

IELTS vs TOEFL exam (format/content/grading criteria)

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Abstract

It has been a while nearly from many years ago to the present day that two standard exams of IELTS and TOEFL have applied with the purpose of evaluating the candidates pursuing their higher-education goals and/or immigrating to the English or non-English speaking countries. This research intends to compare the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) Internet-based test (iBT) with the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) regarding the format, content and grading of the test. Recently, these two exams have been played a prominent role of gatekeepers into English language institutions and society. In this research a brief history of each test will be described in the literature review and based on studied various comprehensive comparison researches as the methodology there will be a detailed explanation of IELTS and TOEFL exams in terms of format and content criteria separately. Subsequent to comparing each section of both exams in the discussion section the similarity and some differences will be mentioned there. Finally, it will be conducted that while the two tests have some similarities such as the same four sections of reading, writing, speaking, and listening, it doesn't mean that the same abilities are being measured in each exam and its section. In addition, it has been recommended that whether a test taker wants to take the IELTS and or chooses the TOEFL, he or she should decide with regard to his or her interests as well as skill assessment tests.

Keywords: IELTS, TOEFL, similarities, differences

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I. Research Question

In the world of tests, there are thousands of tests which can measure our abilities. Besides, their obtained results can be invested and applied in different kinds of situations. For instance we can mention universities with entrance exams that if you want to join them, you should pass their requirements such as IELTS and or TOEFL scores included. And in the workplace situations also you need to take these exams (like employment examinations) if you want to join a company overseas. The two of mentioned situations need you take the TOEFL-iBT (Test of English as a Foreign Language-Internet-based test) or the (IELTS International English Language Testing System). You are allowed to join both situations in case your score meet their standards.

In this research, the literature review will address a brief history of the IELTS and TOEFL exams. Therefore, it will expect that the following research questions should be answered through the texts:

1. What are IELTS and TOEFL exams?
2. What are the similarities and differences of IELTS and TOEFL exams?

II. Review of Literature

In this section of research a general background of IELTS and TOEFL exams, titled as “History of IELTS” and “History of TOEFL” respectively, will be elaborated in the following paragraphs.

A. History of IELTS

The International English Language Testing System was developed during the 1980s and first administered to students in 1989. The creators and administrators were the British Council, Cambridge English Language Assessment, and the International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges. The latter organization gave test development an international perspective. The IELTS had a four-module structure (reading, writing, speaking, and listening) in two versions (academic and general training) that has been the basis of the test ever since. The speaking and listening modules were general, and there was only one version of these two sections. The reading and writing sections were intended to test these skills in academic disciplines that were as close as possible to a given student's intended course of study, and there were three available versions of these modules (science and technology, life science, and social science). The early IELTS therefore retained vestiges of the subject-specific ELTS subtests. The annual number of IELTS test-takers quickly surpassed the number of students who had taken the ELTS. By 1995, there were 210 test centers available worldwide, and about 43,000 students sat for the IELTS each year. (Manhattan Review)

The IELTS is now taken by more than 2.5 students in over 140 countries annually, making it one of the world's most popular standardized assessments. It is available at over 1,100 test centers, and is widely accepted by universities and other organizations in all of the major English-speaking countries. (Manhattan Review)

B. History of TOEFL

The TOEFL test, formerly known as the Test of English as a Foreign Language™ exam, was developed in the early 1960s to assess the English proficiency of second language speakers of

English who intend to study in institutions where English is the language of instruction. The TOEFL test was commissioned under the auspices of the National Council on the Testing of English as a Foreign Language, a temporary working group formed through the cooperative effort of more than thirty public and private institutions concerned with the English proficiency of second language speakers, especially those applying to English-medium academic institutions.

