Comprehensive Phrases and Strategies for TOEFL Speaking Task 2

This guide equips you with a range of phrases, expressions, and strategies to effectively tackle TOEFL Speaking Task 2. It is tailored to ensure clarity, coherence, and advanced vocabulary use for a high-scoring response.

1. Introduction Phrases

Introduce the topic and the speaker's perspective effectively:

• To Introduce the Proposal/Plan:

- "The announcement/article/letter suggests that ."
- "The plan outlined in the article involves ."
- "According to the reading, the proposal is to ."
- "The main idea of the proposal is to ."
- "The change described in the article is that ."
- "The announcement centers on a plan to ."
- "The proposal revolves around the concept of ."

• To Introduce the Speaker's Opinion:

- "In the listening, the man/woman shares their perspective on this proposal, expressing support/opposition."
- "The speaker articulates a positive/negative opinion about the suggested change."
- "The man/woman agrees/disagrees with this plan and provides a compelling rationale to support their stance."
- "In the conversation, the speaker discusses their agreement/disagreement with the proposal for two primary reasons."

2. Summarizing the Proposal

Accurately paraphrase the plan described in the reading:

"The proposal in the article suggests."

- "The change discussed is about ."
- "The announcement outlines a plan to ."
- "The proposal aims to in order to achieve."
- "The university plans to as a measure to."

3. Expressing the Speaker's Opinion

Clearly outline the speaker's stance:

- "The speaker agrees/disagrees with the proposal because ."
- "They support the idea, stating that ."
- "The speaker's opinion is that ."
- "They strongly believe that is the right/wrong decision because."
- "The individual highlights their perspective, emphasizing that ."

4. Explaining Reasons

Support the speaker's stance with reasons and examples:

Introducing the First Reason:

- "The first reason they provide is that ."
- "They begin by explaining that ."
- "One major argument is that ."
- "Initially, they state that because."

Explaining the First Reason:

- "They elaborate on this by mentioning."
- "For example,."
- "This is evident when they discuss."
- "To illustrate, they share an example of ."

Transition to the Second Reason:

- "In addition to this, they also mention."
- "Their second reason is that ."
- "Another argument they present is ."
- "Moreover, they highlight as a key factor."

Explaining the Second Reason:

- "They provide further evidence by discussing."
- "An example of this is ."
- "This reasoning is supported by ."
- "The speaker emphasizes that because."

5. Concluding the Speaker's Opinion

Summarize the speaker's perspective and key points:

- "In conclusion, the speaker strongly supports/opposes the proposal due to and ."
- "To summarize, their main argument is that will."
- "Ultimately, they feel that is the best/worst decision because ."
- "The speaker's conclusion is based on their belief that is necessary/unnecessary."
- "To wrap up, they emphasize that is a good/bad idea because."

6. Advanced Vocabulary and Expressions

Enhance your response with sophisticated phrasing:

For Agreement:

- "The speaker commends the proposal for ."
- "They endorse the plan, citing advantages such as ."
- "The individual supports the idea because it ."

For Disagreement:

- "The speaker raises concerns about ."
- "They criticize the plan, explaining that ."
- "The individual disapproves of the proposal due to ."

Neutral Linking Words:

- "Furthermore, they believe that ."
- "This leads them to conclude that ."
- "On the contrary, they suggest that ."
- "In light of this, the speaker argues that ."

7. Structuring a 60-Second Response

Follow this clear structure to deliver a well-organized response:

- 1. Introduction (10 seconds):
 - Summarize the article's proposal and the speaker's stance.
- 2. First Reason (20 seconds):
 - State the first reason and explain with examples.
- 3. Second Reason (20 seconds):
 - Transition to the second reason and elaborate with details.
- 4. Conclusion (10 seconds):
 - Conclude with the speaker's perspective and overall justification.

8. Sample High-Level Response

Example for context:

Prompt: A university plans to reduce library hours to save costs.

Response: "The article outlines a proposal to reduce library hours on weekends to save costs. The speaker strongly disagrees with this idea for two main reasons. First, they argue that students, especially those with weekday commitments, rely heavily on weekend library access. For example, they mention how working students would find it difficult to adjust their schedules. Second, they point out that reduced hours will lead to overcrowding during remaining open times, making it harder for students to focus. In conclusion, the speaker believes this change will negatively impact students and suggests finding alternative cost-saving measures."

9. Advanced Techniques

- Use discourse markers: "To begin with," "Moreover," "Ultimately."
- **Incorporate varied sentence structures:** Mix simple, compound, and complex sentences.
- **Provide clear examples:** Personalize the argument with real-life implications or scenarios.
- Emphasize key points: Stress crucial words to convey confidence and clarity.

By mastering these phrases, strategies, and examples, you will be able to deliver confident, well-structured, and high-scoring responses for TOEFL Speaking Task 2.

TOEFL Speaking Task 2: Comprehensive Phrases

Here is a complete set of **phrases and expressions** for **TOEFL Speaking Task 2**, tailored to the document's examples and enhanced with additional advanced options to help you deliver high-scoring responses.

