

The Heinemann
TOEFL[®]
Practice Tests

The Heinemann TOEFL[®] Practice Tests

Carolyn B. Duffy and M. Kathleen Mahnke

is no connection between Heinemann International and Educational Testing Service.

The Heinemann TOEFL® Practice Tests

The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests book is designed to help students prepare for the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). To create reliable and valid tests for this book, the authors conducted extensive research into the TOEFL. They examined TOEFL test items, characterizing them in terms of material tested and difficulty level. Following this analysis, they wrote questions with the same characteristics as those on the TOEFL and incorporated these questions into practice TOEFLs and then pilot tested these tests with international students from over twenty different countries. From these pilot tests, the authors selected only those questions that, when statistically analyzed, worked in the same way that official TOEFL questions do. Using these questions, they created the practice tests that are found in this book and its companion, *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course*. These tests contain all of the question types found on the TOEFL, and they function in the same way that official TOEFLs do.

The Heinemann TOEFL® Preparation Course Program

Additional materials accompany *The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests* to complete the Heinemann TOEFL course of study.

The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests Cassettes are a set of two cassette tapes containing recordings of the listening comprehension sections of the five practice tests.

The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course book provides a step-by-step guide to developing the language skills and test-taking strategies which can be taught and mastered to promote student success on the TOEFL. This book is accompanied by the *Heinemann TOEFL Tapescripts and Answers* book that provides a script for all listening comprehension exercises and tests, and the Heinemann TOEFL Course Cassettes that contain recordings of the listening comprehension sections of the tests and exercises used in the text.

Heinemann International

A division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford), Ltd.
Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8EJ, U.K.

OXFORD	LONDON	EDINBURGH		
MADRID	ATHENS	BOLOGNA	PARIS	
MELBOURNE	SYDNEY	AUCKLAND	SINGAPORE	TOKYO
IBADAN	NAIROBI	HARARE	GABORONE	
PORTSMOUTH (NH)				

© 1992 by Carolyn B. Duffy and M. Kathleen Mahnke. All rights reserved.
First Published 1992

Consultant: Jacqueline Flamm

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

TOEFL test directions and TWE scoring guidelines are reprinted by permission of Educational Testing Service, the copyright owner. However, the test questions and any other testing information are provided in their entirety by Heinemann International. No endorsement of this publication by Educational Testing Service should be inferred.

Editorial Direction and Production Management by Robert Ventre Associates, Newburyport, MA
Editorial and Production by Chameleon Publishing Services
Audio Production by Phyllis Dolgin in New York

Printed and bound in the United States

ISBN 0 435 28846 6

92 93 94 95 96 97 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Contents Chart

INTRODUCTION	4
About the TOEFL	4
About This Book	6
TOEFL STRATEGIES AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS	7
Section One: Listening Comprehension	8
Section Two: Structure and Written Expression	14
Section Three: Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	16
Section Four: Test of Written English	20
PRACTICE TOEFL TESTS	21
Practice Test One	21
Practice Test Two	47
Practice Test Three	72
Practice Test Four	95
Practice Test Five	118
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	141
Practice Test One Tapescript	142
Practice Test Two Tapescript	146
Practice Test Three Tapescript	150
Practice Test Four Tapescript	154
Practice Test Five Tapescript	158
Practice Test One Answer Key	162
Practice Test Two Answer Key	166
Practice Test Three Answer Key	171
Practice Test Four Answer Key	176
Practice Test Five Answer Key	180
SCORE CONVERSION TABLES	185
PRACTICE TEST ANSWER SHEETS	187
SAMPLE TWE ANSWER SHEET	192

The Heinemann TOEFL® Practice Tests

Carolyn B. Duffy and M. Kathleen Mahnke

is no connection between Heinemann International and Educational Testing Service.

The Heinemann TOEFL® Practice Tests

The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests book is designed to help students prepare for the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language). To create reliable and valid tests for this book, the authors conducted extensive research into the TOEFL. They examined TOEFL test items, characterizing them in terms of material tested and difficulty level. Following this analysis, they wrote questions with the same characteristics as those on the TOEFL and incorporated these questions into practice TOEFLs and then pilot tested these tests with international students from over twenty different countries. From these pilot tests, the authors selected only those questions that, when statistically analyzed, worked in the same way that official TOEFL questions do. Using these questions, they created the practice tests that are found in this book and its companion, *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course*. These tests contain all of the question types found on the TOEFL, and they function in the same way that official TOEFLs do.