The TOEFL testing program was initially financed by grants from the Ford and Danforth Foundations and was attached administratively to the Modern Language Association. In 1965, the College Board® and ETS assumed joint responsibility for the testing program. (Educational Testing Service (ETS): TOEFL: For academic institutions; Compare scores., 2014)

For more than 40 years, the TOEFL program has pioneered innovations in language assessment that are consistent with advances in understanding about language competence and with developments in technology. The TOEFL program has also sought to respond to the needs of test users by continuing to develop alternative administration formats for its assessments and by developing new assessments for English learners at different ages. Accompanying these innovations has been a persistent commitment to the highest standards of educational measurement practice, continuous audits of test programs following the ETS Standards for Quality and Fairness, and, in particular, a sustained program of validation research. (TOEFL Program History, 2017)

The context and background of TOEFL are provided by History of this exam, while two contested issues of fairness and validity represent some continuous discussions in the literature of language assessment. There are various perspectives about the TOEFL; nonetheless, there is

no dispute about the immense influence that this test wields in the admissions process for countless international students. The test has undergone a series of developments throughout its history (see [Table 1](#)), evolving from a paper-based test to a computer-based test, and finally, in 2005, the iBT, or Internet-based test. The Challenges of the test’s evolution are significant, namely maintaining a high level of standardization and thus reliability. (TOEFL Program History, 2017)

Table 1

History of TOEFL		
Stages	Construct	Content
1. The first TOEFL Test 1964–1979	Discrete components of language skills and knowledge	Multiple-choice items assessing vocabulary, reading comprehension, listening comprehension, knowledge of correct English structure and grammar
2. A suite of TOEFL Tests 1979–2005	Original constructs (listening, reading, structure, and grammar) retained with two added— writing ability and speaking ability	In addition to multiple choice items assessing the original constructs, separate constructed-response tests of writing, the TWE test and speaking, the TSE test, were developed
3. The TOEFL iBT Test 2005–present	Communicative competence—the ability to put language knowledge to use in relevant contexts	Academic tasks were developed that require the integration of receptive and productive skills such as listening, reading, and writing or speaking, as well as multiple-choice items for listening and reading

In 2019 the test changes and the following Table 2 is a summary of those changes: (Introducing a Better TOEFL iBT® Test Experience, 2019)

Table 2

Test Section	All Tests <u>Before</u> August 1, 2019	All Tests <u>After</u> August 1, 2019
Reading (fewer questions per passage)	3–4 reading passages 12–14 questions each 60–80 minutes	3–4 reading passages 10 questions each 54–72 minutes
Listening (fewer lectures)	4–6 lectures, 6 questions each 2–3 conversations, 5 questions each 60–90 minutes	3–4 lectures, 6 questions each 2–3 conversations, 5 questions each 41–57 minutes
Speaking (fewer tasks)	6 tasks • 2 independent • 4 integrated 20 minutes	4 tasks • 1 independent • 3 integrated 17 minutes
Writing (no change)	2 tasks 1 integrated 1 independent 50 minutes	2 tasks 1 integrated 1 independent 50 minutes
* Test changes in red .		
* The Writing section will remain the same, with 2 tasks taking a total of 50 minutes		

The test will still be scored on a 0–30 scale for each section, and 0–120 for the total score.

The next section of this research is method that will address the research methodology and measurement.

III. Method

Various comprehensive comparison researches were studied to create this article. This research is based on quantitative study which presents description of data collection and analysis of recent articles in the field of IELTS and or TOEFL exam.

The following section will express primary elements and concepts of both IELTS and TOEFL respectively titled as IELTS Exam, IELTS Subsections as well as TOEFL Exam and TOEFL Subsections.

IV. Primary Elements and Concepts

This section has been divided into two a-and-b categories of “IELTS Exam” and “TOEFL Exam” each of which has one subcategory of “IELTS Subsections” and/or “TOEFL Subsections” respectively. In the “IELTS Exam” and/or in the “TOEFL Exam” there will be a brief elaboration on the format of IELTS and/or TOEFL test individually. In addition, the content of their four skills of “Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing” will be discussed separately in the subcategory of “IELTS Subsections” and “TOEFL Subsections”. Furthermore, the grading criteria of IELTS and TOEFL will be explained in the discussion section of this research in order that it is considered as one of the differences between TOFEL and IELTS.

