

Writing: Worked Classroom Practice

Original worked practice for the 2026 Writing tasks. Not an official ETS form, and not a return of the retired Integrated Writing task.

The clock: about 23 minutes, about 12 items

Task	What you do
Build a Sentence	Make one grammatical sentence
Write an Email	Do the job the message asks for
Academic Discussion	Add one paragraph to the conversation

Use the evidence

You type every answer. Integrated Writing, the old read-and-listen essay, is not in the 2026 test.

A blank sentence scores the same as a wrong one

Leave time to read the finished sentence back. Most article, plural and verb-ending slips are visible on a second look.

Build a Sentence: the slot decides the word

- After "the", expect a noun. After "very", an adjective. After "to", a base verb.
- Chinese does not mark the same articles, agreement or verb endings. Check those three on purpose.
- The preposition belongs to the verb: depend on, consist of, result in.
- Read the finished line aloud. If it is not English, it is not finished.

Your turn: which word follows "very"?

Your turn

In "The hall was very _____ after the talk", the missing word is almost always which class?

- A. A noun
- B. An adjective
- C. A base verb
- D. An article

An email starts with a person and a result

- Four moves can fit in four sentences: why you write, the detail, the request, the close.
- To a tutor or an office, be polite and slightly indirect. To a classmate, be direct and warm.
- Do not open "Dear Sir or Madam" when the prompt names the person.
- Do not sign "Yours faithfully" to a classmate. The wrong register is wrong in every sentence.

Your turn: which opening fits a named tutor?

Your turn

The prompt asks you to email Professor Alvarez about a missed lab. Which opening does the job?

- A. Dear Sir or Madam, I humbly beseech your esteemed institution.
- B. Hey Alvarez, sort this out.
- C. Dear Professor Alvarez, I am writing about the lab I missed on Tuesday.
- D. To whom it may concern, education is very important.

Join the discussion in one paragraph

- This is a conversation, not a four-paragraph essay.
- Agree and add, or disagree and say why. "I agree with Mei that... but I would add..." is the move many scripts skip.
- Do not restate the professor's question. The reader already knows it.
- A memorised opener such as "With the development of society" spends words and adds nothing.

Your turn: which sentence joins the conversation?

Your turn

Mei says campus cafes should stop selling bottled water. Which reply engages with her?

- A.** With the development of society, water is important, and every coin has two sides.
- B.** I agree with Mei that refill stations help, but evening classes still need a place to buy water after those stations close.
- C.** In conclusion, I will discuss both sides and then give my opinion in the next paragraph.
- D.** The professor asked an interesting question about modern life.

Four things the marker can actually see

What	What it means here
Task completion	You did what was asked, and not a different essay
Organisation	A reader can follow without going back
Vocabulary	The precise word, used in its real pattern
Grammar	Accurate sentences, with enough variety to sound natural

Repair the sentence you actually wrote

Empty

Every coin has two sides, so the policy is good and bad.

Doing the job

Refill stations help in the daytime, but they are closed during evening classes.

What this deck will not give you

These slides teach the 2026 tasks. They do not predict an official score, and they do not revive Integrated Writing.

Check yourself

- Before the discussion: position, reason, example, and which classmate you will answer.
- Leave about a minute to read back. Check articles, plurals and verb endings.
- Type in English on ordinary days. Typing speed is part of this section.
- Write to a person. An email with no reader is the common weak answer.