

# Preface



## 머리말

각종 영어 평가시험이 영어 실력을 제대로 측정하지 못한다는 말을 많이 들어보았을 것이다. 시험에서는 고득점을 맞으면서도, 외국에 유학을 가서는 말도 제대로 못하고 수업도 잘 따라가지 못한다는 이야기도 솔하게 들어보았을 것이다. 그런 취약점을 보완하기 위해 개정된 것이 TOEFL iBT이다. TOEFL iBT는 단순히 읽고 듣는 능력만을 평가하지 않고, 말하기와 쓰기 능력도 같은 비중으로 다루도록 고안되었다.

많은 한국 학생들이 Speaking 영역을 부담스러워하는 것이 현실이다. 준비할 것이 많고, 고득점을 얻기 위해서 이전의 TOEFL 시험보다 훨씬 많은 노력을 기울여야 하기 때문이다. 하지만 바꾸어 생각하면, 이러한 변화는 불평할 것이 아니라 환영해야 할 것이다. 시험을 준비하면서 자신의 진정한 영어 실력을 향상시킬 수 있는 기회가 될 수 있기 때문이다. TOEFL iBT는 실질적인 영어 실력을 평가하는 시험이기 때문에, TOEFL iBT를 준비하는 과정은 곧 자신의 영어 실력을 향상시키는 과정이라 할 수 있다.

원어민적 감각이 없는 우리와 같은 상황에서는 학습자뿐 아니라 가르치는 교사의 입장에서도 극복해야 할 난관이 많은 것이 사실이다. 이러한 점들을 고려하여 본 교재는 다음과 같은 사항에 중점을 두었다.

- TOEFL iBT의 Speaking Section별로 유용한 기본 학습 사항을 묶어 Part A: Skills for Independent Speaking Tasks와 Part C: Skills for Integrated Speaking Task를 구성하였다.
- 전체 답안을 논리적으로 전개할 수 있도록 돕기 위해 step-by-step으로 학습하도록 구성하였다.
- 개념 이해 없이 공식처럼 대답하는 기계적인 말하기가 아닌, 스스로 생각하고 스스로 창조할 수 있는 말하기의 기초를 다질 수 있도록 하였다.
- 문법적 정확성에 치중하지 않고, 말하기에 실제로 필요한 기술을 익힐 수 있도록 하였다.
- 모범 답안과 함께 점수 별 Sample Speech를 수록해 학생들이 배운 내용을 직접 눈으로 확인하고 정리할 수 있도록 하였다.

TOEFL 시험을 준비하는 동안 링구아포럼의 TOEFL iBT Speaking 시리즈는 그 뜻깊은 과정에 있어서 여러분의 안내자이자 동반자가 되고자 한다.

LinguaForum Research Center  
TOEFL iBT Speaking 연구팀

## 각 장의 구성

### Overview

TOEFL iBT Speaking 독립형 문제 및 통합형 문제의 유형, 채점 기준, 대비 전략 등을 한데 모아 설명하여 학습자들이 시험에 대해 포괄적으로 이해할 수 있도록 하였다.

### Skills

TOEFL iBT Speaking에 실제로 필요한 skill을 분석 및 정리하고, 팁을 제시하였다.

### Sample Question

TOEFL iBT Speaking에 필요한 skill을 이용한 모범 예시를 제시함으로써 학습자들이 배운 내용을 응용하여 실전에 적용하는 방법을 익힐 수 있도록 구성하였다.

## Overview



### What is the Independent Speaking Task?

In the Independent Speaking Tasks section, you will be tested on your ability to discuss a topic and provide speaking responses for **two Tasks** (Task 1: **Personal Preference Choice**). You will not be required to read a passage or listen to anything in order to answer. Instead, your responses should be based on your own **experiences and opinions**.

Questions in the Independent Speaking Task will ask you to **describe** and **explain** something. These points in your response. The question will be both read aloud to you and repeated while you are giving your response. It will look something like this:

What is your favorite seasonal destination and why? You have 1 minute to prepare your response.

## Skills for Personal Preference

### 1 Keep it simple

Keep your answer – opinion, reasons, details, and examples – simple. There is no need to give a complex answer in this task.

### 2 Choose the easiest opinion

Look at the question objectively, and choose the side that you have more background and convincing arguments and examples. Even if it isn't what you personally prefer, it will be easier for you to speak in this way.

### 3 Never take a neutral stance

You must take a side and try to persuade the listener to your opinion. If you take a neutral stance, you will not have much to talk about anyway.

### Sample Question

Question: Describe your favorite seasonal destination and explain why you like it. You have 1 minute to prepare your response.

1 Topic sentence: Fall is my favorite season.

2 Reason: It's beautiful.

3 Supporting sentences: It's a beautiful season.

### Outline

Topic sentence: Fall is my favorite season. Reason: It's beautiful. Supporting sentences: It's a beautiful season.

Topic sentence

Reason

### Practice 1

**Question:** Some people prefer learning from a teacher, whereas others prefer to learn by themselves. You think is better and why?

**Outlining**  
Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Choice	Teacher
Reason 1	Learn effectively
Details	- teacher's considerable knowledge - learn in an organized way
Reason 2	Enhances learning skills
Details	

**Word tip**

- ☐ improve learning
- ☐ the aims of learn
- ☐ beneficial
- ☐ feeling of achiev
- ☐ invaluable
- ☐ motivation
- ☐ enhance the exper


## Practice

TOEFL iBT Speaking 문항에 답하는 skill을 단계별로 연습할 수 있도록 구성하였다.

**Question 2**

**Cloning Cells from an Animal**

Cloning is a process that uses a cell from an animal in order to produce an exact copy. First, scientists remove a cell from an animal. They let the cell grow until it reaches a certain stage of development. Then they put it inside a female animal so that it can grow into a baby. When it is born, it is exactly the same as the original animal the cell came from.



## Progressive Test

실전과 유사한 문제를 제공함으로써 중급 수준의 학습자들이 실전을 대비하여 기본 감각을 기르고 문제푸는 연습을 충분히 할 수 있도록 하였다.

### Personal Preference

**Question:** Describe your favorite restaurant and explain why you like it.

**Score 5**

My favorite restaurant is McDonald's. The first reason why McDonald's is my favorite is because it is very cheap. You can have entire meal and the desserts at McDonald's, it is about \$3. There are not many places where you can have a Big Mac set for \$3. McDonald's restaurants are open 24 hours. So on top of being able to eat your breakfast there, you can also enjoy a midnight snack at McDonald's. It is always open for

► The speech has a clear topic, sentences, and contains sufficient reasons and examples. It is well-organized.


## Sample Speeches

점수별 Sample Speech를 제공함으로써 실전 감각을 익히고 배운 내용을 정리해 볼 수 있도록 하였다.

**Question 4 of 6**

**Placebo Effect**

A placebo is a pill or sugar water that has no medicinal value. Patients are often given a placebo when they are being tested for a new medication. Patients are divided into two groups. The first group is given the new medication. The second group is given a placebo. The placebo group often feels better than the first group, even though they did not receive the medication. This is because the placebo group believes that they are receiving the medication and this belief can have a positive effect on their health.



## Actual Test

실전에 앞서 지금까지 학습한 내용을 바탕으로 자신의 최종 점검할 수 있도록 실전 테스트 2회분을 제공하였다.

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## Scripts & Answer Key

# Skills for Independent Speaking Tasks

In this section, you will learn and practice General Skills for speaking that can be applied to both the TOEFL iBT Independent Speaking Tasks and general English speaking.

PART

A

## Part A +



# Appropriate Vocabulary

## Grammar for Speaking

## Articulation





## Confusing Words A: Words with similar spellings



It is essential to have the appropriate vocabulary when speaking. One incorrect word can change the meaning of a sentence and confuse the listener. The following are words commonly confused because of their similar spellings.



**Circle the correct words to complete the following sentences.**

- 1 Mary is so (economical / economic) that she never treats others to dinner.
- 2 He rarely uses (respective / respectful) language when speaking to the elderly.
- 3 There were only a (handful / handy) of people there.
- 4 The English translation of this poem is barely (intelligent / intelligible).
- 5 We've saved a (considerable / considerate) amount of money for the wedding ceremony.
- 6 For three (successful / successive) years, the crops had failed.
- 7 I have an (objection / objective) to working overtime.
- 8 They accept only US (current / currency), so we have to exchange some of our won for dollars.

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**B**

Circle the correct words to complete the following sentences.

- 1 The (historic / historian) monument dedicated to the national hero was the subject of the (historic's / historian's) speech.
- 2 Several people went to the lobby of the (hostile / hostel), feeling (hostile / hostel) about the bad service that they had been getting.
- 3 After working for eight solid months, the young movie (idle / idol) spent several weeks in (idle / idol) relaxation as he rested up for his next part.
- 4 The British government (at last / at least) handed over Hong Kong to China in 1997 after 156 years of British colonial rule.
- 5 Since I sometimes (overdo / overdue) my exercise, my doctor reminded me that I should come to see him because I am (overdo / overdue) for a checkup.
- 6 The (realty / reality) is that we can't afford to invest in (realty / reality) until we've saved up properly.
- 7 To (register / registrar) this school year, you have to settle your account with the (register / registrar).
- 8 The (route / root) of the traffic congestion problem is the lack of sufficient (routes / roots) that vehicles can take.
- 9 The eagle was still able to (soar / sore) despites its (soar / sore) wings.
- 10 The prices of goods at the (stationary / stationery) shop have remained (stationary / stationery) for a long time.





## Confusing Words B: Words with similar meanings



The following are words commonly confused because of their similar meanings.



**Circle the correct words to complete the following sentences.**

- 1 In small (neighbors / neighborhoods), there is a greater chance of (neighbors / neighborhoods) being closer to each other.
- 2 Invest your money in large companies because they (earn / pay) higher profits than smaller businesses.
- 3 People should always have a carefully planned (goal / destination) in life in order to be successful.
- 4 Asian farmers commonly (grow / bring up) rice, wheat, and root crops to support the continuous demand for these items in the region.
- 5 Nowadays, it is better to (hire / rent) a house than to buy one because it is sometimes much cheaper.
- 6 Andrew Carnegie, a famous 19th century industrialist, used his vast (industrious / industrial) wealth to establish libraries and schools.
- 7 You should stay in your (lane / line) while driving.
- 8 It is nice to rest in the (shade / shadow) of a tree on a hot, sunny day.
- 9 Factories follow strict guidelines for (wrapping / packaging) their goods to meet quality standards.
- 10 Though he lived all his life isolated from other people, he never felt (lonely / alone).





## Review

✉ Put an “O” if the underlined word is correct. Replace it with the appropriate word if it is incorrect.

- 1 My favorite region in the world is my home.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Due to his popularity, the president was re-elected for three successive terms.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I damaged myself yesterday when I fell off my bike, but I’m all better now thanks to you.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 My goal in life is to make a difference in the world and make it a better place to live for future generations.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 After getting a job, I’ve realized that there is no easy way to earn money.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Our company is currently suffering from economical setbacks because of the recession.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 The climate was very beautiful on the day of my wedding — there wasn’t a single cloud in the sky.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The professor is very intelligible in Chinese literature, as he spent most of his life studying it.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Everyone consumes that she is not very smart, but she actually has a PhD in physics.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 After three months of protesting, the government at last apologized to the protestors.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

Memo

L I N G U A F O R U M + / B T + m T O E F L + S P E A K I N G

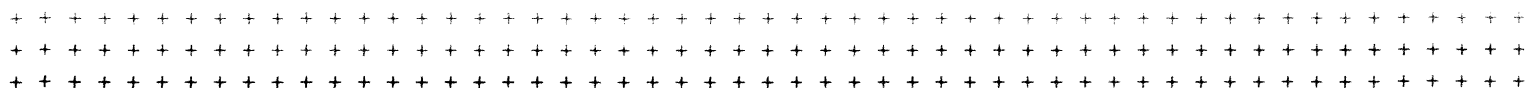
Part A +



Appropriate Vocabulary

# Grammar for Speaking

Articulation





# Grammar for Speaking: Correct verb usage

## A. Basic Patterns

### 1. Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs: Transitive verbs need an object, while intransitive verbs do not.

e.g. If you have any questions, please **contact us** at your convenience. (transitive verb + object)

Do you remember what **happened** to me that night? (intransitive verb)

\*Commonly confused intransitive verbs: look (at), happen (to), arrive (at), wait (for), talk (to), complain (about), apologize (for), participate (in)

### 2. Sentence structures for transitive verbs

#### ① subject + verb + object

e.g. I **explained** the reason I broke up with him to them.

#### ② subject + verb + indirect object + direct object

\*Verbs in these sentences are usually dative verbs.(e.g. give, hand, lend, buy, send)

e.g. He **lent** me the car which he inherited from his grandfather.

He **showed** me the way to operate the machine properly.

#### ③ subject + verb + object + object complement

\*Verbs in these sentences are causative verbs. (e.g. let, make, have, get)

e.g. My mother doesn't **let** me **live** in the city alone.



Put an "O" if the sentence is correct. Put an "X" and correct the errors if it is incorrect.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ She arrived London yesterday and visited lots of tourists attractions.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ The airport announced the delay in departure the passengers.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ As I entered the room, I saw people standing around in groups.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ The customers often complain the meal provided during the flight.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ He was supposed to marry with her, but he is dating another girl now.

6 \_\_\_\_\_ My teacher caught me looking another student's answers.

7 \_\_\_\_\_ He sent to me a letter of apology for his wrongdoings.

8 \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Parker suggested an hour of daily exercises and a healthy diet to me.

## B. Verbals: to + infinitive vs. gerund

When you want to express a specific situation or action of “doing ~” as the subject/object of a sentence, use **verbals** (to + infinitive/gerund).

### 1. to + infinitive

e.g. **To be an adult** means that you are responsible for your behavior.

They tried **to revive the economy**, but the inflation rate was still high.

\*Verbs that take **to + infinitive** as the object: decide, want, expect, ask, hope, prepare, promise, refuse, etc.

### 2. gerund: infinitive + ing

e.g. **Answering the questions** is not an easy or simple job. (subject)

**Not making a mistake** is a big effort. (gerund negation)

Frank didn't give up **trying to persuade her**, and finally she changed her mind. (object)

\*Verbs that take gerunds as the **object**: enjoy, finish, give up, keep, dislike, mind, quit, avoid, appreciate, etc.

\***possessive pronoun + gerund (when expressing the subject of the gerund)**

e.g. The plan involves **her traveling to Europe** during the upcoming summer holidays.



**Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences.**

- 1 She promised not breaking the law again and to become a good person.
- 2 I don't mind for you walking around the office when you have nothing to do.
- 3 It's very nice of you offering such a favor to me.
- 4 Him complaining about the food is an example of his selfish attitude.
- 5 I want you to quit to bother other people about that matter.
- 6 Drinking not coffee is much better for some people with diabetes.
- 7 After I finished to report to the police, I hung up the phone.
- 8 To being honest is to never tell a lie to others.

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## 1. Singular

- ## 2. Plural

- ② A number of + plural noun  
e.g. A number of accidents **have** occurred on the road at night.

- ❶ All/Some/Any/None of: verb agreement with the following noun.  
e.g. Some of the food **is** organic and fresh, so no one is worried about its safety.
- ❷ Either **A** or **B**/ Neither **A** nor **B**/ Not only **A**, but also **B**: verb agreement with **B**  
e.g. Neither he nor they **are** in favor of an arranged marriage.



- ## 20 M TOEFL SPEAKING



## Grammar for Speaking: Improving fluency

### A. Comparatives



1. **as ~ as**: to compare people, places, events or things when there is *no* difference  
e.g. The new restaurant provides **as many** choices **as** the old one did.
2. **Emphasizing a comparative**: Adding “**much, far, even, still** etc.” in front of a comparative emphasizes the comparative.  
e.g. Lucy looks **much prettier** than her sister does.  
Mark works **much more diligently** than the others in the office.  
cf.) Both the applicants are **very** smart and suitable.
3. **Superlative**: comparative + **than** + **any other** + singular noun, **all the other** + plural noun, a negative + comparative + **than**  
e.g. He is **more intelligent than any other student** in his class.  
Mr. Smith is **richer than all the other people** in the village.  
**Nothing** is **more important than** family and love.
4. **the + comparative 1 ~, the + comparative 2 ~**: the more comparative 1, the more comparative 2  
e.g. **The harder** you work, **the more** you earn.  
**The more** seriously you take it, **the more** worries you will have.



Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- 1 Tim's idea on the matter is \_\_\_\_\_ than the others'.  
① very critical                      ② most critical                      ③ much more critical
- 2 We think that living together is far \_\_\_\_\_ living alone.  
① more economical than              ② as economical as              ③ much economical than
- 3 He was more competent than \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital, so he was elected to be chief.  
① all the surgeon                      ② all other surgeons              ③ all the other surgeons
- 4 Taking online courses is \_\_\_\_\_ taking traditional courses.  
① far better than                      ② far good as                      ③ very good than
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is more effective than looking in the dictionary to learn new words.  
① No one                      ② Nothing                      ③ Anything
- 6 I agree with the idea that living in an apartment is \_\_\_\_\_ convenient than living in a house.  
① much more                      ② even much                      ③ very much

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## B. Relative Clauses

Rather than continuously speaking in short sentences, combine them together using **relative clauses**. It will make the flow of your speech more natural and logical.

### 1. Antecedent and relative clause

An **antecedent** (the preceding word) is a noun that is referred to by the relative clause. A **relative clause** is the clause that modifies the noun.

e.g. I couldn't see **the notice** **which** was attached to the board.

(antecedent)

(relative pronoun)

→ (relative clause – adjective clause)

(= I couldn't see the notice. + The notice was attached to the board.)

### 2. The different cases of relative pronouns

Antecedent	subjective case	objective case	possessive case
Person	<b>who, that</b>	<b>who(m) that, (optional)</b>	<b>whose</b>
Object (animal)	<b>which, that</b>	<b>which, that, (optional)</b>	<b>whose, of which</b>

\*The relative pronoun in the objective case is optional.

e.g. The students **who** use the lounge are responsible for cleaning it periodically. (subjective case)

You can enjoy a variety of different foods (**that**) the hotel provides. (objective case)

There live a number of reptiles on this island **whose** tails are short and round. (possessive case)



**Fill in the blanks with the correct relative clauses.**

- 1 Attending the seminar is a good idea for anyone \_\_\_\_\_ is unsure of where to begin with his paper.
- 2 Apex predators are animals \_\_\_\_\_ are at the top of the food chain.
- 3 Some drivers prefer SUVs \_\_\_\_\_ four wheels can be driven on rough ground.
- 4 The instructor gave an example \_\_\_\_\_ shows how the butterfly effect works in reality.
- 5 She is upset because she couldn't take the course \_\_\_\_\_ she needs to graduate.
- 6 David is looking for another job \_\_\_\_\_ is near his home to save time commuting.
- 7 I have a sister \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mia who has gone to Canada.
- 8 People have enjoyed the advantages \_\_\_\_\_ fire provides us for a long time.



## Review



Put an "O" if the sentence is correct. Put an "X" and correct the errors if it is incorrect.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Rachel attends high school and participates various extracurricular activities.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Can you describe the pets you have or that you want to have?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Parker had the agent to make a flight reservation for his business trip.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I don't think I could bear smoking in a closed room or an office.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Think once more before you make a purchase to avoid buy unnecessary things.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Professors expect their students not cheating on the exam.
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ We learned that a predator are an animal that kills and eats other animals.
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ All the money made from this bake sale are going to be donated to charity.
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Neither they nor I are very happy with the way things have turned out.
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ Julia is most beautiful than any other girl at our school.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ There is nothing more delicious than a home-cooked meal.
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ Some people can't eat any foods of which contain peanuts.
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ The only money available for their vacation is the money which they have saved for their children's education.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ The ingredients who are used in Japanese food are mostly fresh and natural.

Memo

Part A +



Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking

# Articulation

Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking

Appropriate Vocabulary

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Appropriate Vocabulary

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Appropriate Vocabulary

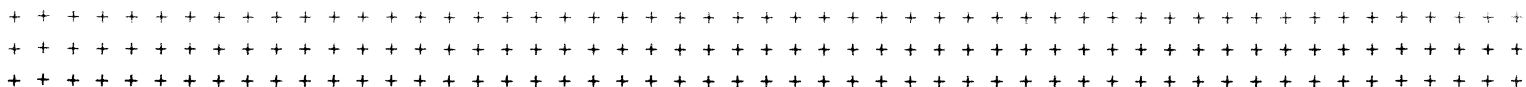
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Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking

Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking





# Pronunciation



Pronunciation is a crucial part of speaking, but trying to pronounce words like a native speaker of English is impractical. Instead, focus on **practicing difficult pronunciations** and **enunciating** as much as you can. The following are commonly mispronounced sounds.

MP3 01



## Commonly mispronounced sounds

### ① 'th'

In English, 'th' is pronounced as either /ð/ (voiced) or /θ/ (voiceless). This sound is made by slightly sticking your tongue out between your upper and lower teeth. Be careful not to pronounce /ð/ as /z/ or /d/, and /θ/ as /s/ or /t/, as this will greatly confuse the listener.

e.g. this[ð], bother[ð], breathe[ð] / think[θ], path[θ]

### ② /r/ and /l/

/r/ and /l/ are also commonly mispronounced by non-native English speakers. /l/ is pronounced by pressing the tip of your tongue against the alveolar ridge (the front roof of your mouth that is behind your upper teeth), while /r/ is pronounced by almost pressing the tip of your tongue against the middle roof of your mouth.

e.g. live[l], collect[l], meal[l] / rise[r], Korean[r], car[r]

### ③ /v/, /b/, /f/, and /p/

/v/ (voiced) and /f/ (voiceless) are pronounced by touching your top teeth to your lower lip to partially stop the flow of air. /b/ (voiced) and /p/ (voiceless) are both pronounced by closing your upper and lower lips to stop the flow of air.

e.g. ball[b], cab[b] / vague[v], wave[v] / pocket[p], cop[p] / phone[f], laugh[f]

### ④ /dʒ/, /ʒ/, and /z/

/dʒ/ is pronounced by raising your tongue to the roof of your mouth and then quickly lowering it. /ʒ/ is pronounced by keeping your tongue flat and creating friction against the roof of your mouth (they should not touch). Finally, /z/ is pronounced by placing your tongue beneath the alveolar ridge.

e.g. jaw[dʒ], page[dʒ] / vision[ʒ], leisure[ʒ] / zoo[z], pause[z]

+++++



**Listen, write, and repeat after the track.**

MP3 02

- |    |       |    |       |
|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1  | _____ | 2  | _____ |
| 3  | _____ | 4  | _____ |
| 5  | _____ | 6  | _____ |
| 7  | _____ | 8  | _____ |
| 9  | _____ | 10 | _____ |
| 11 | _____ | 12 | _____ |
| 13 | _____ | 14 | _____ |
| 15 | _____ | 16 | _____ |
| 17 | _____ | 18 | _____ |
| 19 | _____ | 20 | _____ |



**Listen, circle the correct word, and repeat after the track.**

MP3 03

- 1 Grace is (playing / praying) in the dark.
- 2 Harrison (walked / worked) all day.
- 3 She likes to (correct / collect) letters.
- 4 Mr. Baker has a (ball / bowl).
- 5 It's the (best / vest).
- 6 Time went (past / fast) without any news.
- 7 There's a (breeze / bridge).
- 8 Laura (cut / caught) the cake.
- 9 I was (thinking / sinking) for a while.
- 10 She used to (paint / faint) often.



# Word Stress



In order to make your speech sound natural, knowing where to stress words is important. Rules for intonation vary depending on the language. The following are a few rules for intonation in English.

## Rules for word stress

**① In general, word stress is on the first syllable of nouns and adjectives with two syllables.**

e.g. NAture, CERtain, NATive, SPEcial, PROblem, LANguage

\*Exceptions: maCHINE, eLITE, doMAIN

**② In general, word stress is on the second syllable of verbs with two syllables.**

e.g. deMAND, imPROVE, reLAX, enJOY, purSUE

\*Exceptions: FOLlow, ANswer, LIsen

**③ There are words that have word stress on the first syllable in noun form, and on the second syllable in verb form.**

e.g. REcord(noun)-reCORD(verb), CONflict(noun)-conFLICT(verb), Export(noun)-exPORT(verb)

\*Exceptions: diSPLAY, rePLY, VIsit, ANswer

**④ For compound words, the word stress comes at the beginning word.**

e.g. BEDroom, SUPermarket, HANDmade, OLD-FASHioned, SECondHAND

**⑤ In general, word stress does not change if a prefix or suffix is added to a word.**

e.g. imPOssible, SCHolarship, underESTimate, ARgument, NEIGHborhood

\*Exceptions: 1) The addition of '-ion', '-ian', '-ic' will change word stress to right before this suffix.

(CALculate    calculAtion, MUsic    muSIcian, eCOonomy    ecoNOMIC)

2) Words ending with '-y'

**⑥ In a sentence, verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and negatives are stressed more.**

Pronouns, be + verb, auxiliary verbs, articles, conjunctions, and prepositions should not be stressed.

e.g. NO one LIVES in the HOUSE because it is TOO OLD.

\*Please note that word stress can differ depending on the person, and that this is just a general rule of thumb.



Mark the word stresses of the following words. Then listen and repeat.

MP3 04

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 reflect     | 2 contemporary |
| 3 homework    | 4 discourage   |
| 5 graduation  | 6 absurd       |
| 7 admirable   | 8 academic     |
| 9 anniversary | 10 baggage     |
| 11 circuit    | 12 colleague   |
| 13 expert     | 14 produce     |
| 15 rebuild    | 16 survival    |
| 17 natural    | 18 employment  |
| 19 commit     | 20 physician   |



Mark the word stress of the underlined words, and repeat after the track.

MP3

- 1 If you have any questions or comments, please let me know.
- 2 Push the record button on top to record messages.
- 3 Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century paintings are displayed on the fourth floor.
- 4 I need to have my wisdom teeth extracted.
- 5 The object of this game is to hit as many balls as you can in the given time.



Read the sentence, and underline the words with sentence stress. Then listen and repeat after the track.

MP3

- 1 If I wear a uniform, I won't have to think about what to wear every morning.
- 2 Experts say that one-seventh of the world's population suffers from extreme hunger.
- 3 The Amazon rainforest is being destroyed even at this moment.
- 4 Humans are the only creatures that can feel others' pain as their own.
- 5 Jennifer does not like the food in the cafeteria, so she packs her own lunch.



# Fluid Delivery



For non-native speakers, learning how to fluidly deliver a speech can seem difficult. The following are some tips to help you sound more fluid and natural.

## ① Open your mouth

This may sound obvious, but many people tend to mumble when they are nervous or unsure. Stretching your mouth muscles before speaking can be helpful too.

## ② Speak in sentences

When speaking, **think sentence-to-sentence**, and not word-to-word. Pausing between every word makes you sound unprepared, unconfident, and disorganized.

## ③ Vary your intonation

Intonation is key to achieving fluid delivery, so do not speak in the same tone from the beginning to the end of your speech. Familiarize yourself with English intonation.

## ④ Pay special attention to the pronunciation of key words

Pay special attention to the pronunciation of **content words** and **important terms**. Mispronouncing these words can greatly confuse the listener.

## ⑤ Speak at the appropriate speed

**Speak at the appropriate speed** — not too fast, but not too slow, either. Being nervous can make you speak too fast, so take a few deep breaths before beginning your speech.

## ⑥ Record yourself speaking

Record yourself speaking, and check to see if there is anything you can do to improve your speech (e.g. speed, intonation, etc.).





+++++



**Listen to the track and practice reading the following passages, paying special attention to word pronunciation, stress, and fluid delivery.**

1

MP3 07



Mr. Gibson is one of my favorite friends. He is a considerate person. Whenever I have difficulty studying or in my relationship with my girlfriend, I visit him to get some advice. He always welcomes me and advises me on my problems. He is also very intelligent. He enjoys spending time by himself and reading political books. He is very knowledgeable in politics and helps me with my assignments. However, he only has a few friends, and I am one of them. Now he is over 60, and he reminds me of my grandfather, who passed away when I was ten years of age.

2

MP3 08



There was a big traffic accident yesterday. The weather was rainy and cloudy, so the bus driver could hardly see through the windshield. Although the weather forecast had warned drivers that morning, he didn't take it seriously. Moreover, Brittle Road was a danger to the drivers who drove big vehicles such as buses and trucks. The bus driver hit a car coming in the opposite direction. There were a number of casualties because of the accident. A sensible driver passing through immediately called 911, and the police and ambulances came to the scene at once. The bus was severely damaged, but the driver survived and was taken to a nearby hospital.

# Review



Write out an answer for the following question. Then record yourself reading it and give an overall score for your performance.

(1=very poor, 2= poor, 3=OK, 4=good, 5=very good)

**Question:** Choose your favorite movie and explain why you like it. Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

Is your pronunciation generally correct?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Did you use appropriate stress throughout your speech?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Does your speech sound fluid and natural?

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

**Overall score**

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

Memo

The background of the entire page is a repeating pattern of overlapping circles, creating a tessellated effect. The circles are dark gray, and the spaces between them are a lighter gray, creating a subtle gradient across the page.

# Independent Speaking Tasks

In this section, you will learn and practice skills for the Independent Speaking Tasks of the TOEFL iBT.

PART

B

# Overview



## What are the Independent Speaking Tasks?

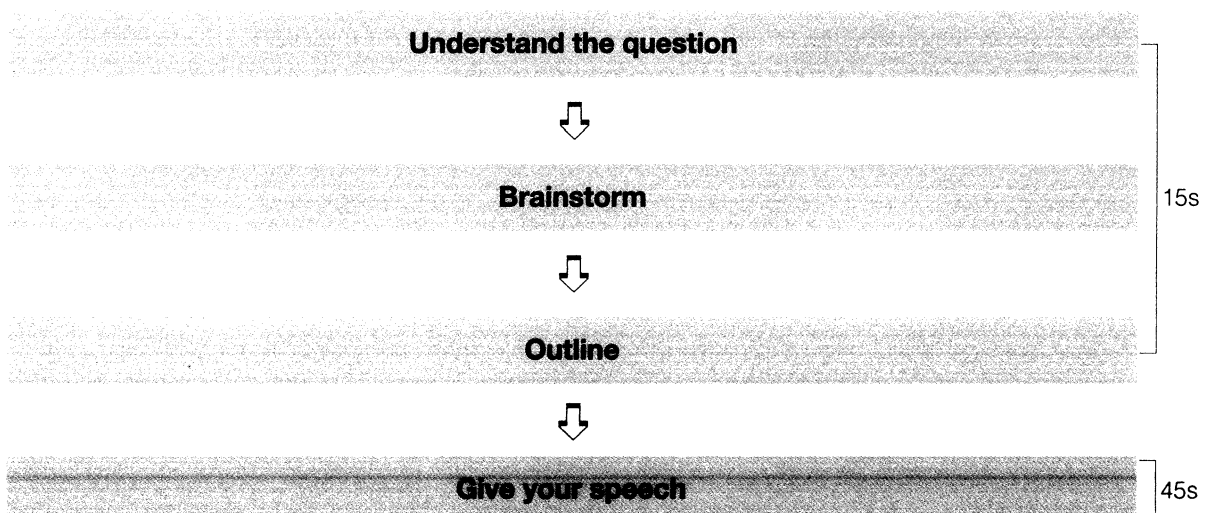
In the Independent Speaking Tasks section, you will be tested on your ability to discuss a variety of topics. You will be asked to provide speaking responses for two tasks (**Task 1: Personal Preference** and **Task 2: Paired Choice**). You will not be required to read a passage or listen to anything in order to answer the questions. Instead, your responses should be based on your own **experiences** and **opinions**.

Questions in the Independent Speaking Tasks will ask you to **describe** and **explain** something, so be sure to include these points in your response. The question will be both read aloud to you and remain on the screen while you are giving your response. It will look something like this:

1. What was the most important decision you have made in your life? Please include specific examples and details in your explanation.

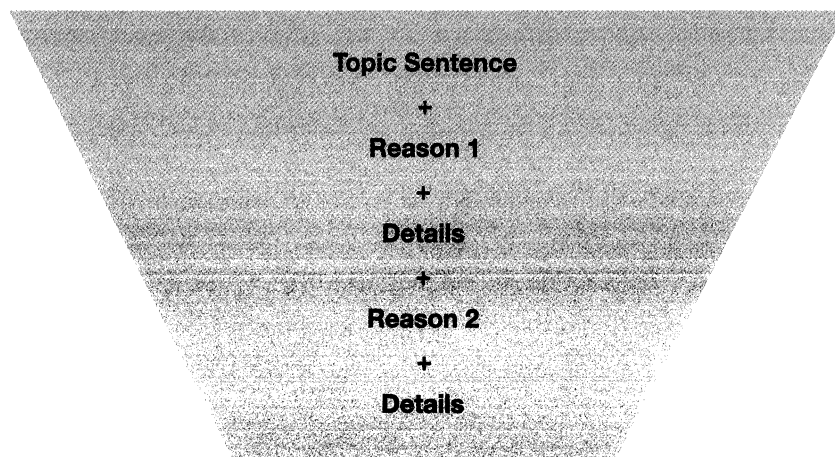
<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds

## + The Answering Process



## + The Formula

There is a simple formula that you can use to answer questions in the **Independent Speaking Tasks** of the TOEFL iBT.



