인 지식이 많으면 사람들에게 감동을 줄 수 있어 당사자에게 이익이 된다. **[예]** 어떤 사람들은 내 사촌을 "걸어 다니는 백과사전"이라고 부른다. 사람들이 실제로 어떤 주제든지 의문이 있어서 답을 알고 싶어할 때면 사촌이 언제나 답을 알고 있는 것 같기 때문이다. 그는 수많은 퀴즈 대회에서 우승을 했고 심지어 개인과회 사업도 잘 운영하고 있다. **[종결문]** 사실을 아는 것은 대단히 성공적인 삶을 사는 데 도움이 된다.

[요약] 결론적으로, 사람들은 사실적 지식을 향상시키는 데 초점을 맞춰야 하는데, 이것이 학교와 직장 그리고 삶 전반에 도움을 주기 때문이다. **[최종 논평]** 사상과 개념을 완전히 이해하는 것도 좋지만, 사실을 익히는 데 더 많은 강조점을 두어야 한다.

TOEFL iBT Practice

Sample Answer (Agree)

Books have been with us for centuries, and they are the preferred material for most people to read and receive their information from. However, twenty years from now, I think students will no longer be using printed books in their studies.

Computers have begun replacing printed materials, and they will continue doing so in the future. Computers can hold much more information than books can, and this will contribute to the demise of books. I have read that some universities require all students to have laptop computers. The classrooms are wired for Internet usage, as is every building on campus. Professors use the Internet for teaching, and students submit all reports electronically. The future of education is electronic computers, not printed books.

Because of a concern for the environment, fewer books

will be printed on paper in the future. Conserving Earth's natural resources, including trees, will continue to be the focus of many people. Publishing companies have already come out with e-books, which are available over the Internet. E-books use no paper and are often cheaper than printed materials. As their popularity continues to rise, fewer people will bother with buying printed books.

Many teacher training programs currently emphasize non-book learning methods, a trend which will surely increase. As the older generation of teachers retires, new teachers will use books less often. For instance, many teacher training programs have courses in computer-assisted learning methods. Also, many schools are moving towards online classrooms where students and teachers meet over the Internet. In the future, virtually everything, including classroom materials, will be done on the Internet.

It seems apparent to me that, twenty years from now, books and other printed materials will disappear thanks to the growing use of computers, concern for the environment, and an emphasis on nontraditional learning methods. In the future, students will no longer worry about carrying huge bags of books to and from school.

책은 수 세기 동안 우리 곁에 있어 왔고 대다수 사람들은 책을 읽고 거기서 정보를 얻기 좋아한다. 하지만, 내 생각에는 지금으로부터 20년 후면 학생들이 공부할 때 더 이상 인쇄된 책을 이용할 것 같지 않다.

컴퓨터가 인쇄물을 대체하기 시작했고 미래에도 그런 추세는 계속될 것이다. 컴퓨터는 책보다 훨씬 많은 자료를 담을 수 있기 때문에 책의 종말을 가져올 것이다. 어떤 대학에서는 모든 학생에게 노트북을 쓰도록 요구한다는 내용을 읽은 적이 있다. 강의실에는 인터넷 선이 깔려 있고 캠퍼스 내의 모든 건물도 마찬가지다. 교수들은 인터넷을 이용하여 가르치고 학생들은 모든 보고서를 컴퓨터를 이용하여 제출한다. 교육의 미래는 인쇄된 책이 아니라 전자 컴퓨터이다.

환경에 대한 우려로 장차 종이로 인쇄되는 책은 점점 줄어들 것이다. 나무를 비롯해 지구의 자원을 보존하는 것이 계속해서 사람들의 관심의 초점이 될 것이다. 출판사들은 이미 전자책을 내놓았고, 이 책들은 인터넷에서 만나볼 수 있다. 전자책은 종이가 필요하지 않으며 인쇄된 책들에 비해 흔히 가격이 저렴하다. 전자책의 인기가 점점 높아지면서 굳이 인쇄된 책을 사려는 사람들의 수는 더 줄게 될 것이다.