A. IELTS Exam

IELTS is available in two test versions: IELTS Academic and IELTS General Training. The Academic version is intended for those applying for higher education or professional

registration, and the General Training aims at measuring the language ability of those migrating to Australia, Canada and the UK, or applying for secondary education, training programs and work experience in an English-speaking environment.

Both the Academic and General Training versions provide a valid and accurate assessment of the four language skills: listening, reading, writing and speaking (see Table 3, detailed features of IELTS exams). Both versions are scored in the same way. The applicants take the first three parts of the test during a session in the following order: Listening, Reading, Writing with no breaks within these parts of the exam. The Speaking test is given either on the same day or 7 days before or after that, depending on local arrangements. Various native (American, British or Australian) accents might be used in the Listening part, and all standard types of English are accepted in responses. (Ali Hashemi, 2018)

Table 3: Detailed features of IELTS exams

IELTS Academic	IELTS General Training
<i>IELTS Academic</i> measures English language proficiency needed for an academic, higher learning environment. The test tasks are intended for all test takers in all subjects.	<i>IELTS General</i> measures English language proficiency in a practical daily context. The test tasks reflect both workplace and social situations.
<p>Listening (30 minutes, plus 10 extra minutes to transfer the answers on the answer sheet.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four recorded monologues and conversations 	<p>Listening (30 minutes, plus 10 extra minutes to transfer the answers on the answer sheet.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four recorded monologues and conversations
<p>Reading (60 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three long passages with tasks • Texts range from descriptive and factual to discursive and analytical. • Includes non-verbal materials such as diagraphs, and illustrations • Texts are authentic (taken from books, newspapers & journals) 	<p>Reading (60 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three long passages with tasks • Section I contains 2 or 3 short factual texts. • Section 2 contains two short, work-related factual texts. • Section 3 contains one long text on a general topic • Texts are authentic (taken from official documents, books and newspapers).

<p>Writing (60 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing task 1 of at least 150 words where the candidates must summarize, describe, or explain a table, chart, or a diagram. • Short essay task 2 of at least 250 words. 	<p>Writing (60 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter writing task of at least 150 words • Short essay task of at least 250 words
<p>Speaking (11 to 14 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face interview • Includes short questions, speaking at length about a familiar topic, and a structured discussion. 	<p>Speaking (11 to 14 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face interview • Includes short questions, speaking at length about a familiar topic, and a structured discussion.

IELTS Subsections

Each skill of IELTS such as Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing, will be discussed separately in the following paragraphs.

I. Speaking Section

The speaking component assesses applicant's use of spoken English in 11–14 minutes. Every test is recorded by the examiner. (Ali Hashemi, 2018; IELTS Exam, 2019)

- Part 1 - the examiner will ask you general questions about yourself and a range of familiar topics, such as home, family, work, studies and interests. This part lasts between four to five minutes.
- Part 2 – the examinee will be given a Q-card which asks the attender to talk about a particular topic. The attender will have one minute to prepare and is allowed to take notes on a piece of paper before speaking about that specific topic up to two minutes. At the end of this part, the examiner will ask one or two general questions on the same topic.
- Part 3 – The applicant will be asked further questions about the topic in Part 2. These will give you the opportunity to discuss more abstract ideas and issues. This section will last for about four and five minutes.