## + The Topic Sentence

It is important that you clearly state your opinion at the beginning of your speech. Memorize a couple of topic sentence formats like **“In my opinion, ....”** or **“I personally believe that ...”**, so you can start off your answer by stating your opinion on the subject.

## + Reasons

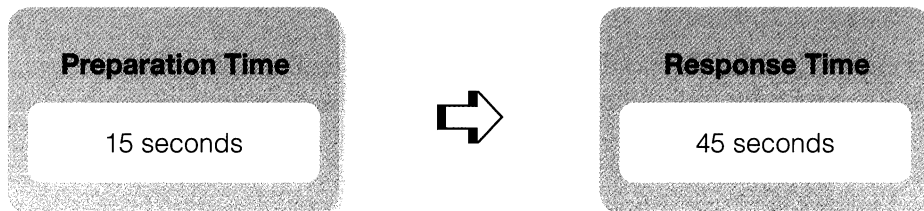
In order to have a logical answer, you need to support your opinion with valid reasons. For the amount of time you are given, **two reasons** are enough. Choose the two strongest ideas from your brainstorming and use them in your response.

## + Details

After stating your reason, you need to support it by **explaining** and/or **giving examples**.

## + *How to Use Your Time*

You will be given a total of **60 seconds** to prepare and answer the question.





## Skills for the Independent Speaking Tasks

### ① Make sure you understand the topic

This may sound obvious, but you must make sure you correctly understood the topic.

An answer about the wrong topic will automatically receive a zero, no matter how good it is.

### ② Brainstorming is key

Since you only have a limited time of 15 seconds, it may be tempting to begin writing your speech straight away. However, **brainstorming** is essential to giving a good speech, so take a few seconds to jot down some ideas and pick your best one.

### ③ Write a *basic* outline

Do not try to write out your complete speech during your preparation time. Instead, write a very basic outline that will guide you throughout your speech using **keywords** and **key phrases**.

### ④ Have a complete answer

A complete answer should contain all of the following: a **clear statement of your opinion** and **reasons**, **details**, and **examples** to support your answer.

### ⑤ Keep the time limit in mind

During your speech, **keep the 45-second time limit in mind**. You should not end your speech too quickly, but you should not go over the time limit either.



Part A  
Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part B +

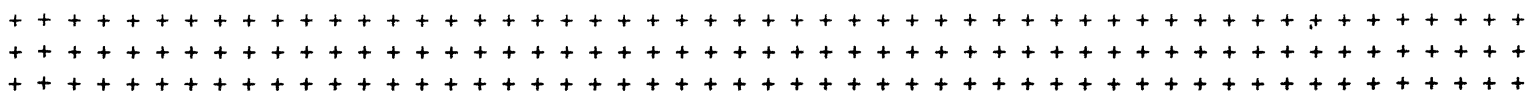


# Personal Preference

Paired Choice

Part C  
Paraphrasing  
Summarizing  
Photo-taking

Part D  
Writing  
Writing a Letter  
Writing a Report  
Writing a Story

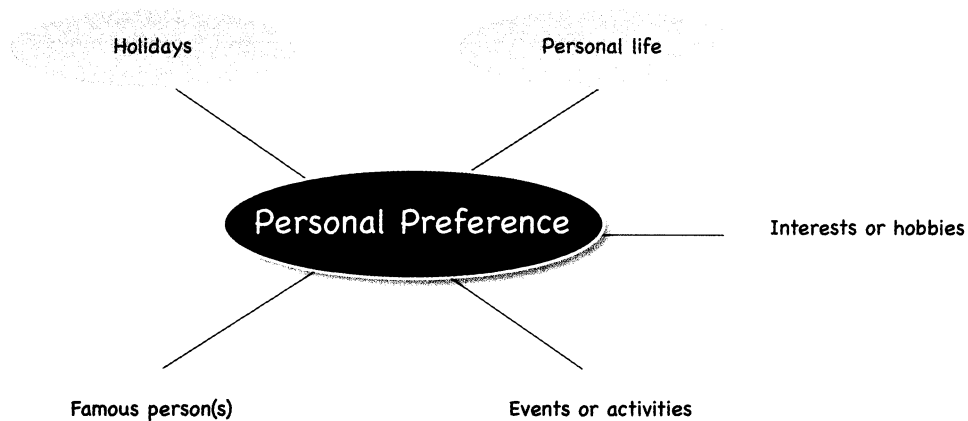


# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

Personal Preference questions ask you questions about **yourself**. You will be asked about your **personal hobbies, choices, interests, or events**.



## + Question Types for Personal Preference

- Describe the person who influenced you the most and explain how he or she influenced you.
- Describe your favorite restaurant and explain why you like it.
- Describe a subject in school that you find interesting and explain why.
- Describe your favorite summer activity and explain why you like it.



## Skills for Personal Preference

### ❶ Keep it simple

Keep your answer — opinion, reasons, details, and examples — **simple**. There is no need to give a complex answer in this task.

### ❷ Choose the easiest opinion

**Look at the question objectively**, and choose the side for which you have more logical and convincing arguments and examples. Even if it is not what you personally prefer, it will be easier for you to speak this way.

### ❸ Never take a neutral stance

You **must** take a side and give persuasive reasons for your opinion. If you take a neutral stance, you will not have much to talk about anyways.

### ❹ Use ideas that are convincing to everyone

When giving your speech, choose ideas, details, and examples that would be **convincing to everyone**, and not only to yourself.

+++++

## + Sample Question

**Question:** Describe your favorite summer destination and explain why you like it. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

- ❶ **Topic:** favorite summer destination
- ❷ **Reason:** why you like it
- ❸ **Details:** details and examples

## Outline

Keep your outline simple and to the point. Don't waste time writing in full sentences. Instead, write down **key points** using keywords and key phrases.

Topic: Beach

Reason 1: Cool

Details: - dip in the water  
- enjoy sea breeze

Reason 2: Fun things to do

Details: - bld sandcastles & collect shells  
- ocean activities  
e.g. snorkeling

## Response

(Tip: Use **transitional words** for natural flow.)

**Topic Sentence:** My favorite summer destination is the beach.

**Reason 1:** I think it is the best place to cool down when the summer heat sets in.

**Details:** First of all, I can take a dip in the water. That is the best way to escape from the summer heat. Lying on the sand and enjoying the nice sea breeze relaxes me.

**Reason 2:** Furthermore, there are a lot of fun things to do at the beach.

**Details:** I can enjoy various activities such as swimming, building sandcastles, or collecting seashells.

Also, I can do ocean activities like snorkeling. It is never boring at the beach.



# Expressions for the Task

## Expressions for the Task

- I think ...
- It seems to me ...
- One of the best ... is ...
- My favorite ... is ...
- The person who ... is ...
- In my opinion, ...
- I like ...
- One of my favorite ... is ...
- When it comes to ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **giving your opinion**.

**I think ...**

**I think** the beach is the best place to cool off during the summer heat.

**In my opinion, ...**

**In my opinion**, P.E. is the most exciting subject that we learn at my school.

**It seems to me ...**

**It seems to me** that people should live life slowly in order to enjoy it more.

**I like ...**

**I like** watching comedy films in which the stories are light.



The following are example sentences using expressions for **giving your personal preference**.

**One of the best ... is ...**

**One of the best** places to spend time on weekends **is** the shopping mall.

**One of my favorite ... is ...**

**One of my favorite** ways to relax **is** listening to music.

**My favorite ... is ...**

**My favorite** place to visit on weekends **is** the art museum.

**When it comes to ...**

**When it comes to** school life, my roommate is incredibly helpful.

**The person who ... is ...**

**The person who** has influenced me the most **is** my mother.

+++++



## Expressions for the Task

- One of the reasons I think... is that ...
- There are several reasons why ...
- Another reason is that ...
- For instance, ...
- In particular, ...
- This is because ...
- All things considered, ...
- Moreover, ...
- ... such as ...



The following are expressions for giving reasons.

**One of the reasons I think ... is that ...**

**One of the reasons I think** the country is better **is that** there is less pollution.

**This is because ...**

**This is because** a gift is a reminder of the person who gave it.

**There are several reasons why ...**

**There are several reasons why** the tiger is a popular animal in folklore.

**All things considered, ...**

**All things considered,** a practice to avoid is favoritism.

**Another reasons is that ...**

**Another reason is that** cars give people the freedom to travel wherever they want to go.

**Moreover, ...**

**Moreover,** a university has great resources for gathering and processing information.



The following are expressions for giving examples.

**For instance,**

**For instance,** ramen noodles often contain MSG, which is harmful to our health.

**... such as ...**

There are many exercises one can do indoors, **such as** bowling and squash.

**In particular, ...**

**In particular,** I want to become involved in international marketing.

# Practice 1

**Question:** Describe the person who has influenced you the most and explain how he or she has influenced you. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

## Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Topic	Mother
Reason 1	Good manners
Details	- table manners e.g. speaking w/ mouth full - being polite to others
Reason 2	_____
Details	_____ _____ _____

### Idea tip



- ☐ likable character
- ☐ considerate person
- ☐ make a decision
- ☐ set a good example
- ☐ good character
- ☐ humble person
- ☐ good listener
- ☐ organized person

## Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

Topic Sentence: The person \_\_\_\_\_ is my mother.

Reason 1: I think the most important thing she has taught me is \_\_\_\_\_.

Details: To start with, she showed me good table manners. I never speak with my mouth full or leave the table before others. She has taught me \_\_\_\_\_ using good manners as well.

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 2

**Question:** Describe your favorite spot on campus and explain why you like it. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

### Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Topic	Library
Reason 1	Quiet place
Details	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Reason 2	<hr/>
Details	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

#### Idea tip

- ☐ pleasant atmosphere
- ☐ concentrate on
- ☐ spacious
- ☐ get information
- ☐ take a nap
- ☐ meeting place
- ☐ take a break
- ☐ get along with people

### Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

Topic Sentence: My favorite spot on campus is the library.

Reason 1: Firstly, I think it is the quietest place I can go.

Details: 

---

---

---

Reason 2: Secondly, 

---

Details: 

---

---

---



## Practice 3

**Question:** Describe your favorite after-school activity and explain why you like it. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

### Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Topic	Martial arts
Reason 1	_____
Details	_____ _____ _____
Reason 2	_____
Details	_____ _____ _____

#### Idea tip

- ☐ pleasurable activity
- ☐ indoor sport
- ☐ preparation for
- ☐ take part in
- ☐ build one's strength
- ☐ use up energy
- ☐ worthwhile

### Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

Topic Sentence: When it comes to after-school activities, my favorite is martial arts.

Reason 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# iBT Practice

TOEFL Speaking

## Question 1



Describe your ideal job and explain why you like it. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

---

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds

TOEFL Speaking

## Question 2



Describe a type of movie that you like to watch and explain why you like it. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

---

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds

# Say It Right

**A**

Fill in the blanks with either “make” or “do”.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 _____ a promise    | 2 _____ the housework   |
| 3 _____ my best      | 4 _____ a phone call    |
| 5 _____ an effort    | 6 _____ a lot of noise  |
| 7 _____ the cooking  | 8 _____ trouble         |
| 9 _____ research     | 10 _____ a decision     |
| 11 _____ progress    | 12 _____ the washing-up |
| 13 _____ an effort   | 14 _____ a good job     |
| 15 _____ homework    | 16 _____ an experiment  |
| 17 _____ a complaint | 18 _____ exercise       |
| 19 _____ comments    | 20 _____ an improvement |

**B**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases from the box.

make an offer  
do harm

make an excuse  
make an attempt

do a favor  
do business

- Unfortunately, it is possible to \_\_\_\_\_ to others without realizing it.
- Even if something is very difficult to do, you should always \_\_\_\_\_ to do it.
- It is polite to \_\_\_\_\_ if you have to cancel an appointment.
- When buying things secondhand, it is acceptable to \_\_\_\_\_ to the seller.
- It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ in a foreign country.
- It feels great to be able to \_\_\_\_\_ for a close friend.

Memo

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part **B** +



Personal Preference

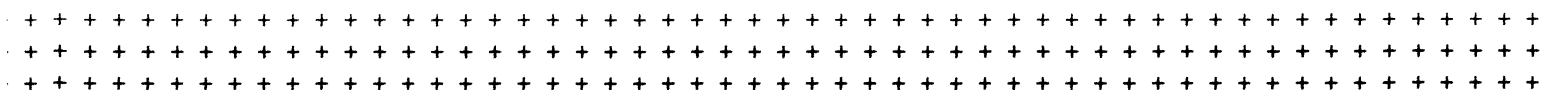
# Paired Choice

Part C

Paraphrasing  
Summarizing  
Note-taking

Part D

Fit and Explain  
General / Specific  
Problem / Solution  
Summary

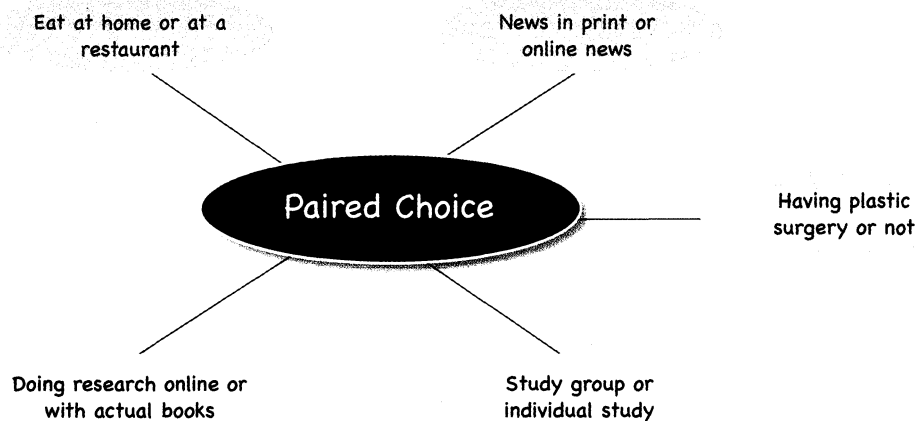


# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

Paired choice questions ask you to **choose one of two choices on a given issue**, or **one of two different ways of doing something**.



## + Question Types for Paired Choice

- Some students prefer to study in the library, while others prefer to study at home. Which way of studying do you prefer and why?
- Some people like to do outdoor activities on weekends, while others prefer indoor activities. Which do you prefer and why?
- Some people say that physical education should be required for all students, while others say that it should not be compulsory for students who don't want to do it. Which opinion do you agree with and why?



## Skills for Paired Choice

### ① Make sure you understand the two choices

Misunderstanding the two choices is a common mistake made by students. Make sure you **completely understood** the two contrasting points you are choosing from.

### ② Choose the easier choice

When you are given the question, be objective about it. Regardless of what you really think, **choose whatever is easier to explain.**

### ③ Choose fast

Your time is better spent brainstorming and outlining, rather than trying to choose between the two options. Make your decision and **make it fast.**

### ④ Clearly state your opinion

When giving your answer, **clearly state your choice** in the first sentence. Because you are presented with two choices, it is crucial that you clearly state your opinion.

### ⑤ Compare and contrast

Do not be afraid to **compare and contrast** your choice with the other choice — if done right, it will help strengthen your logic.

+++++

## + Sample Question

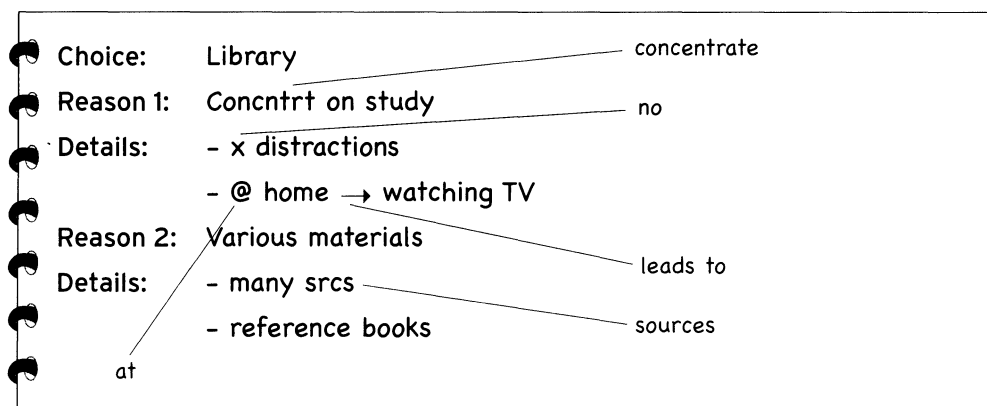
**Question:** Some students prefer to study in the library, while others prefer to study at home. Which way of studying do you prefer and why?