The Heinemann TOEFL® Preparation Course Program

Additional materials accompany *The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests* to complete the Heinemann TOEFL course of study.

The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests Cassettes are a set of two cassette tapes containing recordings of the listening comprehension sections of the five practice tests.

The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course book provides a step-by-step guide to developing the language skills and test-taking strategies which can be taught and mastered to promote student success on the TOEFL. This book is accompanied by the *Heinemann TOEFL Tapescripts and Answers* book that provides a script for all listening comprehension exercises and tests, and the Heinemann TOEFL Course Cassettes that contain recordings of the listening comprehension sections of the tests and exercises used in the text.

Heinemann International

A division of Heinemann Publishers (Oxford), Ltd.
Halley Court, Jordan Hill, Oxford OX2 8EJ, U.K.

OXFORD	LONDON	EDINBURGH		
MADRID	ATHENS	BOLOGNA	PARIS	
MELBOURNE	SYDNEY	AUCKLAND	SINGAPORE	TOKYO
IBADAN	NAIROBI	HARARE	GABORONE	
PORTSMOUTH (NH)				

© 1992 by Carolyn B. Duffy and M. Kathleen Mahnke. All rights reserved.
First Published 1992

Consultant: Jacqueline Flamm

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

TOEFL test directions and TWE scoring guidelines are reprinted by permission of Educational Testing Service, the copyright owner. However, the test questions and any other testing information are provided in their entirety by Heinemann International. No endorsement of this publication by Educational Testing Service should be inferred.

Editorial Direction and Production Management by Robert Ventre Associates, Newburyport, MA
Editorial and Production by Chameleon Publishing Services
Audio Production by Phyllis Dolgin in New York

Printed and bound in the United States

ISBN 0 435 28846 6

92 93 94 95 96 97 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Contents Chart

INTRODUCTION	4
About the TOEFL	4
About This Book	6
TOEFL STRATEGIES AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS	7
Section One: Listening Comprehension	8
Section Two: Structure and Written Expression	14
Section Three: Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension	16
Section Four: Test of Written English	20
PRACTICE TOEFL TESTS	21
Practice Test One	21
Practice Test Two	47
Practice Test Three	72
Practice Test Four	95
Practice Test Five	118
TAPESCRIPTS AND ANSWER KEYS	141
Practice Test One Tapescript	142
Practice Test Two Tapescript	146
Practice Test Three Tapescript	150
Practice Test Four Tapescript	154
Practice Test Five Tapescript	158
Practice Test One Answer Key	162
Practice Test Two Answer Key	166
Practice Test Three Answer Key	171
Practice Test Four Answer Key	176
Practice Test Five Answer Key	180
SCORE CONVERSION TABLES	185
PRACTICE TEST ANSWER SHEETS	187
SAMPLE TWE ANSWER SHEET	192

INTRODUCTION

About the TOEFL

The TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) measures the level of English language proficiency of non-native speakers of English. It is written and published by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. The TOEFL is an admissions requirement at over 2,500 colleges and universities in the United States and other parts of the world. In addition, many scholarship and professional certification programs now require their applicants to take the TOEFL.

The TOEFL normally contains 150 questions. Sometimes, in TOEFLs given in the U.S. or Canada, there are 200 questions. When this is the case, the 50 extra TOEFL questions are experimental and do not count in your total TOEFL score. However, these experimental questions are mixed in with the real questions, so you will not know which ones they are. This means that you must do your best on all 200 questions, even those that are experimental.

The TOEFL has four sections: Listening Comprehension, Structure and Written Expression, Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension, and the Test of Written English. The first three sections contain multiple choice questions. Each multiple choice question has four answer choices. The fourth section of the test, the Test of Written English, contains only one question. This question is an essay question.

Section One: Listening Comprehension

This section of the test is administered by audiocassette and normally takes between 30 and 40 minutes. There are 50 questions in this section, which has three parts.

Part A: Restatements (20 questions)—In Part A, you choose the correct written restatement of a spoken sentence.

Part B: Mini-Dialogues (15 questions)—In Part B, you choose the correct written answer to a spoken question based on a short spoken dialogue.

Part C: Talks and Longer Conversations (15 questions)—In Part C, you choose the correct written answers to a series of questions about a longer spoken dialogue between two speakers or a talk given by one speaker.