현재 많은 교사 연수 프로그램에서 책을 쓰지 않는 학습 방법을 강조하는데, 이런 추세는 확실히 확대될 것이다. 구세대 교사들이 은퇴하고 나면 신세대 교사들은 책을 덜 사용할 것이다. 예를 들어, 많은 교사 연수 프로그램에서는 컴퓨터를 이용한 학습 방법에 관한 수업들이 개설되어 있다. 또한, 많은 학교들이 학생과 교사가 인터넷으로 만날 수 있는 온라인 강의 쪽으로 옮겨가고 있다. 미래에는 교실 수업 자료를 포함해 사실상 모든 것이 인터넷에서 이루어질 것이다.

지금으로부터 20년 뒤에는 컴퓨터 사용의 증가, 환경에 대한 우려, 비전

통적 학습 방법에 대한 강조 등으로 인해 책과 다른 인쇄물들이 자취를 감출 것이다. 장차 학생들은 더 이상 등하굣길에 무거운 가방을 가지고 다니지 않아도 될 것이다.

Sample Answer (Disagree)

The increasing use of the Internet and other media is causing some people to believe that books will disappear soon. However, twenty years from now, printed books are still going to be an important part of students' educations.

While computers may seem ubiquitous in developed countries, this is hardly the case for the rest of the world. Developing countries will still be using books in the future as they will be unable to afford the cost of only using computers in their classrooms. Books, of course, are much cheaper than computers. Even in the most advanced countries, the number of classrooms where books have been eliminated is tiny. It is nonsense to believe that in twenty years, not only advanced but also third-world countries' students will be learning without the use of printed books.

People are also simply more comfortable sitting down and reading books than they are in reading from computer screens. Picking up and reading a book is an experience that most people will want to continue to enjoy. I personally love reading in bed, on the subway, and in just about any other place where I can sit down. I cannot imagine trying to read from my laptop while lying in bed or taking the subway. For me, nothing can replace the pleasure of turning the pages of a book. Scrolling down on a computer screen just is not the same pleasing experience.

Finally, computer screens are known to be harmful to people's eyes while books are not. Staring at a computer screen for hours at a time can cause problems for people. I know many people who do not like looking at a computer screen since it causes their eyes to get tired. I sometimes get headaches when I have to sit in front of my computer a lot. I do not experience any problems with books, which leads me to believe that they will be around for a long, long time.

In conclusion, books are still going to be used by students twenty years from now thanks to their cheapness, comfort level, and lack of harm caused to people's eyes. While computers and other multimedia tools will be enormously important learning tools, they will not completely cause the disappearance of printed books from students' educations.

인터넷과 다른 미디어의 사용이 증가하면서 어떤 사람들은 책이 곧 사라

질 것이라고 생각한다. 하지만, 지금으로부터 20년 뒤에도 인쇄된 책은 학생 교육의 중요한 부분을 차지할 것이다.

컴퓨터는 선진국 어디서나 볼 수 있지만 세계의 나머지 지역도 그런 것은 아니다. 개발도상국들은 강의실에서 컴퓨터만 사용하는 비용을 감당할 여유가 없기 때문에 미래에도 여전히 책을 사용할 것이다. 책이 물론 컴퓨터에 비해 훨씬 저렴하다. 심지어 가장 발달한 선진국들에서도 책이 사라진 교실의 수는 소수에 불과하다. 20년 후에 선진국뿐만 아니라 제3세계 국가의 학생들이 인쇄된 책을 쓰지 않고 공부하게 되리라고 믿는 것은 말도 안 된다.

사람들은 또한 컴퓨터 화면에서 글을 읽는 것보다는 그냥 편안히 앉아서 책 읽는 것을 더 좋아한다. 책을 집어 들어 읽는 것은 대다수 사람들이 계속해서 즐기고 싶어하는 경험이다. 나는 개인적으로 침대와 지하철 그리고 그냥 앉을 수 있는 어떠한 장소에서든 책 읽기를 좋아한다. 침대에 누워서나 지하철을 탄 채로 노트북 화면의 글을 읽는 것은 내게는 상상할 수 없는 일이다. 나에게 책은 책 페이지를 넘기는 기쁨을 대신할 수 있는 것은 없다. 컴퓨터 화면의 스크롤을 내리는 것은 마찬가지로 즐거운 경험이 아니다.