II. Listening Section

The listening is 30 minutes and has 40 questions. Its component has different task types: (Ali Hashemi, 2018; IELTS Exam, 2019)

- Multiple choice – intends to measure in detail information of specific points or an overall understanding of the main points of the listening audio. There is a type of question followed by three possible responses, or the beginning of a sentence followed by three possible ways to fill in blank the sentence. Test takers are required to choose the correct answer.
- Matching – assesses the listening skill for detail or the test taker’s understanding of information in a given conversation. It might be applied to evaluate test takers’ capability to identify connections and relations among facts in the listening manuscript.
- The applicants are expected to match a list of numbered items from the listening audio played to a set of options on the question paper.
- Plan, map, diagram labelling, note, summary, completion – assesses the ability to understand, for example, a description of a place, and to relate this to a visual representation. This may include being able to follow language expressing spatial relationships and directions. Test takers are required to complete labels on a plan (e.g. of a building), map (e.g. of part of a town) or diagram (e.g. of a piece of equipment). The answers are usually selected from a list on the question paper.

III. Reading Section

The 60-minute Reading section includes three different passages and 40 questions all over, designed to test a wide range of reading skills. These include reading for gist, reading for main

ideas, reading for details, skimming, understanding the logical argument and recognizing writers' opinions, attitudes and purpose. Every passage is assigned with 20 minutes and two of the passages have 13 following questions and one of the three has 14 questions. (Ali Hashemi, 2018)

IV. Writing Section

In the IELTS test, two formats of “Academic” and “General Training” writings have been assigned as the following:

i. Academic writing (60 minutes)

The topics at this part are academic research or articles, and appropriate for, test takers entering undergraduate and postgraduate studies or looking for specialized registration. There are two types of tasks: (Ali Hashemi, 2018)

- Writing Task 1 – A graph, table, chart or diagram will be presented to the test takers and are asked to describe, summarize or explain the information in their own words. They might be required to describe and explain data, define stages of a procedure, the working process of a machine or describe an object or an event. (IELTS Exam, 2019)
- Writing Task 2 – The applicants will be required to write an essay in response to a point of view, argument or problem. Responses to both tasks must be in a formal format.

ii. General Training writing (60 minutes)

Topics are of general interest. There are two kinds of tasks:

- Task 1 –The test takers will be given a situation and required to write a letter inquiring information, or describing that situation. The style of the letter might be personal, semi-formal or formal.

- Task 2 – The test taker will be asked to write an essay in response to a point of view, argument or problem. The essay can be fairly personal in style. (Ali Hashemi, 2018; IELTS Exam, 2019)

Subsequent to the IELTS section, the TOEFL test will be elaborated in the following paragraphs entitled as “TOEFL Exam” and a subcategory of “TOEFL Subsections” with its four parts of “Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing”.

B. TOEFL Exam

The TOEFL iBT is a four-hour, computerized test with four sections: Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing. You’ll use one main skill for each section (so on Reading you’ll read passages and on Listening you’ll listen to audio clips), with some questions or tasks requiring the use of multiple skills. Interestingly, you’ll have one 10-minute break in the middle of the test, between the Listening and Speaking sections. This break is mandatory, meaning you must take it. You may take other breaks during the test, but you will not be able to pause the timer for these. (Muniz, 2017)

The following Table 4 highlights the overall TOEFL test pattern, including the order of the sections, how long each section is, and how many questions each section contains: (Muniz, 2017)

Table 4

Section	Order	Time	# of Questions	Details
Reading	1	60-80 mins	36-56 questions	Read 3-4 passages and answer questions
Listening	2	60-90 mins	34-51 questions	Listen to 4-6 lectures and 2-3 conversations and answer questions
Break	3	10 mins	—	—
Speaking	4	20 mins	6 tasks	Answer prompts about familiar topics, campus situations, and academic course content
Writing	5	50 mins	2 tasks	Compare a passage and a lecture; write about your opinion
TOTAL	—	About 4 hrs	—	—

*Source: (TOEFL Test, 2019)

TOEFL Subsections

I. Speaking Section

You will be given six Speaking tasks in total. Two of them will ask you to express an opinion on an everyday topic. This is the Independent Speaking section. For the Independent Speaking section, all you will hear is a question. You will not need to listen to a long recording or read any long passages. The four remaining tasks will require you to discuss something that you read and hear. This is the Integrated Speaking section. For Integrated Speaking, you will read a short passage or hear an audio recording followed by a question. You will have up to 30 seconds to

prepare a response and up to one minute to record it by speaking into a microphone. (MOGLEN, 2015)

