

Integrated Writing Task Main Steps

- **Read:** You will read a short text of about 230-300 words on an academic topic for 3 minutes. You may take notes on the reading passage.
- **Listen:** After reading the text, you will listen to a lecture discussing the same topic from a different perspective for about 2 minutes. You may take notes on the lecture.
- **Write:** You will have 20 minutes to write a 150- to 225-word summary. remember You then write an essay summarizing the lecture and the reading passage and showing the relationship between them. You should not express your own opinion of the issues and you should not bring in any information from outside the passage and the lecture.

QUESTION TYPE

Casting Doubt

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

QUESTION:

Summarize the main points made in the lecture that you just heard, discussing how they cast doubt on points made in the reading. You can refer to the reading passage as you write.

Introduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The reading passage and lecture both discuss 2. The reading passage states that..... 3. However, the lecturer rejects the claim made in the reading, casting doubt all the three (points) presented in the passage.
Body Paragraph 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, the passage asserts that ... 2. According to the reading, this 3. Nevertheless, the lecture puts forward the counterargument that ...
Body Paragraph 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Next, the passage mentions that ... 2. As declared by the passage, ... 3. The lecture, however, states that ...
Body Paragraph 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The passage finally argues that ... 2. As stated by the passage, ... 3. Rejecting this final (point) made in the reading, the lecture argues that ...

In the past century, the steady growth of the human population and the corresponding increase in agriculture and pesticide use have caused much harm to wildlife in the United States—birds in particular. Unfortunately for birds, these trends are likely to continue, with the result that the number of birds in the United States will necessarily decline.

First, as human populations and settlements continue to expand, birds' natural habitats will continue to disappear. Forests, wetlands, and grasslands will give way to ever more homes, malls, and offices. As the traditional areas suitable for birds keep decreasing, so will the size of the bird populations that depend on those vanishing habitats.

Second, agricultural activities must increase to keep pace with the growing human population. The growth of agriculture will also result in the further destruction of bird habitats as more and more wilderness areas are converted to agricultural use. As a result, bird populations in rural areas will continue to decline.

Third, as human settlements expand and agriculture increases, the use of chemical pesticides will also increase. ~~Pesticides are poisons designed to kill agricultural and home garden pests, such as insects,~~ but inevitably, pesticides get into the water and into the food chain for birds where they can harm birds. Birds that eat the poisoned insects or drink contaminated water can die as a result, and even if pesticides do not kill birds outright, they can prevent them from reproducing successfully. So pesticides have significantly contributed to declines in bird population, and because there will continue to be a need to control agricultural pests in the future, this decline will continue.

I. Problem:

Reason 1:

Details

Reason 2:

Details

Reason 3:

Details

Introduction

1. The reading passage and lecture both discuss bird populations in the United States.
2. The reading passage states that the number of birds in the past century has decreased in the U.S. and will continue to decrease and brings in three reasons to justify the claim.
3. However, the lecture rejects the claim made in the reading, casting doubt all the three reasons presented in the passage.

Body Paragraph 1

1. First, the passage asserts that the increase in human populations and settlements will turn the natural habitats of birds, such as wetlands and grasslands, into places occupied by homes, offices, malls and so on.
2. According to the reading, when birds lose their natural habitats, their numbers gradually decrease.
3. Nevertheless, the lecture puts forward the counterargument that the national fence proposed in the reading is ineffective in that you young cane toads and cane toads' eggs can easily the fence in water and establish themselves in new regions.

1. **Next, the passage mentions that** to feed the growing human population, people are changing more of birds' natural habitats to land for agriculture.
2. **As declared by the passage,** this kind of decrease in bird habitats results in the subsequent decline in their numbers in rural areas.
3. **The lecture, however, states that** using volunteers to get rid of cane toads is not that easy. Young cane toads are very similar to Australian native frog and untrained volunteer might as well inadvertently capture and destroy these native frogs, damaging the ecology.

1. **The passage finally argues that** to guarantee the safety of their agricultural products, humans need to utilize pesticides.
2. **As stated by the passage,** the pesticides get into birds' water source and their food chain and kill them or prevent them from reproducing when they drink contaminated water or poisoned insects, leading to the continued decline in their population.
3. **Rejecting this final measure explained in the reading, the lecture argues that** the infected toads may be transferred by pet collectors or researchers to Latin America, their original habitat, and infect the native populations of cane toads there, thereby inflicting irreparable damage to the ecology in that part of the world.