마지막으로, 책은 눈에 나쁘지 않지만 컴퓨터 화면은 눈에 나쁘다고 알려져 있다. 컴퓨터 화면을 한 번에 여러 시간씩 보고 있으면 문제가 생길 수 있다. 컴퓨터 화면을 보고 있으면 눈이 피로해지기 때문에 그것을 좋아하지 않는 사람들을 나는 알고 있다. 나도 때로는 컴퓨터 앞에 오래 앉아 있으면 두통이 생긴다. 책을 읽을 때는 아무런 문제가 없기 때문에 나는 책이 오랫동안 남아있을 거라고 생각한다.

결론적으로, 책은 저렴하고 편안하고 눈에 피해를 주지도 않기 때문에 지금으로부터 20년 후에도 학생들이 여전히 사용할 것이다. 컴퓨터와 다른 멀티미디어 도구들이 대단히 중요한 학습 도구이긴 하지만 학생들의 교육에서 인쇄된 책이 완전히 사라지게 하지는 못할 것이다.

Actual Test 01

Task 1 (Integrated Writing)

■ Reading

옛 건물을 보존해야 하는 몇 가지 명확한 역사적 이유가 있을지도 모르지만, 그렇다고 해서 새 건물을 짓기 위해 대다수 건물을 철거하지 말아야 할 이유는 없다. 옛 건물을 보존하는 관행은 즉시 중단되어야 한다. 옛 건물은 새 건물에 자리를 내주어야 한다.

역사적으로 중요하다고 여겨지는 건물은 일반적으로 보호를 받고 있으며 심지어 정부 기금으로 재단장 되기까지 한다. 이러한 관행이 대통령의 생가와 같이 정말로 역사적 중요성을 갖는 장소에는 필요할지 모르지만 많은 옛 건물들은 정부에서 중요하게 생각하는 현 기준에 정말로 부합해야 한다. 하지만 불필요하게도 그런 건물들을 유지하는 데 정부 돈이 낭비되고 있다. 대신에 정부 기금은 범죄 소탕이나 학교, 병원 시설의 개선 등과 같은 더 가치 있는 일에 쓰여야 한다.

많은 옛 건물들이 심미적으로 보기에 아름답지 않으며 사실 아무런 실용적 목적도 없다. 대다수 사람들은 현대 건축 디자인으로 지은 건물을 더

좋아하며 자신들이 원하는 활동을 할 수 있는 장소를 원한다. 옛 건물들은 쇼핑 센터나 오락 시설과 같은 현대식 건물들에 자리를 내주어야 한다. 이런 건물들이 오래된 건물들에 비해 훨씬 더 대중의 요구를 충족시킬 수 있다.

수년간 건축 법령과 기준이 엄청나게 바뀌었다. 옛 건물들은 이러한 기준을 충족시키지 못한다. 수도관은 유해한 납으로 만들어졌고, 전기 시설도 오래되고 낡았으며, 단열재로 발암물질인 석면을 사용한다. 이런 옛 건물을 모두 대체하고 개선하는 것은 엄청난 금전적, 시간적 낭비를 가져온다. 그냥 철거하는 쪽이 사실상 더 안전하고 금전적으로도 이익이 될 것이다.

■ Listening

Narrator Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.

W: Historical buildings are a part of our heritage. Many important events in our city, state, and, of course, country took place in these buildings, so they must be preserved. There are several ways that we can guarantee they won't be blights on their neighborhoods but will in fact improve them.

Preserving, modernizing, and making buildings safer does not require government money at all. People can raise money and ask for donations to help preserve them. Remember that just last year the old post office down on Fifth Street was saved thanks to a local fundraising campaign started by an elementary school class. By raising private funds, we can do the same for other buildings.

Take a look around this city. Like many others, it's dominated by steel and glass structures, strip malls, and fast-food restaurants. While some people may enjoy these places, I know many others who don't. The architecture of the past... [pauses] the wood, brick, and concrete buildings, the art-deco style from the thirties, the brick townhouses... [pauses] they're all parts of our heritage. And they're much more pleasing to the eye than many new structures being erected.

And let's not forget that historical buildings can generate money through tourism. The birthplace of an important figure or a building where a historical event took place can attract many paying customers. For example, Virginia makes millions of dollars a year off of tourism. Millions! Why? Well, it's the birthplace of at least eight presidents, it has the building where the Civil War ended, and it contains many battlefields from both the Revolution and the Civil War. Old buildings and places really do have values beyond their historical importance.

