**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TOEFL Writing Practice**

**General Tips for the TOEFL Essays**

1. Read the statement carefully and make sure you understand it. Always decide on what you are going to write before you start. Make a list of your main points.
2. It should be easy to identify the introduction, development and conclusion. Each section should have at least one separate paragraph.
3. Type or write in a clear, large script.
4. Address the entire question or statement, not just part of it.
5. Learn the rules of English punctuation and use them. Each sentence should start with a capital letter and end with a period, question mark or exclamation point.
6. Write short, simple complete sentences. This style sounds strong in English.
7. Do not begin sentences with the conjunctions and, or, but or with because.
8. Make sure that each sentence has a clearly identifiable main subject and main verb and that they agree in number and tense.
9. Use a variety of sentence structures; at least one question, passive voice sentence, conditional sentence, complex sentence, etc.
10. Use specific examples or reasons to support your ideas. Stories or examples from your personal life are best. Remember, no one is checking up to see if these stories are true.

**About the Integrated Writing task**

Skills that are required to write an effective integrated response include the abilities to:

* understand and take notes on the spoken lecture and reading passage
* find the main idea and key points of both the lecture and the passage
* understand what the question asks
* summarize the material in the lecture and the passage
* paraphrase the material in the lecture and the passage (rewrite it in your own words)
* synthesize (connect) the material in the lecture and the passage
* write a clear, well-organized, coherent response to the question
* use correct written grammar and appropriate vocabulary
* edit your response for content, grammar, and mechanics (spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc)
* word-process (type) your response

**The Passage and the Lecture**

The writing passages are 200 to 300 words long, and can be about any academic subject (physical sciences, life sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, etc).

The passage typically describes a theory, a concept, a problem, an issue, a system of classification, or a process. You have three minutes in which to read the passage and you may take notes as you read.

The lecture lasts about two minutes, and note taking is allowed. The lecture is on the same topic as the passage. Compare the passage with the details you hear from the lecture.

The most common relationship between the passage and the lecture is one of opposition. The lecture refutes (contradicts) the ideas of the passage. Typically, the passage presents three positive points, while the lecture presents corresponding (related) negative points.

**Reference:**

Bruce, Rogers. (2006). Complete Guide to the Toefl Test: IBT/E (4th Ed). NY:Heinle

**Directions**: You have 20 minutes to plan and write your response. Your response will be judged on the basis of the quality of your writing and on how well your response presents the points in the lecture and their relationship to the reading passage. Typically, an effective response will be 150 to 275 words.

**Question**: Summarize the main points made in the lecture that you heard, discussing how they casr doubts on points made in the reading. You can refer to the reading passage as you write.

Recently, there have been protests and demonstrations here on our campus, as well as at many other places, about medical research performed on animals – what is sometimes called *vivisection*. It is natural that people are concerned about the ethical treatment of animals. However, most of us agree that our top priority must be the reduction of *human* suffering.

Of course, it is possible, and absolutely necessary, to keep animal suffering to a minimum. Animal researchers use anesthesia whenever possible to reduce pain and keep their animals clean, comfortable, and healthy. It *is* possible to conduct experiments using animals without inflicting cruetly on animals.

The problem is, there simply is no good substitute for animal experimentation. Other techniques can be used to test drugs, but none is as effective as testing them on animals. Humans and chimpanzees share about 99% of their genes. Other animals also share the same basic life functions as humans, and the reactions of these animals to drugs are a good guide to the reactions of human patients. The usefulness of animal testing has been shown over amd over. For example, the very basis of modern medicine, the germ theory – the idea that diseases are caused by micro-organisms –, was proven by the great French scientist Louis Pasteur by experimenting on chickens and pigs and other farm animals. The effectiveness of penicillin was tested on rabbits and mice, and insulin, which is used to treat diabetes, was tested on dogs. Animal testing remains a crucial tool today. It is simply immoral to risk the lives of humans when a drug or procedure can be tested on non-humans.