❶ **Topic Sentence:** Which way of studying do you prefer

❷ **Reason & Details:** why?

### Outline

Using **abbreviations** and **symbols** can also help save time when outlining.



### Response

(Tip: Using strong vocabulary in your topic sentence can help you sound more confident.)

**Topic Sentence:** I definitely prefer to study in the library instead of at home.

**Reason 1:** Firstly, I can concentrate better on my studies in the library.

**Details:** In the library, I have no distractions. On the other hand, I can easily be distracted at home by watching TV or using the Internet. Being in a place with no distractions helps me concentrate better.

**Reason 2:** Secondly, the library provides me with various materials to help me study.

**Details:** In the library, there are useful sources that I can get information from. For example, with reference books, I can get more information for my studies.





# Expressions for the Task

## Expressions for the task

- I prefer to ...
- I would rather X than Y.
- I prefer X to Y.
- The way I see it, ...
- X is more convenient than Y.
- I think X is better than Y.
- I think it is better to ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **showing preference**. These expressions will help you clearly express your opinion in **Paired Choice** questions of the TOEFL iBT.

**I prefer to ...**

**I prefer to** study early in the morning instead of at night.

**X is more convenient than Y.**

**Eating at the cafeteria is more convenient than** leaving campus for lunch.

**I would rather X than Y.**

**I would rather** study a foreign language **than** learn to play an instrument.

**I think X is better than Y.**

**I think** using public transportation **is better than** driving your own car.

**I prefer X to Y.**

**I prefer** studying in the library **to** studying in my dorm room.

**I think it is better to ... than ...**

**I think it is better to** enjoy outdoor activities on weekends **than** indoor activities.

**The way I see it, ...**

**The way I see it,** regular exercise is better for you than dieting.

+++++

### Expressions for the task

- X, in comparison with Y, ...
- ... whereas ...
- ... but ...
- Despite X, Y ...
- On the contrary, ...
- X, in contrast with Y, ...
- ... even though ...
- ... although ...
- On the other hand, ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **comparing and contrasting**. When done right, comparing and contrasting your opinion with the opposing point of view can help strengthen your logic.

**X, in comparison with Y, ...**

*History and literature, in comparison with mathematics,* teach me more about other people.

**X, in contrast with Y, ...**

*Exercising, in contrast with starving yourself,* is a healthy way to lose weight.

**... whereas ...**

**... but ...**

The fixed-price menus are cheap, **whereas/but** ordering à la carte is expensive.

**... even though ...**

**... although ...**

Physics can be rewarding, **even though/although** it can be difficult at times.

**Despite X, Y...**

**Despite** *the ban, a lot of students* are still using their cell phones on campus.

**On the other hand, ...**

A new shopping center could create lots of jobs for the community. **On the other hand,** it could increase traffic problems.

**On the contrary, ...**

Studying in groups does not help me concentrate. **On the contrary,** it creates too many distractions for me because of all the people.

# Practice 1

**Question:** Some people prefer learning from a teacher, whereas others prefer to learn by themselves. Which way do you think is better and why?

it's more fun  
easier to understand  
ask questions and get feedback  
less pressure  
find our weaknesses  
convenient

## Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Choice	Teacher
Reason 1	Learn effectively
Details	- teacher's considerable knowledge → learn in an organized way
Reason 2	
Details	

### Idea tip

- ☐ improve learning skills
- ☐ the goal of learning
- ☐ beneficial
- ☐ feeling of achievement
- ☐ invaluable
- ☐ motivation
- ☐ adequate understanding
- ☐ self-reliant

## Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

Topic Sentence: I find it better to learn from a teacher than to learn by myself.

Reason 1: My first reason for this is that I can be guided by lesson plans, which \_\_\_\_\_

Details: A teacher's considerable knowledge provides me with learning resources that \_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 2

**Question:** Both teachers and parents play important roles in the development of children. Who do you think influence children more: teachers or parents? Please explain your reasons to support your answer.

### Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Choice	Parents
Reason 1	Personality
Details	_____
	_____
	_____
Reason 2	_____
Details	_____
	_____
	_____

#### Idea tip

- ☐ affect
- ☐ emotional
- ☐ make progress
- ☐ unconditional
- ☐ moral
- ☐ admire
- ☐ influential

### Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

Topic Sentence: In my opinion, parents influence children more than teachers do.

Reason 1: My first reason for this is that parents affect their children's personality.

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 3

**Question:** Some people read newspapers to get news. Other people like to use the Internet to get news. Which way do you prefer and why?

### Outlining

Fill in the blanks and complete the outline.

Choice	Internet
Reason 1	
Details	
Reason 2	
Details	

#### Idea tip

- ☐ updated news
- ☐ get access to
- ☐ post comments
- ☐ convenient
- ☐ deliver
- ☐ section
- ☐ flood of information
- ☐ informative article

### Response

Complete the response by using the above outline.

**Topic Sentence:** I would rather use the Internet than read newspapers to get news.

**Reason 1:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Details:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Reason 2:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Details:** \_\_\_\_\_

# iBT Practice

TOEFL Speaking

## Question 1



Some people prefer to travel alone. Other people prefer to travel with companions.  
Which do you prefer and why?

violation of privacy  
social security number

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds

TOEFL Speaking

## Question 2



Some people think that computers have made life more difficult and complicated. Other people say that computers make our lives easier and safer. Which view do you agree with and why?

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds

## Say It Right

**A**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrases from the box.

a student loan  
up

off  
after

my words  
over

a big project

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Take _____ my grandmother   | 2 Take _____ my shoes |
| 3 Take _____ the conversation | 4 Take on _____       |
| 5 Take out _____              | 6 Take back _____     |
| 7 Take _____ a new hobby      |                       |

**B**

The following sentences contain incorrect or awkward phrasing. Find the mistakes and correct them.

- I will use at least two hours to finish this project.
- I think people are possible to improve the quality of their life through education.
- Playing sports with my friends is the best way to solve my stress.
- When I was a high school student, I was used to study in the library late at night to prepare for university entrance exams.
- My father decided his mind to return to the farm after his retirement.
- Most of living creatures cannot live in extremely cold environments, but some extraordinary plants are able to live in snow.
- Cunning on an exam or a test is a serious offense at any university.
- Offering additional services freely is a good way to increase business.

Memo



L I N G U A F O R U M + / B T + m T O E F L + S P E A K I N G

Part B +

**Progressive Test**





Describe a place you have never been to, but would like to visit. Use details and examples to support your explanation.

---

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds



Some people think that watching television affects a student's academic performance negatively, while other think that television can provide helpful information. Which opinion do you agree with and why?

---

<b>Preparation time</b>	15 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	45 seconds



# Skills for Integrated Speaking Tasks

In this section, you will learn and practice skills for the Integrated Speaking Tasks of the TOEFL iBT.

PART

C

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking

Articulation

Part B

Personal Preference

Paired Choice

Part C +



# Paraphrasing

Summarizing

Note-taking

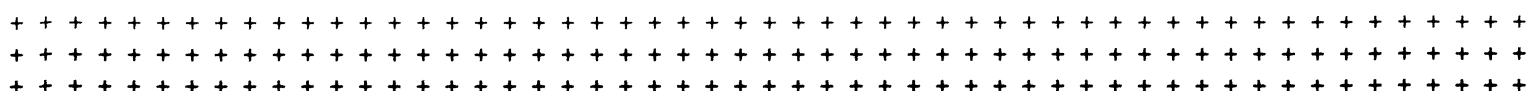
Part D

Fit and Explain

General / Specific

Problem / Solution

Summary





# Skills for Paraphrasing



Paraphrasing is when you rewrite the contents of a text or passage in your own words. It is an important skill for the **Integrated Speaking Task** of the TOEFL iBT, as copying word for word from the listening and reading passages will result in a low score.



## ① Replace keywords with synonyms

Paraphrase a sentence by using **synonyms** to replace keywords.

e.g. Mary Shelley, the **author** of *Frankenstein*, was the daughter of a **famous** feminist writer.

→ Mary Shelly, the **writer** of *Frankenstein*, was the daughter of a **well-known** feminist writer.

## ② Change the structure of the sentence

Paraphrase a sentence by **changing the structure or grammar** of the sentence. This can be done by changing the grammar of the sentence from passive to active, switching the sentence's word order, etc.

e.g. When you are unsure about something, take a day or two to think it over.

→ Take a day or two to think it over when you are unsure about something.

## ③ Change word forms

Paraphrase a sentence by **changing word forms** from noun to verb, adjective to noun, verb to noun, adverb to adjective, etc.

e.g. **Reducing** pollution is an important task we all face.

→ **The reduction** of pollution is an important task we all face.

## ④ Switch the negation

Paraphrase a sentence by **switching the negation** of a sentence from double negative to positive, partial negative to complete negative, etc.

e.g. It is **not illegal** to smoke marijuana in some US states.

→ It is **legal** to smoke marijuana in some US states.

## Practice 1

**A** Paraphrase the following sentences by replacing the highlighted word(s) with **synonyms**.  
The first letter is given for each word.

- 1 Student activity fees will **increase** starting next semester.  
→ Student activity fees will g u starting next semester.
- 2 Any students with **overdue** library resources should return them **immediately**.  
→ Any students with l library resources should return them r  
a.
- 3 My roommate was not **pleased** to hear that there would be construction on our floor.  
→ My roommate was not h to hear that there would be construction on our floor.
- 4 **Missing class a lot** will **drop** your participation grade.  
→ F a will l your participation grade.
- 5 The students taking the class **complained about** writing another essay.  
→ The students taking the class o t writing another essay.
- 6 Student ID cards should **always** be kept in a safe place.  
→ Student ID cards should be kept in a safe place a a  
t.
- 7 Further **information about** drama club auditions can be found in the student newspaper.  
→ Further d r drama club auditions can be found in the student newspaper.



- a letter grade
- a result of lower academic standards
- an increase in the average grades
- a major problem

The term “grade inflation” refers to \_\_\_\_\_ awarded to students when the quality of academic work has not risen equally. Grade inflation is viewed by many as \_\_\_\_\_ at American universities. For example, at Harvard University in 1890, the average undergraduate student’s grade point average (GPA) was 2.27. By 2008, it had risen by more than \_\_\_\_\_ to 3.48. Since it is unlikely that today’s students are that much smarter and more hard-working than those of 1890, experts view this rise in grades as \_\_\_\_\_.



**Paraphrase the above passage by filling in the blanks with synonyms.**

The term “grade inflation” refers to a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in the average grades awarded to students when the quality of academic work has not risen equally. Grade inflation is viewed by many as \_\_\_\_\_ at American universities. For example, at Harvard University in 1890, the average undergraduate student’s grade point average (GPA) was 2.27. In 2008, it had \_\_\_\_\_ by more than a letter grade, to 3.48. Since it is unlikely that today’s students are that much smarter and more \_\_\_\_\_ than those of 1890, experts \_\_\_\_\_ this rise in grades as a result of lower academic standards.



## Practice 2

**A**

Paraphrase the following sentences by changing the **word structure**.

- 1 Studying abroad is an opportunity to experience life in a different culture.  
→ You can experience life in a different culture \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Students wishing to participate in extracurricular activities must have good time management skills.  
→ Good time management skills are necessary \_\_\_\_\_ participate in extracurricular activities.
- 3 The rapid urbanization of developing countries is leading to a number of serious social problems.  
→ A number of \_\_\_\_\_ are being caused by the rapid urbanization of developing countries.
- 4 There are many ethical problems created by the advances being made in science today.  
→ The \_\_\_\_\_ today are creating many ethical problems.
- 5 In order to be successful in today's business climate, companies must ensure they have the best and brightest employees.  
→ Having the best and brightest employees must \_\_\_\_\_ in order to be successful in today's business climate.
- 6 Many endangered species are further threatened by human activity.  
→ Human activity \_\_\_\_\_ the lives of endangered species.
- 7 Campus meal plans are available in several different price ranges to accommodate any student budget.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ any student budget, campus meal plans \_\_\_\_\_ in several different price ranges.

**Fill in the blanks using the appropriate phrases from the box.**

- giving birth to live young
- certain typical mammalian characteristics
- the males
- webbed feet

The platypus is widely considered one of the most bizarre animals on earth. It is a mammal, and it has \_\_\_\_\_, including fur and four legs with claws on them. However, platypuses share other traits with birds and reptiles. They lay eggs instead of \_\_\_\_\_. They have beaks similar to those of ducks and \_\_\_\_\_ to help them swim. Moreover, unlike most mammals, platypuses are venomous: \_\_\_\_\_ have claw-like structures on their ankles that can release poison capable of killing small animals.



The platypus is widely considered one of the most bizarre animals on earth. It is a mammal, and it has certain \_\_\_\_\_, including fur and four legs with claws on them. However, platypuses share other traits with birds and reptiles. They lay eggs instead of giving birth to live young. They have beaks similar to \_\_\_\_\_, and webbed feet \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, unlike most mammals, platypuses are venomous: the males have claw-like structures on their ankles that can release a poison capable of killing small animals.

## Practice 3

**A**

Paraphrase the following sentences by changing the **word form** of the highlighted words.

- 1 Throwing empty cans into the ocean **poses a danger** to marine animals, as they can get stuck inside them or even stabbed by them.  
→ Throwing empty cans into the ocean \_\_\_\_\_ to marine animals, as they can get stuck inside them or even stabbed by them.
- 2 The **usage of** this product may cause allergic reactions, so consult your physician before use.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ this product may cause allergic reactions, so consult your physician before use.
- 3 There are **a number of** reasons why I disagree with capital punishment, but I won't go into them now.  
→ There are \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why I disagree with capital punishment, but I won't go into them now.
- 4 **A thorough investigation** of crime scenes is a must for all criminal investigations.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ crime scenes is a must for all criminal investigations.
- 5 I **called** the professor to talk about my thesis paper, but he never picked up.  
→ I \_\_\_\_\_ the professor to talk about my thesis paper, but he never picked up.
- 6 Airplanes have many features specifically designed to **save** people's lives in dangerous situations.  
→ Airplanes have many features specifically designed \_\_\_\_\_ of people's lives in dangerous situations.

+++++



**Fill in the blanks using the appropriate phrases from the box.**

- not as common with a cold
- not as dangerous
- a sore throat
- the onset of the symptoms

It can be difficult to tell the difference between the flu and a cold, as some of their symptoms are similar. But the difference is not insignificant, because colds are \_\_\_\_\_ as the flu. With the flu, you feel worse than you would with a cold, and \_\_\_\_\_ is less gradual. Chills and fever are \_\_\_\_\_ as with the flu. On the other hand, certain symptoms are generally only caused by colds. For example, \_\_\_\_\_ and sneezing are much rarer with the flu than with a cold.



**Paraphrase the above passage by filling in the blanks.**

It can be difficult to tell the difference between the flu and a cold, as some of their symptoms are similar. But the difference is \_\_\_\_\_, because colds are \_\_\_\_\_ the flu. With the flu, you feel worse than you would with a cold, and the onset of the symptoms is \_\_\_\_\_. Chills and fever are \_\_\_\_\_ with a cold \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu. On the other hand, certain symptoms are generally only caused by colds. For example, a sore throat and sneezing are much \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu than with a cold.

## Review



Paraphrase the following sentences in **three different ways**.

- 1 The threat of terrorism affects people in every country.

→ People in every country are affected by the threat of terrorism.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Finding alternative kinds of energy is a priority in many industries.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 All students are required to submit emergency contact information to the registrar's office.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 Genetically modified foods are becoming a more common sight in supermarkets.

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

→ \_\_\_\_\_

Memo

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part B

Personal Preference  
Paired Choice

Part C +



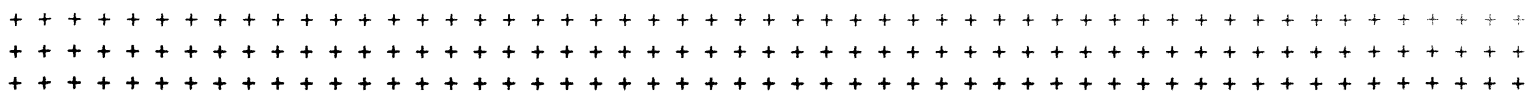
Paraphrasing

# Summarizing

Note-taking

Part D

Fit and Explain  
General / Specific  
Problem / Solution  
Summary





## Skills for Summarizing



Summarizing is when you write a short passage that contains the main points of a longer passage, lecture, etc. It is a key skill for the **Integrated Speaking Task** of the TOEFL iBT as you will be tested on it **Task 6, Summary**.