The speaking section lasts 20 minutes including the mentioned six tasks, listening to a conversation and summarizing it as well as reading a passage and talking about the main points. These exercises allow 20 seconds for preparation and 60 seconds for the response, and note taking is allowed (TOEFL Test, 2019). An overall score of 30 is considered for each section; therefore the TOEFL's total maximum score is 120. That means a score of 120 is perfect.

II. Listening Section

During Listening, you will be working with two different types of audio:

- recordings of lectures
- recordings of conversations

You should expect to listen to four to six lectures that deal with academic topics. Conversations are more casual, so there are usually only two to three of these. Each bit of audio can be from three to five minutes long, followed by five to six questions. (MOGLEN, 2015)

The listening section is 60-90 minutes and has 34-51 questions that require the test taker to respond to questions after Listening to a conversation or lecture. The Listening passage appears before the questions, and so the test taker is required to try to remember everything. Although Note taking is allowed, the test taker is unaware of the test questions beforehand.

III. Reading Section

The first section that the test taker encounters, is the reading section. The section has a time limit of 60-80 minutes, has 36-56 questions, and requires the test taker to respond to questions after

reading academic passages (TOEFL Test, 2019). The reading section contains 3-4 excerpts that are about 700 words long, which is an increase from previous versions of the test, which used excerpts of about 350 words. This increase was based on the “rationale that longer passages can better approximate the academic reading load at North American universities”

IV. Writing Section

This section is consisted of only two tasks: one Integrated and one Independent Writing task. For the Integrated writing task, you will write an essay based on additional reading and listening material. You will have more time (30 minutes) to spend on the Independent task than on the Integrated task (20 minutes), so you will be expected to deliver a very good essay on the former (the Independent task) and a slightly shorter answer on the latter (the Integrated test). The time limit is 50 minutes for the writing section Of the TOEFL, in which the test taker has to complete two tasks. The Writing section tasks may include a response to a reading or a prompt or may require the test taker to express an opinion (TOEFL Test, 2019).

The similarities and differences of IELTS and TOEFL exam will be presented in the next section of this research entitled “Discussion”.

V. Discussion

On the basis of their missions, The IELTS and TOEFL exams are identical. Although institutions of British colonies use IELTS primarily, it is becoming as ubiquitous as the TOEFL. Both of the exams are designed and aimed to measure how a student can survive in a college graduate or undergraduate environment by using and understanding English to do their bests. Otherwise, for entering to some countries, these exams are taken by ordinary people as a means to obtaining a

Visa or residency. (Educational Testing Service: Toefl, 2016)The scores are prominent for institutions in order to determine the acceptance of the international students' admission into a program or when granting a Visa.

Various comprehensive comparison researches about the IELTS and the TOEFL iBT were studied and consequently the followings of two categories in terms of similarity and differences have been extracted.

I. Similarities of IELTS and TOEFL

In terms of overall similarities, both IELTS and TOEFL test four skills (Reading, Listening, Writing and speaking) of the test taker. And taking the tests has no official eligibility requirements, except in case of TOEFL you can take it every 12 days. Moreover, for both exams test results will be valid for about two years. The score of these exams are acceptable in most of Australian, Canadian, British and New Zealand academic institutions and the United States ones and it will increase the candidates' credit for going abroad. Also these test scores are accepted in different professional organizations in the world. (IELTS vs TOEFL_ Similarities, Differences & Which One To Consider, 2018; IELTS vs TOEFL: Similarities and Differences, 2019)

Also they both cost around \$150-\$250. Both are used to evaluate the minimum level of English skills required to be a part of the institution or a resident of the country. (IELTS vs TOEFL: Similarities and Differences, 2019)