Narrator 방금 읽은 내용에 관한 강의의 일부를 들으시오.

W: 역사적 건물들은 우리가 받은 유산의 일부예요. 우리 도시와 주, 국가

의 많은 중요한 일들이 이들 건물에서 이루어졌기 때문에 이 건물들은 보존할 필요가 있어요. 이런 건물들이 우리 주변에 해가 되지 않고 사실상 환경을 개선하도록 할 수 있는 몇 가지 방법이 있어요.

건물을 보존하고 현대화하고 더 안전하게 만드는 데는 정부의 돈이 전혀 필요하지 않아요. 사람들은 이 건물들을 보존하기 위해 기금을 모으고 기부를 받습니다. 지난해에 한 초등학교 학급에서 시작된 지역 기금 모금 캠페인으로 5번 가에 있던 오래된 우체국을 살린 예를 떠올려 보세요. 다른 건물도 마찬가지로 기금을 모아 보존할 수 있어요.

우리 시를 한번 둘러 보세요. 다른 도시들과 마찬가지로, 강철과 유리 구조물, 쇼핑 센터, 패스트푸드 식당들이 가득 들어차 있어요. 어떤 사람들은 이런 장소를 좋아하지만 제가 알기에 그렇지 않은 사람들도 많습니다. 과거의 건축 양식... 그러니까 나무와 벽돌, 콘크리트로 된 건물과 30년대의 아르데코 양식, 벽돌로 지은 타운하우스... 그 모든 것들이 우리의 유산이에요. 이 건물들은 요즘 들어지고 있는 신축 건물들에 비해 보기에 훨씬 좋아요.

그리고 역사적 건물은 관광 수입을 가져올 수도 있다는 걸 기억하기 바랍니다. 중요한 인물의 생가나 역사적 사건이 발생했던 건물은 많은 유료 관광객을 유치할 수 있어요. 예를 들어, 버지니아 주는 관광 사업으로 매해 수백 만 달러를 벌어들여요. 왜일까요? 버지니아 주는 적어도 8명의 대통령이 태어난 곳이고, 남북전쟁을 종전한 건물도 있고, 독립혁명과 남북전쟁의 전투지도 많기 때문이에요. 오래된 건물과 장소는 역사적 중요성을 넘어서 정말로 가치가 있어요.

Sample Answer

The reading passage argues strongly in favor of tearing down the majority of older buildings. The professor, however, feels that efforts should be made to save many of them.

To begin with, the author of the reading passage feels the government money spent preserving these buildings would be better spent on law enforcement, education, and health services. But the professor notes that these buildings do not require government funds. Instead, they can be supported by private citizens donating money from their own pockets, as in the case of the old post office on Fifth Street.

In response to the reading's claim that many people dislike the appearances of older buildings, the professor states that she and many others believe most current buildings look awful. Rather, the varied architecture of older buildings is a part of the region's heritage.

The reading asserts that many old buildings could be dangerous since they do not meet current building codes and standards; however, the professor declares that many old buildings can actually be sources of income for the community. For instance, Virginia earns millions of dollars annually from tourists visiting its historical places.

While the reading passage's author writes against the

notion of maintaining these old buildings, the professor advocates preserving them and making them valuable parts of the community.

지문은 옛 건물 대다수를 철거하는 것에 강력히 찬성한다. 하지만, 교수는 이 건물들을 보존하기 위해 노력해야 한다고 말한다.

우선, 지문의 저자는 이들 건물을 보존하는 데 지출되는 정부의 돈이 법 집행이나 교육, 의료와 같은 곳에 쓰여져야 한다고 느낀다. 하지만, 교수는 이러한 건물이 정부 기금을 필요로 하진 않는다고 지적한다. 그 대신에, 5번가의 옛 우체국의 경우와 마찬가지로 자기의 주머니를 털어 기부하는 시민들의 노력에 의해 보존될 수 있다고 생각한다.

많은 사람들이 오래된 건물을 좋아하지 않는다는 지문의 주장에 대해 교수는 그녀를 비롯한 많은 사람들이 대다수의 현대식 건물을 훌륭스럽게 여긴다고 말한다. 오히려, 옛 건물의 다양한 건축 양식은 그 지역의 유산의 일부이다.