### 1 Utilize keywords

A summary should contain the key points and main idea of the original material. So summarize by utilizing **keywords** and **key phrases** from the passage.

### 2 Find the topic sentence

The topic sentence contains the main idea of a paragraph. Find the topic sentences (they are usually the first or last sentence of a paragraph), and summarize them.

### 3 Do not forget the supporting details

Summaries should not be too long, but be sure to include all the important **supporting details**

### 4 Do not copy sentences word for word

Although a summary should never contain new information, that does not mean you should copy the sentence exactly from the original material. **Paraphrase**, or **write in your own words**.

### 5 Create your own template

**Make your own format** for summaries. It will help save you time.

e.g. **According to the professor**, crime rates have fallen in countries that have begun using capital punishment.

**One of the main points of the passage is** that crime rates have fallen in countries that have begun using capital punishment.



## Practice 1

**A**

Underline the **keywords** in the passage. Then summarize the passage by filling in the blanks.

**E.g.**

Chicken eggs are one of the most nutritious foods people eat. They provide fat, numerous vitamins and minerals, and all the essential amino acids that the body needs to make protein. Some dieters eat only egg whites, but this is a mistake; the yolk is particularly rich in nutrients. It contains nearly half the amino acids, all of the fat, and all of the vitamins A, D, E, and K.

→ Eggs contain many important nutrients, most of which are in the yolk.

**1**

When adults talk to babies, they often use a special form of speech called “baby talk.” In baby talk, people speak in a higher voice and use shorter, simpler words than they normally do. Research has found that baby talk serves a useful purpose. Babies actually seem to like it better than normal speech, so it gets their attention more effectively. Thus, it may help babies begin to learn the basic structure of their language.

→ Baby talk is a special kind of speech that may help babies \_\_\_\_\_.

**2**

Robin Hood has been a legendary character in English folk tales and poems since the Middle Ages. The character was described in various ways over the centuries, but the most influential portrayal can be found in Sir Walter Scott’s 1819 novel *Ivanhoe*. In the novel, Robin Hood is a cheerful, brave, and generous hero who uses his skill with a bow to steal from the rich and give to the poor. And this is how the authors, filmmakers, and the public have imagined Robin Hood ever since.

→ *Ivanhoe*’s depiction of Robin Hood as an outlaw hero is the \_\_\_\_\_ portrayal of the character.

+++++

**B** Underline the topic sentence from the passage. Then summarize the passage by filling in the blanks.

1

When asked to name a highly intelligent animal, not many people would think of the crow. But crows are one of the few animals that make and use tools, including “knives” shaped out of stiff leaves or blades of grass. They also have learned to drop nuts onto the street and wait for passing cars to break them open. For these reasons, crows are considered the most intelligent of birds.

→ Certain behaviors of the \_\_\_\_\_ show it to be a highly \_\_\_\_\_.

2

Investing in stocks has both an upside and a downside. In many cases, individual investors can make more money from owning stocks than they would if they simply kept their savings in the bank. However, the stock market is riskier than many other types of investments. If a stock goes down in value, its owners lose part or all of their investment. And unlike bank deposits, investments in stocks are not insured.

→ The advantage of \_\_\_\_\_ is that a person can \_\_\_\_\_ from them than from bank deposits, while their disadvantage is that they are \_\_\_\_\_.

3

Should babies watch TV, or is it bad for them? Research has shown that a baby’s first two years are the fastest period of brain development, and that babies’ brains develop best through interaction with real people. That means that the more an infant watches TV, the less beneficial interaction he or she is experiencing. For this reason, children probably should not watch TV until they are at least two years old.

→ Children under two should not \_\_\_\_\_ because it might have a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on their \_\_\_\_\_.

## Practice 2

✉ Summarize the passage using the given beginning words.

E.g.

There are good reasons for cooking our food that having nothing to do with taste. An obvious one is safety. Bringing food to a high temperature kills the harmful germs, such as bacteria and parasites, which are found in many foods. Cooking also makes digestion easier, which means that our bodies can get more nutrients from food. Besides making food physically softer and easier to chew, the cooking process helps break the food down into its separate chemicals so they can be absorbed more easily by the body.

→ We cook our food because it kills harmful germs and helps with our digestion.

1

Drinking bottled water is a poor choice in at least two ways. First of all, it pollutes the environment. The United States consumes 8.6 billion gallons of bottled water per year, and that takes 17 million barrels of oil. This is enough oil to fuel a million cars for an entire year. What is more, most of the bottles are not recycled. Secondly, bottled water drinkers are throwing their money away. There is no evidence that bottled water is superior to tap water in developed countries; in fact, some bottled water comes from the tap. Yet its price is ten thousand times higher.

→ Drinking bottled water is a bad idea because \_\_\_\_\_

2

People have always been fascinated by dreams, but experts are still debating different explanations for why we have them. Some psychologists believe that dreams help us practice for difficulties and threats in everyday life. This would explain why so many dreams include images of frightening situations such as falling, fighting, or being chased. Another theory, however, states that dreams are for sorting out memories. Dreams are often about the best and worst parts of our days. Thus, maybe they are the brain's way of choosing only the most important memories for long-term storage, while discarding the unimportant ones.

→ Two theories about \_\_\_\_\_

3

→ Little is known for certain about ball lightning because \_\_\_\_\_

4

→ Two arguments for stricter Internet regulation are \_\_\_\_\_

**5**

→ The discovery of

## Practice 3

 Summarize the passage in **your own words** including the keywords.

1

Canada's Thanksgiving holiday commemorates a famous celebration in 1578. The explorer Martin Frobisher had gone on a dangerous voyage to Canada's Arctic region in search of the Northwest Passage, or a sea route between the Atlantic and Pacific. Frobisher felt fortunate to return home safely, as other explorers had died on similar trips. To celebrate, he held a great feast, which became the first Canadian Thanksgiving.

**Keywords:** Canada, Thanksgiving, Martin Frobisher

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2

Students tend to worry about choosing the right major because they believe that whatever they study will determine the job they do for the rest of their lives. However, the evidence indicates otherwise. The average person will change career fields around four times. And research shows that ten years after leaving college, a majority of graduates are not working in a field directly related to their majors.

**Keywords:** student, major, career

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3

When a part of the body is injured or infected, it becomes inflamed. Inflammation involves pain, swelling, and redness, but although it is unpleasant, it serves an important purpose. It is the body's way of defending itself. When body tissue is inflamed, it means that blood and fluid are flowing to the area, carrying special protective cells for fighting infection. This is how the healing process begins.

**Keywords:** inflammation, healing

→ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Review



**Summarize the following paragraphs.**

**1**

It has been observed that a lot of students are hanging out in the gymnasium during their free time. Please be reminded that the school gymnasium facilities can be used by students for official purposes only, like PE classes or after-school sport activities. Students who need to use the gymnasium for special purposes, like dance practice or PE exercises outside of class hours, should secure a pass from the teacher requiring these activities. Students with no pass will not be allowed inside the gymnasium.



---

---

**2**

I think that having a "casual clothes day" once a week is a good idea. It will be nice to be able to wear our street clothes to school instead of our uniforms sometimes. However, I do not agree with the principal's rules about what kind of clothes we can wear. For example, the principal said that girls can only wear skirts if the skirt is knee length. This is not reasonable. No skirts are knee-length these days. Students should not have to follow this rule.



---

---

**3**

When people receive extremely bad news, such as about the death of a close friend or a major failure in business, they have a number of psychological strategies they can use to help them deal with that bad news. These strategies are called coping strategies. Coping strategies can vary greatly, but a major characteristic of most coping strategies is that they delay total acceptance of the bad news so that the person has more time to deal with it.



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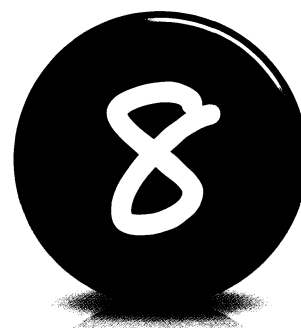
Memo



Part A  
Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part B  
Functional Proficiency &  
Achievement Objectives

Part C +

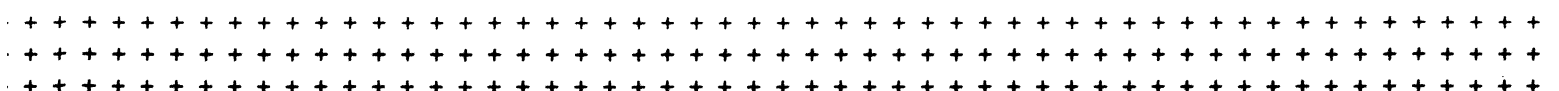


Paraphrasing

Summarizing

# Note-taking

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# Note-taking Skills for Reading



Knowing how to efficiently take notes from a reading passage is a great skill to have. The following are some helpful tips.

## ① Look for the topic sentence

The main ideas of any reading passage all lie in the **topic sentence**. Pay special attention to the first or last sentence of the paragraph, because that is where the topic sentence usually is.

## ② Look for keywords and key phrases

**Keywords** or **key phrases** are words that are repeated or paraphrased throughout the passage. They will definitely be related to the main idea, so be sure to take notes on them.

## ③ Do not copy from the passage

Copying from the passage will give you a low score. Always **paraphrase** sentences or take notes **in your own words** in order to avoid copying from the passage.

## ④ Do not try to take notes on everything

Note-taking is all about picking out the important information from a passage, so do not try to write down every single detail in your notes.

## ⑤ Figure out the main idea

After you have finished taking your notes, make sure you have figured out the main idea of the passage. Remember, the **main idea** and the **supporting details** are the reason you took notes to begin with.

+++++

**A** Read the sentence once only and take notes.

- 1 Studies show that brain activity decreases significantly while watching television.  
→ ~ watch TV → brain activity ↓  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Statues in ancient Egypt were usually carved from one block of stone.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Some animals that live at the bottom of the ocean have no eyes, because it is too dark to see anything at such a depth.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Because fruit flies multiply so quickly, they are often used for scientific research.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Hadrian's Wall was built by the Roman emperor Hadrian to keep hostile tribes from invading Britain.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Although yoga has become popular in recent years, it originated in India thousands of years ago.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Unlike the first Olympics, which featured only one sport, there are dozens of sports in the modern Olympic games.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain, and is extremely difficult to climb.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Read the passage and take notes.

Homing pigeons are birds trained to carry messages from one place to another. This breed of pigeon always returns to its nest, even from far distances. Homing pigeons have been used since the 12th century, and have delivered all kinds of messages. They were famously used by both sides during World War II, and one pigeon even received a medal for bravery, because he was shot at during some of his missions. Another famous example of the use of homing pigeons was the delivery of news from one place to another. In fact, one of the world's biggest news agencies got its start using homing pigeons.

The Inuit are an indigenous people living in the most northern parts of Canada and the US. Greenland and Siberia are also home to native peoples who share many similarities with the Inuit. The harsh Arctic environment in which they live has shaped the distinctive lifestyle of the Inuit. They live in relatively remote areas, and historically, have had no one to depend on but themselves and the land. Hunting and fishing provide the bulk of the Inuit diet, and traditional foods included walrus, caribou, and whale. The bones and hides of these animals are used to make clothing, shelter, boats, and other things the Inuit need.





# Note-taking Skills for Listening



For the **Integrated Speaking Task** of the TOEFL iBT, you must catch all the key points of the listening to receive a high score. Here are some helpful tips to guide you.

## ❶ Do not try to take notes on everything

It is impossible to take notes on everything you hear from a listening passage. If you try to, you will only end up with detailed notes of the beginning part of the listening. Listen for the **keywords** and **key phrases** instead.

## ❷ Use abbreviations and symbols

An effective way of saving time is using abbreviations and symbols. Make up your own, or check out the **Appendix** (p.193) for some tips.

## ❸ Do not write in full sentences

To save time, write down the **keywords** of an important phrase instead of writing in full sentences.

e.g. "One advantage of online education is that it is very convenient."

→ online edu = convenient

## ❹ Listen for signal words

Pay attention to signal words like "**To begin with... Moreover... In addition**", "**For example...**", "**One of the reasons is...**" etc. They will be followed by important information.

## ❺ Be cool

If you miss a detail from the listening, stay calm and just move on. If you panic and spend time trying to figure out what you missed, you will end up missing the rest of the lecture as well.

+++++



Listen to the conversation and take notes.

E.g.

Listening Script
M: I can't believe this! It's just so unfair!
W: Calm down. What's wrong?
M: My professor gave me an F because I was absent from his class four times.
W: Well ... It is our school policy to fail a student if he or she misses three or more classes in a semester.
M: Really? I didn't know that.
W: Yeah, and if you think about it, it's kind of fair. There are only 14 classes a semester. If you miss more than three of those classes, you couldn't have learned much.

Notes

Man: F grade
- angry b/c of F
- but schl policy: miss $\geq$ 3 class → F
- W: only 14 class in 1 smstr
∴ fair

1

MP3 09

2

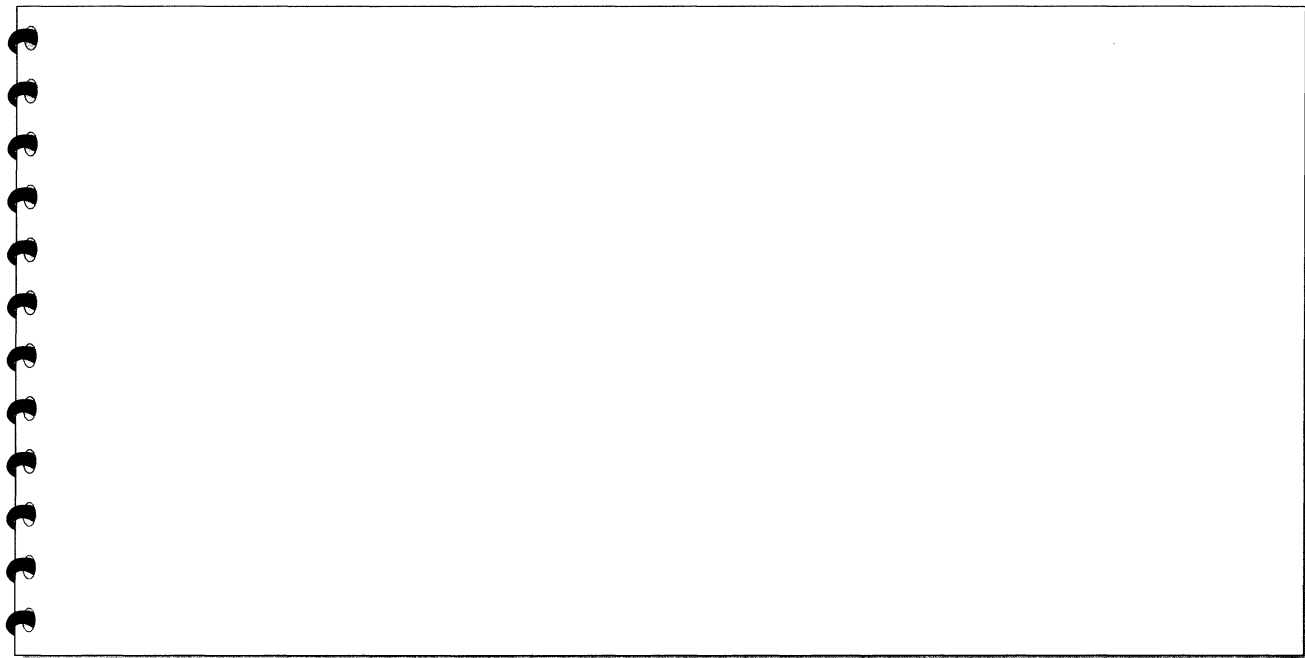
MP3 10

+++++

**B** Listen to the lecture and take notes.

1

MP3 11



2

MP3 12



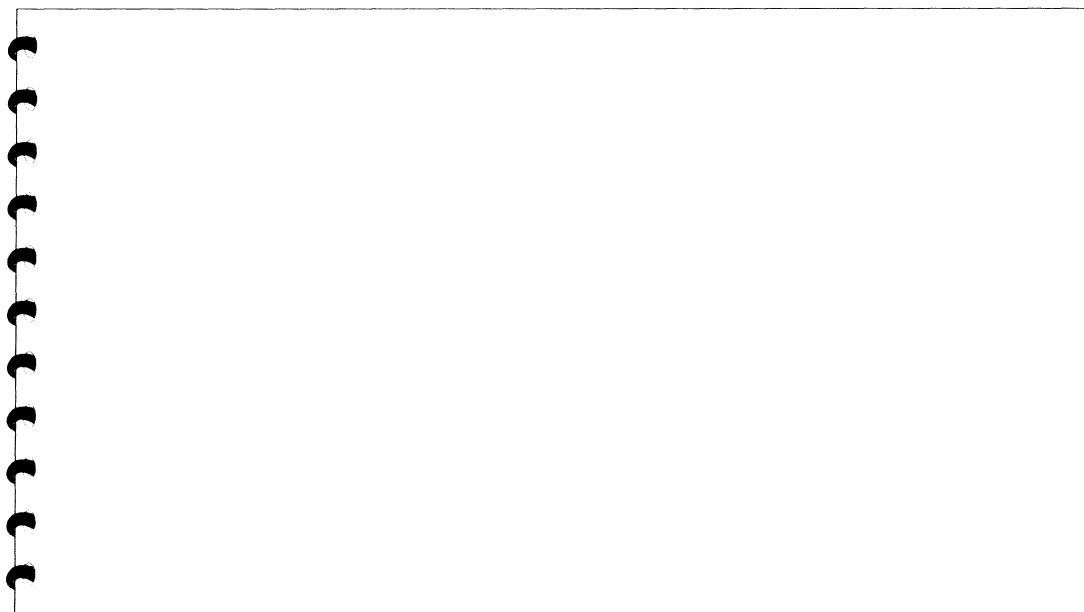
## Review

### A Read the passage and take notes.

Dolphins are the most numerous and easily recognized sea mammals on Earth. These intelligent and playful creatures can be found in all of the world's oceans except the Arctic, as well as in many seas, bays, and rivers. However, dolphin populations are in decline in many areas of the world. The two primary reasons for this are tuna fishing and pollution.