Furthermore, the test content and construct of the IELTS and the TOEFL iBT listening tests are perceived to be similar rather than different from test takers' perspective. (Li, A Comparison of TOEFL iBT and IELTS Reading Tests, 2018)

In addition TOEFL iBT and IELTS reading texts are similar in this aspect. TOEFL iBT and IELTS reading texts have the same mean in the lexical diversity. IELTS reading texts are more difficult than TOEFL iBT reading texts when grammatical intricacy is referred to as a measure. (Li, A Comparison of TOEFL iBT and IELTS Reading Tests, 2018)

II. Differences of IELTS and TOEFL

Generally, on a global scale, the TOEFL iBT is taken in 165 countries at about 4,500 test center. The IELTS is taken in more than 130 countries and more than 800 test centers. More than 0.7 million people take the TOEFL iBT per year, and about 2.5 million people take the IELTS per year. (Li, A Comparison of TOEFL iBT and IELTS Reading Tests, 2018)

Moreover, other detailed differences have been shown in the following table, [Table 5](#) and its extracted data will be further explained in the paragraphs.

Table 5

	IELTS (ACADEMIC)	TOEFL (IBT)
Owned by:	British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia and Cambridge English Language Assessment	ETS
Test delivery format	Paper-based	Computer-based
Length	2 hours and 45 minutes	4 hours
Test sections (in order):	- Listening: 30 minutes - Reading: 60 minutes - Writing: 60 minutes - Speaking: 11-14 minutes (section can also be taken before the other three sections)	- Reading: 60-80 minutes - Listening: 60-90 minutes - Speaking: 20 minutes

		- Writing: 50 minutes
Speaking section format:	In-person with an examiner	Computer-based (students speak into a headset microphone)
Breaks	No breaks during the listening, reading and writing sections, but the speaking portion can be taken up to a week before or after the rest of the test	10-minute break between listening and speaking sections
Accents test-takers might hear:	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the U.K. and the U.S.	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the U.K. and the U.S
Where the test is offered:	More than 1,100 locations in some 140 countries worldwide	Results are issued approximately 10 days after the test
Scoring scale:	zero to 9	zero to 120
*The average minimum scores information comes from U.S. News Best Colleges data Source: (Ross, 2017)		

The following overall differences in each skill of Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing can be conducted from (Beare, 2019) and the above mentioned table (Table 5) of (Ross, 2017):

a) Speaking

- TOEFL - Once again the speaking section differs greatly between the TOEFL and the IELTS exams. On the TOEFL you are asked to record responses on the computer of 45 to

60 seconds to six different questions based on short descriptions/conversations. The speaking section of the test lasts 20 minutes.

- IELTS - The IELTS speaking section lasts from 12 to 14 minutes and takes place with an examiner, rather than a computer as on the TOEFL. There is a short warm-up exercise consisting mainly of small talk, followed by a response to some sort of visual stimulus and, finally, a more extended discussion on a related topic.

b) Listening

- TOEFL - The listening selection very different from the IELTS. In the TOEFL, you will have 40 to 60 minutes worth of listening selections from lectures or campus conversations. Take notes and respond to multiple choice questions.
- IELTS - The largest difference between the two exams is in listening. In the IELTS exam, there are a wider variety of question types, as well as exercises of differing lengths. You will answer questions as you move through the listening selection of the test.

c) Reading

- TOEFL - You will have 3 to 5 reading selections of twenty minutes each. Reading materials are academic in nature. Questions are multiple choices.
- IELTS - 3 reading selections of twenty minutes each. Materials are, as in the case of the TOEFL, related to an academic setting. There are multiple type questions (gap fill, matching, etc.)

d) Writing

- TOEFL - Two written tasks are required on the TOEFL and all writing is done on the computer. Task one involves writing a five-paragraph essay of 300 to 350 words. Note taking is important as the second task asks you to take notes from a reading selection in a textbook and then a lecture on the same topic. You are then asked to respond using notes by writing a 150- to 225-word selection integrating both the reading and listening selection.
- IELTS - The IELTS also has two tasks: the first a short essay of 200 to 250 words. The second IELTS writing task asks you to look at an infographic such as a graph or chart and summarize the information presented.