지문은 옛 건물이 현 건축 법령과 기준에 부합하지 않기 때문에 위험하다고 주장한다. 그러나 교수는 많은 옛 건물들이 그 지역의 수입원이 될 수 있다고 주장한다. 예를 들어, 버지니아 주는 역사적 장소를 방문하는 관광객들로부터 해마다 수백 만 달러를 벌어들인다.

지문의 저자는 이들 옛 건물을 유지하는 데 반대하는 반면 교수는 이 건물들을 보존해서 지역의 중요한 재산으로 만드는 쪽에 찬성한다.

Task 2 (Independent Writing)

Sample Answer

I have occasionally seen some older people who thoroughly enjoy their lives. However, as a general rule, young people definitely enjoy life more than older people do.

Since the majority of young people are more physically active than older people, they can engage in more activities. In general, young people like to go outside and do different things, and this helps them enjoy their lives more. Most young people are very active individuals. They like going out, playing sports, taking trips, and doing all sorts of other activities. This keeps them from getting bored. When they do not want to do one activity, they just start doing another. But older people simply lack the physical strength to enjoy such various activities. For example, my grandparents are retired, and the only thing they do is sit around the house all day long. That cannot be fun at all. The expression "variety is the spice of life" is very true in young people.

Also, young people frequently go out with their friends, something which helps them enjoy their lives even more. Being alone can be very boring, but you almost never see young people spending time by themselves. Instead, they are surrounded by friends. The same is not

true for older people. I have often heard older people, including some of my relatives, complain about being lonely. Their loneliness cannot contribute to making them happy. I am sure they would be much happier if they had friends with whom they could spend time, just like young people do.

It seems clear to me that young people enjoy life much more than older people do since they are physically active enough to do more activities and can go out with their friends frequently. It seems that being young is a great resource for enjoying life.

나는 가끔씩 인생을 만끽하는 일부 노인들을 본 적이 있기는 하다. 하지만, 일반적으로 젊은 사람들이 노년층에 비해 확실히 인생을 더 많이 즐긴다.

대다수 젊은이들은 노인들에 비해 육체적으로 더 활동적이기 때문에 더 많은 활동을 할 수 있다. 일반적으로 젊은 사람들은 야외로 나가 여러 가지 활동을하기를 좋아하며, 그래서 인생을 더 많이 즐길 수 있다. 대다수 젊은이들은 아주 활동적이다. 그들은 야외로 나가 운동을 하고 여행을 가고 온갖 종류의 다른 활동들을하기를 좋아한다. 그래서 지루함을 느끼지 않는다. 한 가지 활동이 하기 싫으면 다른 활동을 시작하면 된다. 하지만 노년층은 그런 다양한 활동을 즐길 육체적 힘이 부족하다. 예를 들어, 우리 할아버지 할머니는 은퇴를 하셨는데, 유일하게 하시는 일이라곤 하루 종일 집에 앉아 계시는 게 전부다. 그것이 전혀 즐거울 리가 없다. "다양함은 인생을 즐겁게 한다"라는 표현은 젊은 사람들에게 딱 들어맞는 말이다.

또한, 젊은이들은 자주 친구들과 야외로 나가는데, 이런 기회를 통해서 인생을 훨씬 더 즐길 수 있다. 혼자 있으면 따분하기 마련이지만 젊은 사람은 혼자 지내는 경우를 거의 볼 수 없다. 대신에, 그들은 친구들과 어울린다. 노인들의 경우는 그렇지 않다. 나는 친척들을 포함해 노인들이 외롭다고 불평하는 소리를 들은 적이 종종 있다. 그분들은 외롭다고 느끼기 때문에 행복하지 않다. 그분들도 젊은이들처럼 시간을 함께 보낼 친구가 있다면 훨씬 더 행복해질 것이라고 확신한다.

젊은 사람들은 더 많은 활동을 할 수 있을 만큼 육체적으로도 활동적이고 자주 친구들과 야외로 나갈 수도 있기 때문에 젊은이들이 노인들보다 인생을 훨씬 더 즐긴다는 것은 확실하다. 젊다는 것은 인생을 즐길 수 있는 원천인 듯 보인다.