1. Introduction Phrases

- "The conversation discusses and highlights the individual's opinion about it."
- "In the listening passage, the speaker shares their opinion regarding."
- "The main topic of discussion is and the speaker's perspective on it."
- "The announcement/proposal/plan in the article outlines; in response, the speaker expresses their opinion, providing reasons for it."

• "The reading introduces the plan to, and the speaker shares their reaction to it."

2. Phrases for Summarizing the Plan/Proposal/Change

- "The plan mentioned in the article suggests."
- "According to the announcement, the university has proposed."
- "The letter outlines a suggestion to ."
- "The change described involves."
- "The university intends to by implementing."
- "The proposed idea aims to and is designed to achieve."

3. Stating the Speaker's Opinion

- "The speaker agrees/disagrees with this idea, stating that ."
- "In the conversation, the speaker expresses their approval/disapproval of ."
- "The individual's opinion about the matter is ."
- "The speaker feels positively/negatively about this decision because ."
- "Their perspective is that is beneficial/problematic for ."

4. Introducing the First Reason

- "The first reason they provide is that ."
- "Firstly, the speaker explains that ."
- "One of the main arguments they give is ."
- "To start with, they believe that because ."
- "Their initial concern/point is that ."

5. Explaining the First Reason

- "They elaborate on this by mentioning."
- "The speaker uses the example of to support this point."

- "They further explain that leads to ."
- "This is demonstrated by ."
- "As the speaker highlights, is an issue/benefit due to ."

6. Transition to the Second Reason

- "In addition to this, they also mention."
- "The second reason provided is ."
- "Another point they bring up is ."
- "Moreover, the speaker states that ."
- "The next issue/benefit discussed is ."

7. Explaining the Second Reason

- "The speaker illustrates this by describing."
- "They emphasize that will have an impact on ."
- "This is supported by the observation that ."
- "The individual explains that is important because ."
- "The argument is backed up with the example of ."

8. Concluding the Opinion

- "In conclusion, the speaker is strongly in favor/opposed to due to and."
- "To summarize, their main argument is that will."
- "Ultimately, they believe that is the best/worst course of action because ."
- "The speaker's opinion is rooted in the belief that is necessary/unnecessary."
- "To sum up, they feel that is a good/bad idea as it ."

9. Advanced Vocabulary and Linking Phrases

For Agreement:

- "The speaker commends the idea because ."
- "They endorse the plan, arguing that ."
- "The individual highlights the advantages of ."

For Disagreement:

- "The speaker raises concerns about ."
- "They criticize the proposal, explaining that ."
- "The individual disapproves of the plan due to ."

Neutral Linking Words:

- "Furthermore, they believe that ."
- "This leads them to the conclusion that ."
- "Similarly, they note that ."
- "On the contrary, they suggest that ."
- "In light of this, the speaker believes that ."

10. Specific Examples from the Document to Reuse

Agreement:

- "They emphasize the potential benefits, such as ."
- "The speaker supports the idea because it promotes ."
- "By implementing this, the speaker believes that will improve."

Disagreement:

- "The individual opposes the plan, citing concerns about ."
- "They highlight issues such as and propose an alternative solution."
- "The main objection is and how it affects."

11. Structuring Tips for a 60-Second Response

- 1. **Introduction (10 seconds):** Summarize the article's proposal and the speaker's stance.
- 2. **First Reason (20 seconds):** State the first reason and elaborate with examples/details.
- 3. **Second Reason (20 seconds):** Transition to the second reason and explain it clearly.
- 4. **Conclusion (10 seconds):** Wrap up with the speaker's final perspective and the overall justification.

Sample High-Level Response

"The article proposes reducing library hours on weekends to cut costs. The speaker disagrees with this change for two main reasons. Firstly, they argue that students, especially those with weekday commitments, rely on weekend library access to study and complete assignments. For instance, they share how working students would find it difficult to adjust. Secondly, the speaker mentions that fewer hours would overcrowd the library during the remaining times, reducing the overall effectiveness of the facility. In conclusion, they believe the proposal would inconvenience many students and suggest finding other ways to save money."

Practice incorporating these phrases and organizing your thoughts using this structure to deliver effective, high-scoring responses for TOEFL Speaking Task 2!

1. Introduction Phrases

(For introducing the topic and stating the opinion)

• For Summarizing the Proposal/Plan:

- The announcement/article/letter suggests that ...
- The plan outlined in the article involves ...
- According to the reading, the proposal is to ...
- The main idea of the proposal is to ...
- The change described in the article is that ...
- The announcement centers on a plan to [insert topic], which is expected to ...
- The proposal revolves around the concept of ...

• For Introducing the Speaker's Opinion:

- In the listening, the man/woman shares their perspective on this proposal, expressing support/opposition.
- The speaker articulates a positive/negative opinion about the suggested change.
- The man/woman agrees/disagrees with this plan and provides a compelling rationale to support their stance.
- The individual's response highlights both the strengths and weaknesses of this idea.
- In the conversation, the speaker discusses their agreement/disagreement with the proposal for two primary reasons.