Dolphins are often found near schools of tuna. Because dolphins swim near the surface and can easily be seen, fishermen use dolphins to help them find tuna. When a fishing boat sees a group of dolphins, it knows that tuna are nearby. The fishing boat then lowers its fishing nets and surrounds the dolphins. In this fashion, the fishing boat is able to catch tuna, but the nets often injure the dolphins as well. Even if the injured dolphins are released back into the sea, most of them die of their injuries.

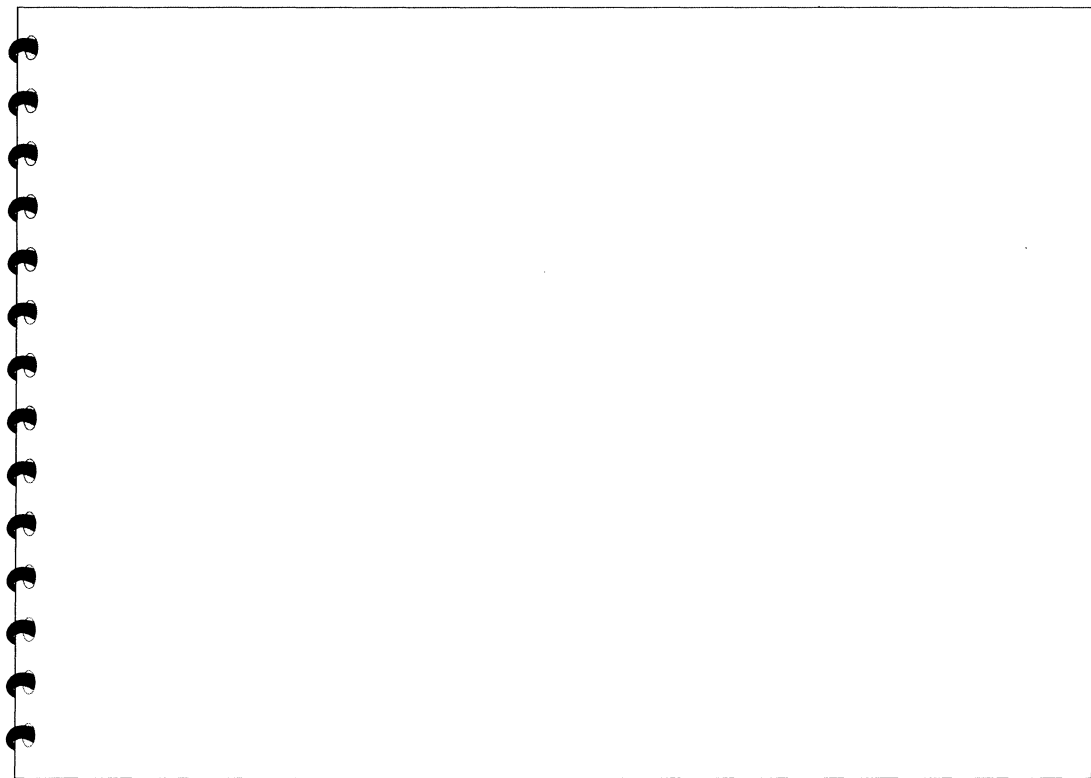
Sometimes, large groups of dolphins – as many as a thousand – suddenly die for no apparent reason. For years, scientists were unable to explain these sudden deaths of such large numbers of dolphins. It is now known, however, that these deaths are due to PCB poisoning. PCBs are chemicals produced while making plastic. When these chemicals enter the water, they can kill large numbers of dolphins.





**B** Listen to a lecture on the same topic and take notes.

MP3 13





# Integrated Speaking Tasks

In this section, you will learn and practice skills for the Integrated Speaking Tasks of the TOEFL iBT.

PART

D

# Overview



## What are the Integrated Speaking Tasks?

In the Integrated Speaking Task, you will be tested on your listening and/or reading abilities. There are four different tasks (**Tasks 3, 4, 5, and 6**). In **Tasks 3 and 4**, you will be given both reading and listening passages, while **Tasks 5 and 6** contain listening passages only. In this section, you must talk about the information from the listening and/or reading.

### Task 3 Fit & Explain

### Task 4 General / Specific

Preparation: 30 seconds  
Answer: 60 seconds

### Task 5 Problem & Solution

### Task 6 Summary

9  
Preparation: 20 seconds  
5  
Answer: 60 seconds

## + The Answering Process

### Tasks 3 & 4

Understand the question



Read the passage & take notes



Listen to the conversation (**Task 3**)/  
lecture (**Task 4**) & take notes



Give your response

### Tasks 5 & 6

Understand the question



Listen to the conversation (**Task 5**)/  
lecture (**Task 6**) & take notes



Give your response



## Skills for the Integrated Speaking Task

### ① Note-taking is key

Your success in the Integrated Speaking Tasks depends heavily on your notes from the listening and/or reading, so be sure to **include all the important information** in your notes.

### ② Synthesize

**Synthesizing information** is another important skill for this section. Depending on the question, you may need to synthesize broader information with more specific information, the reading with the lecture, etc.

### ③ Paraphrase

Like in the Independent Speaking Task, all information from the listening and/or reading passage must be **paraphrased** in order for you to receive a high score.

### ④ Recognize the speaker's stance

For the listening passage, in addition to the main idea, listen for the **speaker's purpose and attitude**.

### ⑤ Do not include your personal opinion

With the exception of **Task 5** (Problem and Solution), answers in the Integrated Speaking Task **should not include your opinion**. They should be about the listening and/or reading passages only.

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary

Grammar for Speaking

Articulation

Part B

Form and Preference

Politeness

Part C

Form and Preference

Politeness

Part D

Form and Preference

Part D +

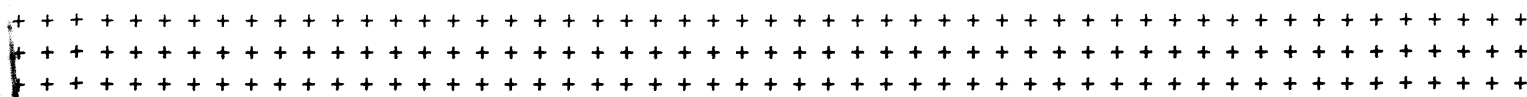


# Fit and Explain

General / Specific

Problem / Solution

Summary

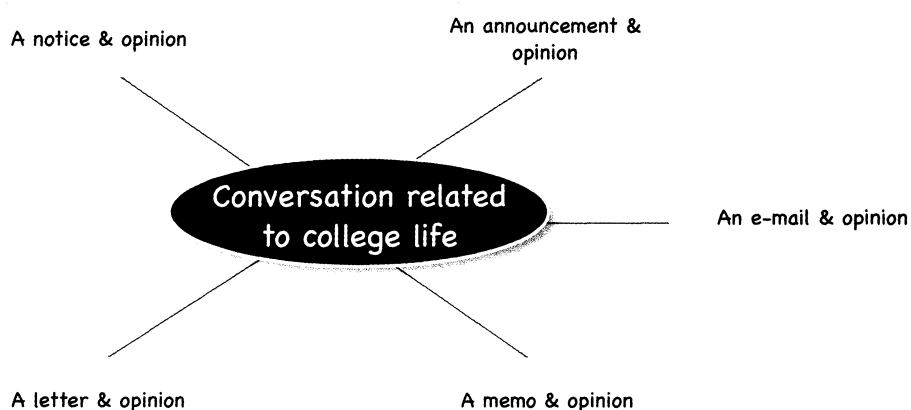


# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

In this task, you will read an announcement, notice, e-mail, or memo left on a bulletin board and then listen to a conversation between a male and a female student. They will talk about the reading, and one of the two students (**the main student**) will give his or her opinions about the reading. Your job is to **explain the main idea of the reading** and **restate the main student's opinion** with sufficient reasons and details. You will be given 30 seconds to prepare and 60 seconds to give your answer.



## + Question Types for Fit and Explain

- The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement about food being restricted to the cafeteria. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.
- The male student expresses his opinion of the university's plan to build a new parking lot. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.



## Skills for Fit and Explain

### ① Note-taking is key

Your success in this section heavily depends on **how well you take your notes**. Remember that you only get to listen to the conversation once.

### ② Do not spend too much time on the reading

Finish your note-taking on the reading during the given reading time, and **not during your 30-second preparation time**. Your 30 seconds can be much better spent outlining.

### ③ Listen for the main student

When you are listening to the conversation, **identify the main student** and focus your notes on what he or she is saying. The main student is the person that is giving his or her opinion on the reading.

### ④ Outline

Thirty seconds is not enough time to write out a complete speech. Outlining your speech with **topic sentences, key words, and important details** will help guide you through your speech.

### ⑤ Place more importance on the conversation

Your answer should focus more on the **main student's opinion, reasons, and examples** rather than the reading. One sentence that summarizes the reading is enough for your entire answer.

+++++

## + Model Answer

TOEFL Speaking

MP3 14



### Announcement from the Principal

As of next week, all food and beverages will be restricted to the cafeteria. Students will not be allowed to eat or drink anywhere else on school grounds. Unfortunately, many students drop their litter on the ground instead of using the garbage cans placed in and around the school. Having food-based litter on the grounds is not only unsightly, but also unsanitary. Such garbage attracts pests and creates other unpleasant conditions. Any student found in violation of this policy will be punished.



The woman expresses her opinion of the announcement about food being restricted to the cafeteria. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

## 2. Conversation

### 1. Announcement

#### Reading Notes

- Topic: Food only in caf
  - Reason: Littering prob
  - Details: - unsightly & dirty
  - pest, ↓ conditions
- problem  
and  
bad

#### Listening Notes

- Opinion: Disagree
  - Reason 1: x time to go caf betwn classes
  - Details: - caf → late for class
  - Reason 2: Crowded & noisy
  - Details: - x study ~ eating
- no  
results in  
while



## Response

**Main idea of reading**  
(topic, main idea, key details)

+

**Main student's opinion**

+

**Reason 1**

+

**Details**

+

**Reason 2**

+

**Details**

Details: She says that she needs to sit in a quiet place so she can study while she eats lunch, but she won't be able to do that if she has to eat in the cafeteria.



# Expressions for the Task

## Expressions for the task

- The male student agrees with ...
- The man thinks that ... is reasonable.
- The female student disagrees with ...
- The man thinks that it is not a good idea to ...
- The woman strongly believes that ...
- The woman argues that ...
- The man is against ...
- The man has a different opinion from ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **showing a student's opinion when he or she agrees with the reading.**

**The male student agrees with ...**

**The male student agrees with** the cafeteria's new hours of operation.

**The woman strongly believes that ...**

**The woman strongly believes that** the new ID cards will make campus life easier for students.

**The man thinks that ... is reasonable.**

**The man thinks that** paying a yearly fee to park a car on campus **is reasonable.**

**The woman argues that ...**

**The woman argues that** there is no reason to build a new gymnasium while the old one is still in good condition.



The following are example sentences using expressions for **showing a student's opinion when he or she disagrees with the reading.**

**The female student disagrees with ...**

**The female student disagrees with** the announcement requiring all students to pay to use the gym.

**The man is against ...**

**The man is against** raising prices for tickets to sports events because prices just went up recently.

**The man thinks that it is not a good idea to ...**


**The man thinks that it is not a good idea to** stop students from cooking in their dorm.

**The man has a different opinion from ...**

**The man has a different opinion from** the woman about having to register early for literature classes.

### Expressions for the Task

- According to the announcement, ...
- The university has announced that ...
- The woman points out that ...
- The man states that ...
- According to the science department, ...
- The university has decided to ...
- The man mentions that ...
- The woman's opinion is that ...

 The following are expressions for **citing from the reading passage**.

**According to the announcement, ...**

**According to the announcement,** the game today had to be postponed because of heavy rain.

**According to the science department, ...**

**According to the science department,** students will be required to pay for materials they use in experiments.

**The university has announced that ...**

**The university has announced that** traffic will be diverted tomorrow because of road repairs on campus.

**The university has decided to ...**

**The university has decided to** create a new department that combines two existing departments.

 The following are expressions for **citing from the conversation**.

**The woman points out that ...**

**The woman points out that** banning cell phones from lectures is a good idea because she is sick of being interrupted.

**The man mentions that ...**

**The man mentions that** the new lecture times will be inconvenient for people who do not live on campus.

**The man states that ...**

**The man states that** the university should hire more teaching assistants.

**The woman's opinion is that ...**

**The woman's opinion is that** the university should spend more money on repairing classrooms instead of buying expensive artwork.

# Practice 1

✉ Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

## Announcement from the Principal

In order to discourage students from missing too much school, a new absence policy will take effect next week. There has been a steady increase in student absences over the past few months. In order to prevent this from becoming a serious problem, students who miss more than one day of school will be required to show a doctor's note explaining their absence. Students who need to miss school for non-medical reasons must submit a written request in advance to the principal. The principal and other staff will decide whether the request will be granted.

### Reading Notes

Topic	New absence policy
Reason	To prevent Ss' absence ↑
Details	- show Dr.'s note

#### Word tip

- ☐ discourage
- ☐ take effect

✉ Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes. (MP3) 15


### Listening Notes

Opinion	Disagree
Reason 1	
Details	
Reason 2	x school's business
Details	

#### Word tip

- ☐ buck
- ☐ ridiculous
- ☐ invasion
- ☐ privacy

+++++

 Now complete the response using your notes.

**Question:** The man expresses his opinion of the announcement about the new absence policy. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

## Response

Main idea of reading: According to the announcement, the school wants to reduce the number of student absences by making it more difficult for students to miss school.

Main student's opinion: The man disagrees with the policy requiring students to get a doctor's note or get permission to be absent. (T)

Reason 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (T)

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason 2: He also says that it's none of the school's business if he has to be absent for non-medical reasons. (T)

Details: \_\_\_\_\_ (T)

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. opinion(L)

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. topic(R)

## Practice 2



Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

### Letter to the Editor

I am writing to complain about the food being served in the cafeteria these days. Instead of offering students healthy, fresh food, the cafeteria serves up the unhealthiest food imaginable. Everything is heavily processed, full of fat or sugar, and deep-fried. Even the salad is covered with high-calorie dressing. Considering that so many kids today are overweight, I think the school should be encouraging good eating habits. Since most students eat at least one meal a day in the cafeteria, why not try to make it a healthy one? Students will have more energy and will perform better academically.

#### Reading Notes

- Topic Complain abt unhealthy caf food
- Reason Unhealthy food → overweight kids
- Details \_\_\_\_\_

#### Word tip

- ☐ imaginable
- ☐ processed
- ☐ eating habit



Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes. 16

#### Listening Notes

- Opinion \_\_\_\_\_
- Reason 1 Healthy food: x boring
- Details \_\_\_\_\_
- Reason 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- Details \_\_\_\_\_

#### Word tip

- ☐ crank
- ☐ junk food
- ☐ nutritious
- ☐ loaded up with



**Question:** The man expresses his opinion of the student's letter. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 3



Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

computer - study w/o computers

the school doesn't have enough money to replace all the

Announcement from the Computer Lab

Due to problems with computer viruses, students will no longer be allowed to use school computers to access their email accounts. Recently, several school computers were infected by viruses sent to students in the form of email attachments. Unfortunately, our technicians were not able to repair these computers. New anti-virus software has been installed, but it cannot protect against all viruses. As of next week, students will not be able to access any email sites from school computers. We realize this is an inconvenience, but replacing computers is very expensive. The school cannot afford to keep buying new computers.