In addition, regarding to the difference of grading criteria in the TOEFL & IELTS test, there will be a one-page Overall Score Comparisons and an eleven-page Detailed Score Comparisons attached pdfs to this research. (Please refer to Appendix A and B).

VI. Conclusion

To sum up, with regard to the above mentioned comparison conducted comprehensively, it can be seen that the TOEFL and IELTS tests, while they have the same number of sections and also measuring similar skills and underlying constructs, were built from different frameworks and different test blueprints. For instance, the latest version of the TOEFL based on the current

second language acquisition theory and practice, has communicative competency framework. (Linking TOEFL iBT Scores to IELTS Scores, 2010).

By and large, in case you have to choose between these two tests, I would personally rather test my skills by self-assessment tools and or choose a teacher or an institute to evaluate my skills to discover which test meets my goals requirements. For instant, if you like British or UK accents, British English various vocabularies and idiomatic expressions and want to finish the test as fast as possible, it may be better to take the IELTS. Whereas, if you are more comfortable with North American accent, its various vocabularies and idiomatic language, like to watch a lot of Hollywood movies, you are able to type fairly fast and it is easy for you to answer a wide range of question types as well as also you are an expert in taking notes, the TOEFL test may be a good option for take testers.

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Appendix A

- TOEFL & IELTS Overall Score Comparisons (please double click on the pdf)
- (Or click on this link) [TOEFL IELTS score comparison.pdf](#)



TOEFL & IELTS Score Comparisonsp

Score Comparisons

TOEFL Internet-Based Score	TOEFL Paper-Based Score	IELTS Score
120	677	9
120	673	9
119	670	9
118	667	9
117	660-663	8.5
116	657	8.5
114-115	650-653	8-8.5
113	647	8
111-112	640-643	8
110	637	8
109	630-633	7.5
106-108	623-627	7.5
105	617-620	7.5
103-104	613	7.5
101-102	607-610	7-7.5
100	600-603	7
98-99	597	7
96-97	590-593	7
94-95	587	7
92-93	580-583	6.5
90-91	577	6.5
88-89	570-573	6.5
86-87	567	6.5
84-85	563	6.5
83	557-560	6.5
81-82	553	6.5
79-80	550	6.5
77-78	547	6
76	540-543	6
74-75	537	6
72-73	533	6
71	527-530	6
69-70	523	6
68	520	6
66-67	517	6
65	513	6
64	507-510	6
62-63	503	6
61	500	6
59-60	497	5.5-6

Score Comparisons (cont'd)

TOEFL Internet-Based Score	TOEFL Paper-Based Score	IELTS Score
58	493	5.5
57	487-490	5.5
56	483	5.5
54-55	480	5.5
53	477	5.5
52	470-473	5.5
51	467	5.5
49-50	463	5.5
48	460	5.5
47	457	5.5
45-46	450-453	5-5.5
44	447	5
43	443	5
41-42	437-440	5
40	433	5
39	430	5
38	423-427	5
36-37	420	5
35	417	5
34	410-413	4.5
33	407	4.5
32	400-403	4.5
30-31	397	0-4
29	390-393	0-4
28	387	0-4
26-27	380-383	0-4
25	377	0-4
24	370-373	0-4
23	363-367	0-4
22	357-360	0-4
21	353	0-4
19-20	347-350	0-4
18	340-343	0-4
17	333-337	0-4
16	330	0-4
15	323-327	0-4
14	317-320	0-4
13	313	0-4
0-12	310	0-4

Appendix B

- TOEFL & IELTS detailed Score Comparisons (please double click on the pdf)
- (Or click on this link) [TOEFL iBT Score Comparison Tables.pdf](#)