Actual Test 02

Task 1 (Integrated Writing)

■ Reading

오래 동안 인쇄 매체가 뉴스를 지배해 오긴 했지만 빠른 속도로 온라인 매체에게 잠식당하고 있다. 사실, 머지 않은 미래에 마지막 신문이 발행되는 날이 올지도 모른다.

인터넷에 뜨는 뉴스는 빠르면서도 최신 내용을 담고 있다. 전 세계에서 뉴스 가치가 있는 사건이 발생하면 거의 즉시 대다수 뉴스 제공 사이트에 뜨게 된다. 예를 들어, 스포츠 경기가 끝나면 몇 분 내에 그 게임의 완벽한 결과와 분석이 인터넷에 뜬다. 인쇄 매체로는 다음 날까지 기다리거나, 이미 인쇄에 들어간 경우 사건이 일어난 날로부터 이를 뒤까지 기다려야 소식을 접할 수 있다.

온라인 뉴스는 다양화되어 있어서 사람들은 원하는 곳에서 원하는 내용을 읽을 수 있다. 예를 들어, 오락을 즐기는 사람은 오락과 관련된 수백 개의 사이트를 찾을 수 있다. 사람들은 심지어 그들이 좋아하는 유명인에게 중요한 일이 생기거나 그들이 좋아하는 프로그램과 관련된 소식이 있는 경우 이메일로 정보를 전달받기까지 한다. 인쇄 매체에서는 자기가 관심 있는 정보를 찾기 위해 모든 다른 뉴스를 헤집어 봐야 한다.

온라인 매체는 또한 그 지역이나 국가만이 아니라 전 세계의 소식을 즉각적으로 제공한다. 사람들은 인쇄 매체처럼 삭제 당하지 않은 뉴스를 어디에서나 접할 수 있다. 인쇄 매체 그리고 심지어 TV 뉴스는 일반적으로 그 지역과 국내 소식에 초점을 두며 내용도 심하게 편집된다. 인쇄 매체를 읽을 때에는 진실을 알기 어려운 경우가 종종 있다.

■ Listening

Narrator Now listen to part of a lecture on the topic you just read about.

M: While online news has many advantages over print media, I feel that we need both of them and that print media actually has several advantages over online news. Let me explain my reasons for thinking this.

Stories are often published on the Internet or even shown on television as they are actually happening. This can lead to, well, contradictory and confusing reports. For example, when there's a plane crash, the Internet and television are all over it even though they typically don't know much of importance since the story is still happening. Print media, however, has more time to absorb the story, let it occur, and then get all the details. When I want accurate reporting, I always read newspapers and magazines. They've had more time to get things right.

Some people hype the fact that online news is highly specialized. But you often have to pay for these services, including video fees for some major new services or websites that chart the lives of famous people. Or, if you don't pay, your computer screen gets bombarded by advertisements and other pop-ups. Specialized services may provide more details for what people are interested in, but customers are definitely not getting these services for free.

While online media does a great job of providing international news, most people, myself included, are predominantly interested only in local and national news. This is the news, after all, which influences us

daily. I don't really care about the price of gas in Japan or who won an election in France. I do, however, care about the price of gas locally and who is in office in this city. Print media can provide this information on a daily basis.

Narrator 방금 읽은 내용에 관한 강의의 일부를 들으시오.

M: 온라인 뉴스는 인쇄 매체에 비해 많은 장점이 있지만 나는 그것이 둘 다 필요하며 사실은 인쇄 매체가 온라인 뉴스에 비해 몇 가지 장점이 있다고 느낍니다. 왜 이렇게 생각하는지 이유를 설명하십시오.

인터넷이나 TV에 발표되는 뉴스는 종종 사건이 실제로 일어나는 순간 발표됩니다. 이 때문에 모순되거나 혼란을 야기하는 뉴스가 나오기도 하죠. 예를 들어, 비행기 추락 사고가 났을 때 인터넷이나 TV에서는 실제로 사건이 일어나고 있기 때문에 중요성을 잘 알지도 못하면서 그 사건으로 도배를 합니다. 하지만 인쇄 매체는 시간을 두고 사건을 다루며 사건이 진행되도록 한 다음 세부 정보를 입수합니다. 정확한 보도를 원할 때면 나는 항상 신문이나 잡지를 읽습니다. 신문이나 잡지는 더 많은 시간을 들여서 올바른 정보를 전달합니다.