2. Agreeing with the Proposal

(For cases where the speaker supports the plan)

• Standard Phrases:

- The man/woman agrees with the proposal because ...
- He/She supports the plan for two main reasons: ...
- He/She believes that this is a great idea since ...
- The speaker emphasizes the practicality of this idea, noting its benefits for ...

• Advanced Phrases:

- The speaker wholeheartedly endorses this proposal, citing [reason 1] and [reason 2] as primary motivators.
- He/She strongly aligns with this idea, noting its potential to ...

- The man/woman highlights the benefits of this plan, particularly its ability to ...
- This proposal resonates with the speaker because it addresses key issues such as ...
- From the speaker's perspective, this plan is both logical and advantageous because ...
- What appeals to the speaker is the plan's practicality, particularly in resolving ...

3. Disagreeing with the Proposal

(For cases where the speaker opposes the plan)

• Standard Phrases:

- The man/woman disagrees with the proposal for two key reasons.
- He/She does not think this is a good idea because ...
- The speaker feels that this plan is unnecessary due to ...
- From the speaker's perspective, the drawbacks of the proposal outweigh its potential benefits.

• Advanced Phrases:

- The speaker expresses strong reservations about the proposal, citing concerns related to ...
- He/She challenges the feasibility of this plan, arguing that it fails to account for ...
- The man/woman critiques this idea, pointing out that its potential drawbacks overshadow any benefits.
- While the speaker acknowledges the rationale behind this suggestion, they ultimately find it unconvincing due to ...
- The individual underscores significant gaps in the plan, such as its inability to ...
- This suggestion is viewed as counterproductive by the speaker, particularly because it may lead to ...

4. Explaining Reasons

(For elaborating on the speaker's opinion)

• Standard Phrases:

- The first reason he/she gives is that ...
- Another reason he/she mentions is that ...
- For example, he/she points out that ...
- He/She believes this because ...
- Additionally, the speaker explains that ...

Advanced Phrases:

- The speaker's first reason hinges on the idea that ...
- Furthermore, he/she underscores the importance of ...
- This viewpoint is bolstered by the example of ...
- He/She elaborates on this by explaining that ...
- A pivotal point raised by the speaker is that ...
- This argument gains further weight when considering that ...
- What strengthens this reasoning further is the notion that ...

5. Providing Examples

(For giving concrete evidence or support)

• Standard Phrases:

- For instance, ...
- An example he/she provides is that ...
- He/She mentions that ...

• Advanced Phrases:

- The speaker illustrates this point by referencing ...
- To substantiate this claim, he/she provides the example of ...
- This argument is exemplified by a scenario where ...
- A relevant example the speaker gives is ...
- This can be further demonstrated by considering ...
- A specific instance discussed is that ...

6. Transition Words

(To structure responses logically)

For Sequencing:

- Initially, ...
- Subsequently, ...
- Following this, ...
- Ultimately, ...
- To begin with, ...

For Cause and Effect:

- Consequently, ...
- This leads to the conclusion that ...
- As a direct result, ...
- Thus, the implications are clear: ...

For Contrast:

- Conversely, ...
- That being said, ...
- While this may be true, it's also important to consider that ...
- On the flip side, ...

For Addition:

- Moreover, ...
- In a similar vein, ...
- Not only that, but also ...
- Beyond this, ...

7. Concluding Phrases

(For wrapping up the response convincingly)

• Standard Phrases:

- In conclusion, ...
- To sum up, ...
- Overall, he/she believes that ...

• Advanced Phrases:

- All things considered, the speaker's perspective underscores the importance of ...
- To wrap up, it's evident that he/she supports/opposes the proposal due to ...
- In light of these points, the speaker concludes that ...
- Ultimately, the speaker's reasoning highlights a clear stance on the matter, which is that ...

8. Advanced Phrases for Higher Scores

(For maximizing sophistication and depth)

- This argument reflects a nuanced understanding of the broader implications of ...
- The speaker critiques the practicality of this idea by emphasizing key limitations such as ...
- By drawing attention to the potential ripple effects of this plan, the speaker strengthens their case against/for it.
- The reasoning presented by the speaker illustrates a deep awareness of how this change might ...
- In presenting their argument, the speaker balances optimism/pessimism with a critical analysis of ...

Refined Example Structure for Task 2 Response:

Introduction:

- The article outlines a proposal to [summarize the plan], which has garnered mixed reactions.
- In the conversation, the man/woman agrees/disagrees with this idea and provides two key reasons to justify their perspective.

Opinion Statement:

• He/She firmly believes that this is a [positive/negative] idea due to [reason 1] and [reason 2].

Reason 1:

- First, he/she explains that [reason 1].
- For instance, [specific example or evidence].
- This demonstrates that ...

Reason 2:

- Furthermore, he/she emphasizes that [reason 2].
- A case in point is [example or supporting detail].
- This reasoning solidifies the speaker's stance as ...

Conclusion:

• To wrap up, the speaker concludes that this proposal is [beneficial/problematic], given the reasons outlined above.