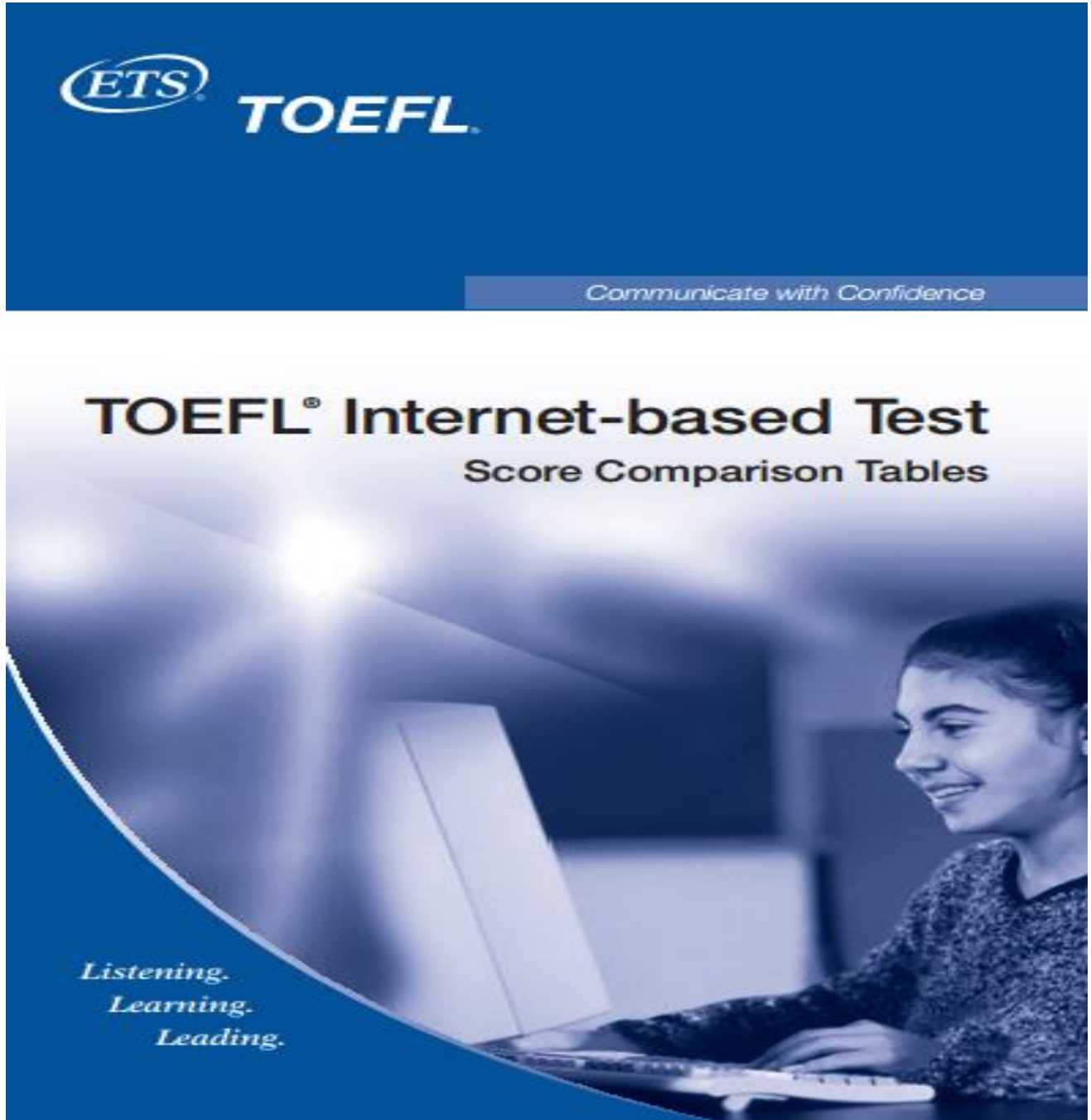


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