어떤 사람들은 온라인 뉴스가 대단히 전문적이라는 사실을 과장해서 말합니다. 하지만, 유명인의 생활을 살리는 몇몇 주요 웹사이트나 뉴스 서비스의 시청료를 포함해 종종 요금을 내야 하는 경우가 있어요. 혹은 돈을 내지 않는 경우 컴퓨터가 광고나 다른 팝업 창으로 도배가 되죠. 전문화된 서비스는 사람들이 관심 있어 하는 것에 관해 더 자세한 정보를 제공하지만 고객들이 이러한 서비스를 무료로 받는 것은 아닙니다.

온라인 매체들은 국제 뉴스를 제공하는 훌륭한 역할을 하지만 나를 포함해서 대다수의 사람들은 지역 뉴스나 국내 뉴스에만 관심이 있습니다. 결국, 이 뉴스들이 매일 우리에게 영향을 미치는 뉴스니까요. 나는 일본의 유가가 어떻게 프랑스 대통령 선거에서 누가 당선 되었는지는 관심이 없어요. 하지만, 국내 유가나 누가 우리 시에 재직하고 있는지는 관심이 있죠. 인쇄 매체는 매일매일 이런 정보를 제공해 줍니다.

Sample Answer

The reading passage's author believes online media is superior to print media; however, the lecturer thinks print media has several advantages over online news.

To begin with, the reading mentions that online news is fast and up-to-date. In fact, it often gets news out as it is happening or soon afterwards while print media must wait at least a day to do so. However, the professor states that online coverage of breaking news events is often confused and, in many cases, incorrect. He declares that print media, while slower, is more accurate than online media.

According to the reading, online news is more specialized, so people can get information on their favorite celebrities or anything they want without having to read news they are not interested in. The professor acknowledges this fact but states that these services are not free and often come with annoying

advertisements and pop-ups.

Finally, in direct response to the reading passage author's claim that online media provides excellent coverage of international news, the professor declares he is not particularly interested in that. Instead, he prefers reading about local and national news, which print media provides much of.

While the reading passage's author feels that online news is the better version, the professor disagrees and thinks that print media is the much better option.

지문의 지지는 온라인 매체가 인쇄 매체보다 낫다고 믿지만 교수는 인쇄 매체가 온라인 뉴스에 비해 몇 가지 장점이 있다고 생각한다.

우선, 지문에는 온라인 뉴스가 빠르면서도 최신 정보를 담고 있다고 되어 있다. 사실, 인쇄 매체는 적어도 하루 정도를 기다려야 하는 반면 온라인 매체는 사건이 일어나는 순간이나 직후에 뉴스를 실는다. 하지만, 교수는 온라인 특보 발표는 종종 혼란을 야기하며 많은 경우 부정확하다고 말한다. 그는 인쇄 매체가 좀 느리긴 해도 온라인 매체보다 정확하다고 주장한다.

지문에 따르면, 온라인 뉴스는 더 전문적이어서 사람들은 관심이 없는 뉴스를 읽지 않으면서 그들이 좋아하는 유명인이나 원하는 것에 관한 정보를 얻을 수 있다. 교수는 이 사실을 인정하지만 이러한 서비스는 무료가 아니며 종종 짜증나는 광고나 팝업 창에 시달려야 한다고 말한다.

마지막으로, 온라인 매체는 국제 뉴스를 잘 전해준다는 지문의 주장에 솔직히 반대하면서 교수는 자기는 국제 뉴스에 특별히 관심이 없다고 말한다. 그 대신에, 그는 지역 뉴스나 국내 뉴스 읽기를 더 좋아하는데, 인쇄 매체에는 이러한 뉴스거리가 많다.

지문의 지지는 온라인 매체가 더 낫다고 느끼는 반면 교수는 이에 반대로 인쇄 매체가 더 낫다고 생각한다.

Task 2 (Independent Writing)

Sample Answer

When listening to the news, I am constantly bombarded by announcements that the days of lifetime employment are long gone. I disagree, however, as I feel it is still realistic for a person to expect to work at the same company for his or her entire life.