### Reading Notes

Topic	x access to email in computer lab
Reason	_____
Details	_____

### Word tip

- ☐ email account
- ☐ be infected by
- ☐ attachment
- ☐ technician
- ☐ as of
- ☐ inconvenience



Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes. 17


### Listening Notes

Opinion	_____
Reason 1	_____
Details	_____
Reason 2	_____
Details	_____

### Word tip

- ☐ short of
- ☐ do without
- ☐ detect



 Now complete the response using your notes.

## Response

**Main student's opinion:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Details:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Details:** \_\_\_\_\_



## Letter to the Editor

I'm writing to complain about the cafeteria's new environmental tax on disposable food and drink containers. An extra charge has been added to all take-out food and drinks served in disposable packaging. Signs in the cafeteria say this money will be donated to environmental charities. Cafeteria food is expensive enough already without adding another tax. Since students can't leave school property during lunch, we have no choice but to pay these higher prices. This is completely unfair. An extra twenty cents every day for breakfast and lunch will really add up over time.



The woman expresses her opinion of the letter in the university paper. State her opinion and explain the reasons she gives for holding that opinion.

<b>Preparation time</b>	30 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	60 seconds

## Say It Right

**A**

Fill in the blanks using the appropriate prepositions from the box.

in

of

for

from

to

- 1 The company is aware \_\_\_\_\_ the need to respond to technical changes.
- 2 According to the police, Mr. Smith is responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.
- 3 Every fingerprint is different \_\_\_\_\_ every other.
- 4 Dan avoids being around dogs because he is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- 5 Do you think the coach is capable \_\_\_\_\_ leading a team?
- 6 Benjamin is always late \_\_\_\_\_ class because he works at night.
- 7 Some people always dress \_\_\_\_\_ black because they think it's fashionable.
- 8 The room was full \_\_\_\_\_ the scent of flowers.
- 9 Everyone knows that smoking is harmful \_\_\_\_\_ people's health.
- 10 My sister is interested \_\_\_\_\_ learning to play the piano.

**B**

Put an "O" if the sentence is correct, and an "X" if it is incorrect. Fix the incorrect sentences and add in appropriate words if necessary.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ We were all surprised in the news that Alex is already back in town.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Kayleigh is fond for collecting tea spoons from different countries.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Andy's voice is similar to my brother's.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah's parents were satisfied with her performance.
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ The students were worried from their teacher's health.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ I always felt inferior to my older sister when I was little.

Memo

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

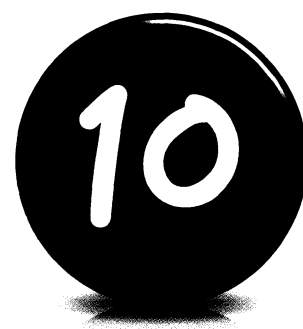
Part B

Personal Preference  
Paired Choice

Part C

Intelligent Guessing  
Predicting  
Problem Solving  
Problem Solving

Part D +



Fit and Explain

# General / Specific

Problem / Solution

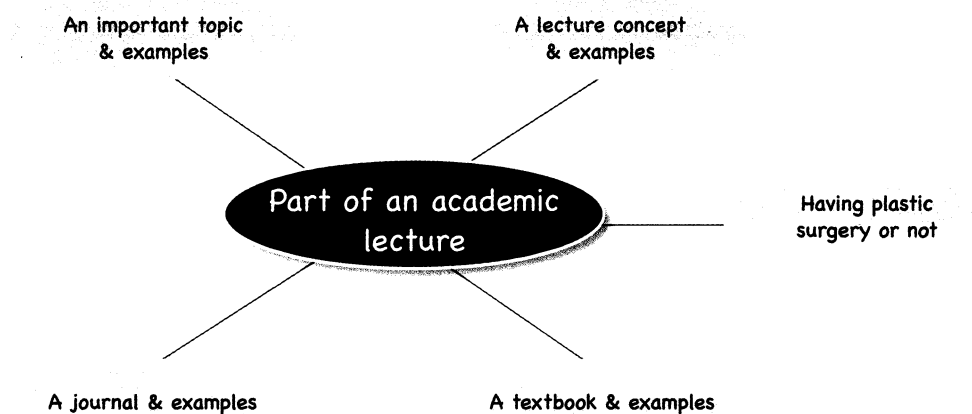
Summary

# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

In this task, you will read an article, textbook, or journal and then listen to part of a lecture. Your job is to understand the main idea of the reading passage and listen to the lecture that provides two examples of the main idea. The question will ask you to **integrate the reading and listening passages** and **explain how the lecture is related to the reading**. You will be given 30 seconds to prepare and 60 seconds to give your answer.



## + Question Types for General/Specific

- The professor describes how children learn to talk and how the two processes involved in learning to speak are related.
- The professor discusses how dams create energy. Explain how this relates to the concept of potential energy.



## Skills for General / Specific

### ① Take detailed notes

Unlike the other tasks, the **details of the lecture** and **reading** need to be included in your answer.

### ② Listen for the examples

When you are listening to part of the lecture, take notes on the examples the professor gives. Your answer must **include both of the examples** the professor mentions in order to receive a high score.

### ③ Make sure you understand the main idea

Before you begin writing your outline, make sure you have completely **understood the main idea of the reading and lecture**.

### ④ Compare and contrast

**Compare and contrast** your notes from the reading and lecture, and find the key points that are similar and different. These points should be included in your answer.

### ⑤ Do not forget about the reading

Oftentimes, you may forget to include the reading in your answer because you are too focused on the lecture. Remember to start off your answer by **giving a summary of the reading** that includes the topic, main idea, and key details.

+++++

## + Sample Question

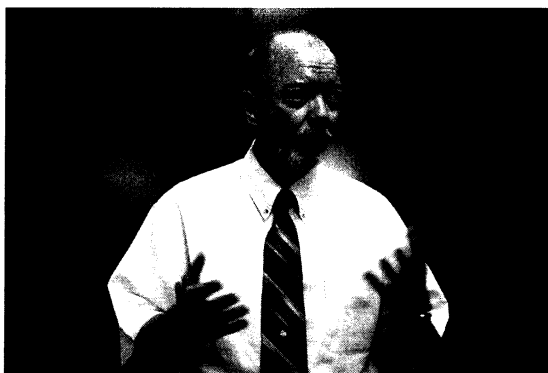
MP3 19

TOEFL Speaking



### Fringe Benefits

Fringe benefits are benefits that a company gives to its employees in addition to their salary. A common example of a fringe benefit would be giving an employee a company car to use. Giving fringe benefits to employees allows a company to reward its employees and encourages them to work harder.



The professor discusses the ways one company tried to improve the lifestyle of its employees. Explain how this relates to the concept of fringe benefits.

### Reading Notes

Topic	Fringe Benefits	reward
Details	- rewrd employees	
	- encrg to work hard	encourage

### Listening Notes

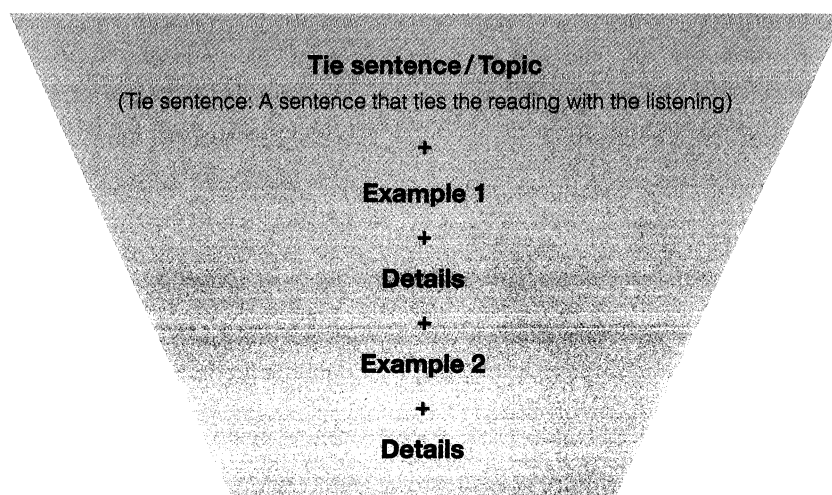
Example 1	free 24-hr gym in office	hour
Details	- come in early = work early	
	equals - healthier & happier	
Example 2	beach house for employee	and
Details	- renting house expensv	expensive
	- vacation at diff time	different



+++++

## Response

(Tip: Responses for **Task 4** should be structured like this:)



**Tie sentence:** The professor talks about fringe benefits mentioned in the reading by explaining two examples of how a company has kept its workers content.

**Example 1:** According to the professor, a company put a gym in its basement.

**Details:** The gym was free to employees, and it was open 24 hours a day, so many employees would come in early. When they had finished working out, they would start working early too.

**Example 2:** The company also bought a beach house that every employee could use for one week.

**Details:** This made the employees happy and meant that the workers took their vacations at different times. As the reading said, this led to increased productivity.



## Expressions for the Task

### Expressions for the Task

- According to the lecture, ...
- The main topic of the lecture is ...
- The professor describes ...
- The professor's main point is that ...
- The lecture is mainly about ...
- What the lecture talks about is ...
- The professor talks about ...
- As discussed by the professor, ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **summarizing the lecture**.

**According to the lecture, ...**

**According to the lecture,** chipmunks often bury food in many different places.

**The lecture is mainly about ...**

**The lecture is mainly about** how early television sets changed the average person's way of life.

**The main topic of the lecture is ...**

**The main topic of the lecture is** the difference between harmful insects and beneficial insects.

**What the lecture talks about is ...**

**What the lecture talks about is** developing management strategies for small companies.

**The professor describes ...**

**The professor describes** how the Internet grew out of a military radar network.

**The professor talks about ...**

**The professor talks about** two different ways to look at the issue in philosophy.

**The professor's main point is that ...**

**The professor's main point is that** the invention of the elevator was important to the development of skyscrapers.

**As discussed by the professor, ...**

**As described by the professor,** this writer was successful during his lifetime, but now his success seems hard to understand.

### Expressions for the Task

- The professor gives an example of ... by talking about ...
- The professor mentions ... to illustrate ...
- The first example of ... discussed by the professor is ...
- One example is ... The other is ...
- Another example of ... is ...
- The professor talks about ... as an example of ...
- The second example the professor presents is ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **giving details about the lecture**.

**The professor gives an example of ... by talking about ...**

**The professor gives an example of** ancient architecture **by talking about** the Egyptian pyramids.

**Another example of ... is ...**

**Another example of** a consumer product **is** the personal computer.

**The professor mentions ...to illustrate ...**

**The professor mentions** birds called finches **to illustrate** Darwin's theory of natural selection.

**The professor talks about ... as an example of ...**

**The professor talks about** fruit flies **as an example of** an insect whose DNA is mapped.

**The first example of ... discussed by the professor is ...**

**The first example of** mass media **discussed by the professor is** radio, which became popular in the 20th century.

**The second example the professor presents is ...**

**The second example the professor presents is** the road system built by the Inca civilization.

**One example is ... The other is ...**

**One example is** animals that live in coastal deserts. **The other is** animals that get water from sea mist.

# Practice 1

 Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

## Learning to Speak

Language is the foundation of human communication. It is believed that humans are born with a natural ability to learn a language. From a very early age, children try to communicate using speech. Linguists believe that children's inborn ability to develop language is activated by listening to the people around them speak. Listening to others talk is necessary; if children are not surrounded by language from the time they are very young, they will never learn to use any languages for effective communication.

### Reading Notes

Topic	Learning lang
Details	- chldrn: inborn lang ability

#### Word tip

- ☐ foundation
- ☐ be surrounded by

 Listen to the lecture and complete the Listening Notes.  20

### Listening Notes

Example 1	chldrn & parents
Details	- undrstnd how to use > imitation
Example 2	
Details	

#### Word tip

- ☐ expose
- ☐ linguist

+++++

 Now complete the response using your notes.

**Question:** The professor describes how young children learn to talk. Explain how the two processes involved in learning to speak are related.

## Response

Tie sentence/Topic: According to the professor, young children must be surrounded by speech at a young age in order to learn a language, as mentioned in the reading.

Example 1: The professor gives an example of language development by talking about how children imitate the words their parents use.

Details: He explains that although children copy what their parents say to learn, that isn't all.

---

---

---


Example 2: The professor also mentions \_\_\_\_\_

Details: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---




## Practice 2

 Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

### Continental Drift



The earth's surface is not one solid piece; it is made up of many separate pieces called tectonic plates. These plates float above the molten core of the earth and are in constant motion. The motion of these plates is called continental drift. Continental drift is extremely slow; the earth's plates only move a few centimeters per year. Over time, however, the effects of continental drift can have a huge impact on the shape and location of the earth's landmasses.

#### Reading Notes







	Topic	Earth's surface = many separate pcs
	Details	- tectonic plates: always moving
		_____

#### Word tip

- ☐ molten core
- ☐ drift
- ☐ landmasses

 Listen to the lecture and complete the Listening Notes.  21

#### Listening Notes

	Example 1	Continents fit together
	Details	_____
	Example 2	_____
	Details	_____
		_____
		_____

#### Word tip

- ☐ continent
- ☐ coincidence

 **Now complete the response using your notes.**

## Response

# Part D 10

## Practice 3

 Read the following passage and complete the Reading Notes.

### Hidden Costs



One way that companies attract customers is through the use of "hidden fees." A company may advertise a product at a cost that is much lower than its true cost. Companies do this by not including additional but necessary services in the advertised price of the product. In addition, the advertised price may not include features or options that most people want. When these additional, "hidden costs" are calculated, the true cost of the product is much higher than the advertised price.

#### Reading Notes

Topic	_____
Details	_____ _____

#### Word tip

- ☐ advertise
- ☐ feature
- ☐ option
- ☐ calculate

 Listen to the lecture and complete the Listening Notes.  22

#### Listening Notes

Example 1	Transportation fee
Details	_____ _____
Example 2	_____ _____
Details	_____ _____

#### Word tip

- ☐ sticker price
- ☐ car dealership





**Question:** The professor discusses the difference between the sticker price and the real price of a car. Explain how this relates to the concept of hidden costs.

**Tie sentence/Topic:**

**Details:** \_\_\_\_\_

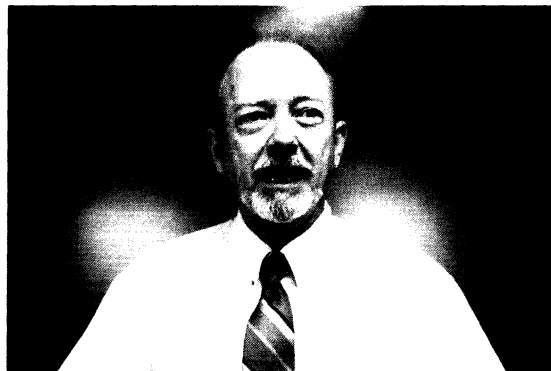
Example 2: Another example \_\_\_\_\_

**Details:**



## Cultural Differences in Nonverbal Communication

Psychologists estimate that up to sixty percent of human communication is nonverbal. This means that information is transmitted to other people through facial expressions, tone of voice, or body gestures. Nonverbal communication is an important part of social interactions between people, and it is largely a learned behavior. Psychologists have determined that while some nonverbal communication is universal, most of it is culture-specific. Different cultures give different meanings to certain nonverbal behaviors.



The professor talks about how communicating through gestures can create problems when a person travels. Explain how this related to cultural differences in nonverbal communication.

<b>Preparation time</b>	30 seconds
<b>Response time</b>	60 seconds

## Say It Right

**A**

Circle the correct prepositions to complete the following sentences.

- 1 The Italian restaurant is famous **(of / for)** making the best pizza in town.
- 2 I didn't ask Brandon why he broke up with Tania although I was curious **(for / about)** it.
- 3 Sandra is very enthusiastic **(about / of)** her new job.
- 4 In my school days, I was afraid **(of / about)** giving a speech in front of the class.
- 5 I think I'm a bit pessimistic. I need to be more confident **(in / about)** the future.
- 6 Last night I couldn't go to bed until midnight, because I had to get ready **(to / for)** the trip.

**B**

Rewrite the sentences so it has the same meaning using the "adjective + preposition" form.