Many companies remain in business for decades, so it is possible for people to keep the same employer for as long as they work. Just because a person can change jobs does not mean that the person will. My father works at a large, multinational corporation. He got the job after graduating from college and has remained there for almost twenty years. Many of his colleagues are the same. His company is well-managed and in no danger of going bankrupt. So, if he wants, he will never have to change companies. For many people, lifetime

employment is still a distinct possibility.

When a person stays at the same company for many years, it is possible to get promoted to higher positions. There are countless examples of people starting in the mailroom and winding up as the company president. I recently read about one of these incidents in a magazine. Apparently, one man had worked at his company for almost forty years. He had stayed there since he knew he could get promoted by working hard and doing a good job. That is exactly what happened. People who stay at one workplace can guarantee themselves continued success.

Some people remain loyal to their employer so will refuse to leave even if better opportunities present themselves. Nowadays, some people constantly switch jobs, but others prefer to maintain their current employment no matter what job offers they may receive. Over the years, my father has received offers to work at other companies. In some cases, he would have received a higher salary. However, he felt a sense of loyalty to his company, his boss, and the other employees, so he has not changed jobs. Being loyal will enable people to have lifetime employment at the same company.

In conclusion, I believe it is possible for people to attain lifetime employment at a company because companies are staying in business for decades, people can rise to high positions at their companies, and workers feel loyal to their employers. While not everyone is interested in lifetime employment, it is available for those who desire it.

뉴스를 들으면 평생 고용의 시대가 오래 전에 끝났다는 말이 끊임없이 들린다. 하지만 나는 사람들이 평생 한 직장에서 근무하는 것이 여전히 현실적이라고 느끼기 때문에 이러한 의견에 반대한다.

많은 회사들은 수십 년간 영업을 해왔기 때문에 사람들은 일할 수 있는 만큼 같은 회사에 다닐 수 있다. 어떤 사람이 이직을 할 수 있다는 게 꼭 이직을 할 거라는 의미는 아니다. 우리 아버지는 커다란 다국적기업에서 근무하셨다. 대학을 졸업하고 직장을 구하셨는데, 그 회사에서 거의 20년 가까이 근무하셨다. 많은 동료 분들도 마찬가지다. 아버지 회사는 관리가 잘 되고 있어 파산할 위험이 없다. 그래서 원하기만 하면 회사를 옮기지 않으셔도 된다. 많은 사람들의 경우 평생 고용은 지금도 확실히 가능한 이야기다.

수년 동안 한 회사에서 근무할 경우 더 높은 지위로 승진할 수 있다. 우편물 정리실에서 시작해 회사의 사장 자리에 오른 사람도 수없이 많다. 최근에 잡지에서 이런 경우에 해당되는 기사를 읽은 적이 있다. 어떤 사람이 한 회사에서 거의 40년 간 근무를 했다. 그는 열심히 일을 잘하면 승진할 수 있다는 것을 알았기 때문에 그 회사를 떠나지 않았다. 그런데 정확하게 그런 일이 일어났 것이다. 한 직장에서 일하는 사람은 계속해서 성공할 수 있다.

어떤 사람들은 회사에 충실해서 더 나은 자리를 제안 받아도 떠나지 않으려고 한다. 요즘에는 계속해서 직장을 바꾸는 사람들도 있지만 어떤 사람들은 이직 제안을 받더라도 한 직장에 머무른다. 우리 아버지는 수년 동안 다른 회사에서 이직 제안을 받았다. 어떤 경우에는 더 높은 연봉 제안 때문에 마음이 흔들리기도 하셨을 것이다. 하지만, 아버지는 회사와 상사, 다른 직원들에게 충실하셔야 한다고 느껴서 이직을 하지 않으셨다. 충실하다면 한 직장에서도 평생 고용을 보장 받을 수 있다.

결론적으로, 나는 많은 회사들이 수십 년간 영업을 해왔고 사람들이 회사에서 높은 지위로 승진할 수도 있고 직원들이 고용주에 대해서 충실하기 때문에 한 회사에 평생 다닐 수 있다고 생각한다. 모든 사람이 평생 고용에 관심이 있지는 않겠지만 평생 고용을 원하는 사람에게는 가능한 일이다.