- 1 I like little dogs very much.  
→ I am very fond of little dogs.
- 2 The machine is not working properly.  
→ There is something \_\_\_\_\_ the machine.
- 3 I think my sister knows about the dangers of having surgery.  
→ I think my sister is \_\_\_\_\_ the dangers of having surgery.
- 4 Kate and I have different opinions on that matter.  
→ Kate's opinion on that matter is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.
- 5 She did not want to continue cleaning up the house.  
→ She was \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning up the house.
- 6 They were disappointed because they lost the game.  
→ They were \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the game.

Memo

Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part B

Personal Preference  
Paired Choice

Part C

Personal Preference  
Paired Choice  
Note-taking

Part D +

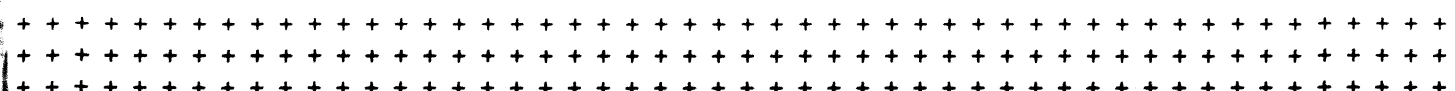


Fit and Explain

General / Specific

# Problem / Solution

Summary

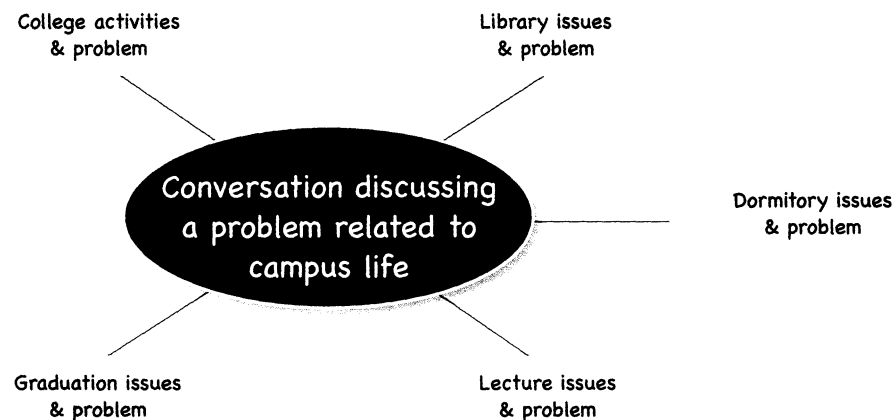


# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

In this task, you will listen to a conversation between two students who are discussing an issue related to campus life. After listening to the conversation, the question will ask you to **state the main student's problem** along with **two possible solutions to the problem** mentioned in the conversation. Then, you will be asked to **choose one of the two solutions** and **explain why you chose it**. You will be given 20 seconds to prepare and 60 seconds to give your answer.



## + Question Types for Problem/Solution

- The student discusses two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.
- The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem and the two solutions. Then explain what you think the woman should do and why.



## Skills for Problem / Solution

### ① Listen for the main student

When you are listening to the conversation, **recognize who the main speaker is** as fast as possible and take notes on what he or she is saying.

### ② Take notes on both solutions

Remember that there will be two solutions presented by the main student. Although you only have to choose one of them when giving your opinion, you still need to **include a brief summary of both of them** in your answer.

### ③ Choose the easier option

Although the question is asking for your personal opinion, be smart about it and **choose the side that has more logical and convincing arguments**.

### ④ Clearly state your opinion

Questions in this task specifically ask you to state your preference, so make a clear statement of your opinion. Some students make the mistake of taking a rather neutral stance thinking it will strengthen their logic, but you **must choose a side**.

### ⑤ Provide sufficient reasons and examples

In addition to summarizing the conversation and stating your preference, you need to support your answer with **sufficient reasons and examples** to receive a high score.

+++++

## + Sample Question

TOEFL Speaking

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The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

### Listening Notes

		expensive
Problem	Lost an expnsv library book	
Solution 1	Borrow money frm parents	
Solution 2	Working @ library	from
Opinion	- x need to ask parents	at
	- learn value of money	
	no	

### Response

(Tip: Answers that receive a high score in this section usually have **two reasons** supporting their preference.)

**Problem:** The student's problem is that he lost an expensive library book and can't afford to replace it.

**Solutions:** The librarian suggests that the student either borrow money from his parents or work in the library and earn the money to replace the book.

**Opinion:** If I were in that situation, I would work in the library to earn some money. That way, I wouldn't have to tell my parents I lost the book or borrow money from them. Also, working in the library will help the student learn the value of money. That way, he'll be more careful not to lose things in the future.





## Expressions for the Task

### Expressions for the Task

- The woman's problem is that ...
- The man is having a hard time ... ~ing ...
- The woman complains about ...
- The problem they discuss is ...
- The man is having trouble with ...
- The man tells the woman to ...
- The trouble that the man talks about is ...
- The woman is in trouble because ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **describing the problem**.

**The woman's problem is that ...**

**The woman's problem is that** her roommate is keeping her awake by watching TV at night.

**The man is having trouble with ...**

**The man is having trouble with** one of his professors.

**The man is having a hard time ... ~ing ...**

**The man is having a hard time writing** his term paper for his physics class.

**The man tells the woman to ...**

**The man tells the woman to** get a part-time job on campus.

**The woman complains about ...**

**The woman complains about** not having enough time to study because of the changed exam times.

**The trouble that the man talks about is ...**

**The trouble that the man talks about is** the long distance between his school and his home.

**The problem they discuss is ...**

**The problem they discuss is** that the topics of their midterm papers have been changed without notice.

**The woman is in trouble because ...**

**The woman is in trouble because** she has missed too many classes and cannot graduate.

+++++

### Expressions for the Task

- The woman suggests that ...
- The first/second solution that the man suggests is ...
- In my opinion, ... is the best option ...
- Between the two solutions ...
- The man says that she should ...
- Personally, I think she should ...
- If I were in that situation, ...
- I prefer the man's first/second suggestion because ...



The following are example sentences for **describing the solution**.

**The woman suggests that ...**

**The woman suggests that** he stop eating junk food and eat more healthy foods.

**The man says that she should ...**

**The man says that she should** think about getting a new computer.

**The first/second solution that the man suggests is ...**

**The first solution that the man suggests is** to buy a notebook computer.



The following are example sentences for **stating your opinion**.

**Personally, I think she should ...**

**Personally, I think she should** go to her parents' house during the vacation.

**In my opinion, ... is the best option ...**

**In my opinion,** looking for work abroad **is the best option** for her.

**If I were in that situation, ...**

**If I were in that situation,** I would go to student services and ask for help in finding a room.

**Between the two solutions, ...**

**Between the two solutions,** I'd rather take the course at another campus of the university.

**I prefer the man's first/second suggestion because ...**

**I prefer the man's first suggestion because** it makes more sense than spending more money.

# Practice 1

 Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes.  25

## Listening Notes

### Word tip

- ☐ reserve
- ☐ permission

Problem	Finding place for drama club party
Solution 1	Hotel meeting cent
	- ask to prepare food
	- cost ↑, easier to book
Solution 2	Schl auditorium
	- save money
	- prepare food & clean up
Opinion	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

 Now complete the response using your notes.

**Question:** The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

## Response

**Problem:** The woman's problem is that she doesn't know where to have the party for her drama club.

**Solutions:** The teacher suggests that she should either reserve a meeting center at a hotel or ask the principal if she can have the party in the school auditorium.



**Opinion:** I think she should \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 2

 Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes.  26

### Listening Notes

Problem	Wrng answers on math test
Solution 1	Retake test
	- might be stressful
	- might x do better
Solution 2	_____
	_____
Opinion	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

### Word tip

- ☐ formula
- ☐ ruin
- ☐ make-up test

 Now complete the response using your notes.

**Question:** The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.


### Response

Problem: The problem is that the student got all the answers wrong on his math test.

Solutions: The teacher suggests that he should either come in after school and take the test again  
or \_\_\_\_\_

Opinion: I think he should \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Practice 3

 Listen to the conversation and complete the Listening Notes.  27

### Listening Notes

#### Word tip

- ☐ cheat
- ☐ get in trouble

Problem	Classmate copies frm student
Solution 1	_____
Solution 2	_____
Opinion	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

 Now complete the response using your notes.

**Question:** The speakers discuss two possible solutions to the woman's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

### Response

Problem: The woman's problem is that the student who sits behind her looks at her paper when they take tests.

Solutions: \_\_\_\_\_

Opinion: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# iBT Practice

TOEFL Speaking

Question

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The student discusses two possible solutions to the man's problem. Describe the problem. Then state which of the two solutions you prefer and explain why.

Preparation time	20 seconds
Response time	60 seconds

## Say It Right

**A**

Circle the correct words to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Yesterday he came across the girl he danced with the other night. What a **(small / narrow)** world.
- 2 You not only missed class, but also made a **(wrong / weak)** excuse for it.
- 3 Bribery is the fastest way to make **(easy / light)** money.
- 4 Both diet and health are **(large/big)** businesses in this country.
- 5 If you break the law again, you will have to pay a(n) **(expensive / stiff)** fine.
- 6 He suffered from a severe headache after **(heavy / much)** drinking.

**B**

Unscramble the words in the parentheses in the correct order to complete the sentence.

- 1 The students were **(to / sensible / enough / recognize)** the mistake made by the professor.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Marta's parents are **(rich / so / that / afford / she / can)** a brand-new car every year.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I saw **(a / such / film / great)** that I was very moved and even burst into tears when it was over.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Traffic is **(too / to / us / heavy / for / get)** to the airport on time.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The school regulations are **(so / that / strict / we / don't)** dare refuse to follow them.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 He was **(fast / such / a / runner)** that he won first prize in a nationwide race.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

Memo



Part A

Appropriate Vocabulary  
Grammar for Speaking  
Articulation

Part B

Personal Preference  
Paired Choice

Part C

Paraphrasing  
Summarizing  
Note-taking

Part D +

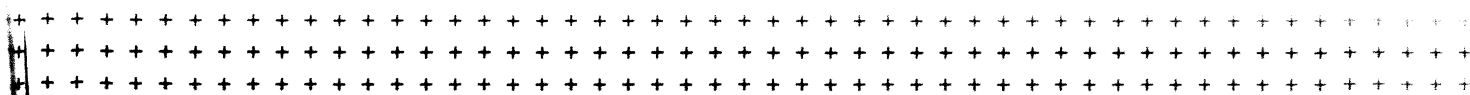


Fit and Explain

General / Specific

Problem / Solution

# Summary

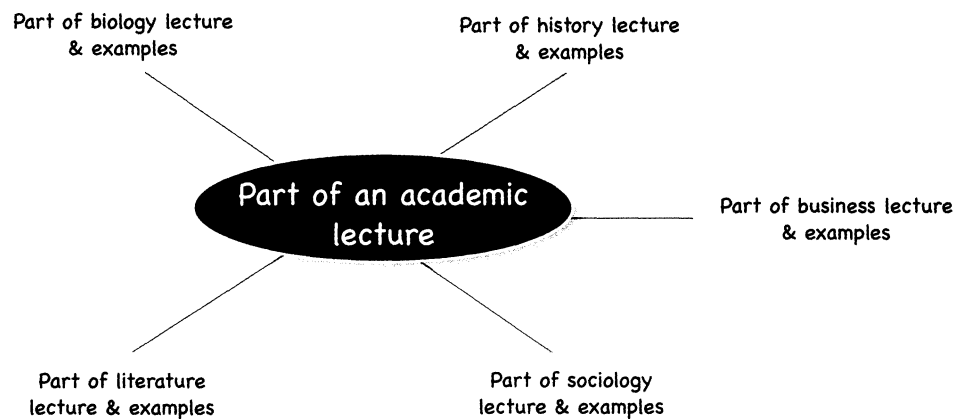


# Overview



## + What Does the Question Ask?

In this task, you will listen to part of a lecture taken from an academic field such as psychology, biology, sociology, anthropology, music, literature, business, American history, etc. When you listen to the lecture, you need to understand the main idea of the lecture and the two following examples of the main point. Your main task is to **organize the lecture content** and **rephrase the lecture points in your own style**. You have 20 seconds to prepare and 60 seconds to give your answer.



## + Question Types for Summary

- Using points and examples from the talk, explain how direct investment and partnerships can help a small business to expand.
- Using points and examples from the talk, explain how group projects and trips promote student learning.



## Skills for Summary

### ① Note-taking is key

In this task, the key to success lies in **good note-taking**. More than any other task in the *iBT* TOEFL Speaking, the importance of note-taking is high.

### ② Listen for the examples

The question is asking you to explain the topic of the lecture using the main points and examples, so do not take notes on every single detail. Just be sure to **include the main idea, key points, and the two examples** in your notes.

### ③ Paraphrase

Try not to copy words and expressions from the lecture in your answer. **Paraphrase**, or use **your own words** instead. Paraphrasing while you are taking notes can be helpful.

### ④ Use transitional words

A summary is basically an array of facts and statements. Using the **appropriate transitional words** can make the flow of your speech more natural.

e.g. **First... Second... Third... / To begin with ... In addition ... Finally ... / The first point ...**

**The second point ... The third point ...**

### ⑤ Do not include your personal opinion

You should **never talk about your personal opinions** in this Speaking task. In fact, no type of summary you give should ever include your personal opinion.

e.g. The lecture says that nuclear energy is dangerous, but I disagree. (X)

+++++

## + Sample Question

TOEFL Speaking

MP3 29



Using points and examples from the lecture, explain how oak trees and azaleas protect their leaves from animals.

### Listening Notes

Topic	How plants protect leaves from animals	from
Example 1	oak trees	up
Details	branches: start 1/2 way up tree	
	leaves: 20ft from ground	
	too high for animals to reach	feet
Example 2	azaleas	
Details	leaves: poisonous to animals	
	wild animals: x eat leaves	don't

### Response

(Tip: **Do not speak too fast.** Often, students finish giving their answers too quickly because they speak too fast, and this can make your answer seem incomplete.)

Topic: According to the professor, all plants have some way to protect their leaves, which produce energy for the plant, from animals.

Example 1: One of the two examples mentioned is oak trees. According to the professor, oak trees' branches start halfway up the tree and are at least 20 feet above the ground. Therefore, the leaves of the tree are too high for most animals to reach.

Example 2: The other example given is azaleas, which have developed leaves that are poisonous to animals. Animals that eat the leaves of the azalea can get sick or even die, so animals in the wild quickly learn not to eat the leaves of this plant.



# Expressions for the Task

## Expressions for the Task

- In the lecture, ... are discussed.
- The lecture explains ...
- The professor defines ... as ...
- The lecture shows ...
- The topic of the lecture is ...
- According to the lecture, ... is defined as ...
- The professor gives a lecture about ...



The following are example sentences using expressions for **summarizing the lecture**.

**In the lecture, ... are discussed.**

**In the lecture,** different types of ancient Greek temples **are discussed.**

**The topic of the lecture is ...**

**The topic of the lecture is** various educational theories.

**The lecture explains ...**

**The lecture explains** how Chinese culture influenced East Asian societies.

**According to the lecture, ... is defined as ...**

**According to the lecture,** James Joyce's *Ulysses* **is defined as** one of the most important works of modern literature.

**The professor defines ... as ...**

**The professor defines** poverty **as** having a total income below a certain level for five years or more.

**The professor gives a lecture about ...**

**The professor gives a lecture about** the history of paper and how it is made.

**The lecture shows ...**

**The lecture shows** the flow of people from the country to cities in the developing world.

+++++

### Expressions for the Task

- Two examples of ... are given in the lecture.
- The professor describes ... by giving two examples of ...
- The other main point is ...
- To sum up, ...
- The professor gives two examples of ...
- One of the two main points is ...
- In conclusion, ...



The following are example sentences for **giving details about the lecture**.

**Two examples of ... are given in the lecture.**

**Two examples of** the effects of mass production **are given in the lecture.**

**The professor gives two examples of ...**

**The professor gives two examples of** how automobiles changed the appearance of modern cities.

**The professor describes ... by giving two examples of ...**

**The professor describes** war crimes **by giving two examples of** things that happened in World War II.

**One of the two main points is ...**

**One of the two main points is** that the unemployment rate in Japan is much lower than in the US.

**The other main point is ...**

**The other main point is** that the Germans were running out of natural resources like petroleum during that time.



The following are example sentences for **giving a conclusion**.

**In conclusion, ...**

**In conclusion,** the professor argues that by studying black holes, we can understand the creation of the universe.

**To sum up, ...**

**To sum up,** predicting volcanic eruptions is a very difficult thing to do, although methods are improving.