Section Two: Structure and Written Expression

You are allowed 25 minutes to complete this section of the test. There are 40 questions in this section, which consists of two subsections.

Structure (15 questions)—In this subsection, you choose grammatically *correct* sentence completions for sentences with missing parts.

Written Expression (25 questions)—In this subsection, you choose the *incorrect* segments in complete sentences.

Section Three: Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension

You are allowed 45 minutes to complete this section of the test. There are 60 questions in this section, which consists of two subsections.

Vocabulary (30 questions)—In this subsection, you choose synonyms for underlined words in sentences.

Reading Comprehension (30 questions)—In this subsection, you read passages and answer questions about them.

Section Four: Test of Written English

You are allowed 30 minutes to complete this section of the test. You are given a topic and asked to write an essay about that topic. There are two types of essay questions asked on the Test of Written English: comparison and contrast questions, and questions which ask you to interpret charts and graphs. The Test of Written English is not included in all TOEFLs. It is included during the months of September, October, March, and May.

ABOUT TOEFL SCORES

Each individual section of the TOEFL (not including Section Four, the Test of Written English) is reported as a converted score based on a scale of from below 30 to a high of 68 points.

Your total TOEFL score is reported on a scale of from below 300 to a high of 677 points. This scale is ten times as big as the scale for the individual sections (from below 30 to 68 points). Very few people ever receive less than 300 points on the TOEFL, because it is possible to answer one fourth of the questions correctly just by guessing. If you guess at all the questions on the TOEFL, you are likely to get a score of about 330.

You can use Score Conversion Table 1, which begins on page 185, to estimate your converted score on each of the sections of the Practice TOEFL Tests in this book. You can also use Score Conversion Table 2 to estimate your total TOEFL score for these tests.

The Test of Written English is not included in your total TOEFL score. It is scored separately on a scale of 1 to 6.

HOW TO REGISTER TO TAKE AN OFFICIAL TOEFL

You can register to take the TOEFL in the United States or Canada by completing the registration form found in the *Bulletin of Information for TOEFL and TSE*. You can receive this free bulletin by writing to:

TOEFL Registration Office
P.O. Box 6151
Princeton, NJ 08541-6151
USA

There is a special registration bulletin for TOEFLs that are given outside the United States or Canada. If you plan to take the TOEFL in a country other than the United States or Canada, you should ask for the specially prepared *Bulletin of Information, Overseas Edition* from the above address.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE TOEFL

The TOEFL is designed to test a wide variety of skills and abilities in English. For this reason, there are two important steps that you should follow to prepare for it.

1. The first thing you should do is take part in a regular program of study of English. This is best accomplished by enrolling in a course that aims at teaching general proficiency in English, not just TOEFL preparation. Many colleges and universities in the United States and elsewhere offer intensive English programs for developing general proficiency.
2. The second thing you should do is take part in a regular program of TOEFL preparation study. This study should include taking practice TOEFLs. It should also include the study and review of specific TOEFL language skills and test-taking strategies. This is best accomplished by using *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course* along with *The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests*. The course book provides the opportunity for in-depth review of all of the language skills that are specifically tested on the TOEFL. In addition, it provides practice using test-taking strategies that are particularly useful for this test.

Students who are the most successful on the TOEFL are those who follow both of the steps listed above.

About This Book

1. **Test-taking strategies** are presented. You should practice these strategies as you take the tests in this book.
2. **Sample questions** for each of the question types used on the TOEFL are presented and analyzed. You should familiarize yourself with sample questions before you take the tests in this book.
3. **Five practice TOEFL tests** provide you with the opportunity for extensive test-taking practice.
4. **The Listening Comprehension Tapescript** gives you a written version of the listening comprehension section of each practice test. You should use this tapescript to help you understand mistakes that you make on Section One questions.
5. **The Annotated Answer Key** allows you to check your answers to each test. This answer key provides explanations for the answers to the Section Two Structure and Written Expression questions of each practice test and for the reading comprehension questions of Section Three. In addition, next to each correct answer to these questions, you will find a checkpoint number (e.g., R✓7 or G✓22). These numbers refer you to *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course* book where you will find further explanations and exercises. By studying the course book checkpoint studies and exercises for the questions you miss, you will gain a better understanding of why you missed them. You will also learn valuable language and test-taking skills for the next TOEFL test you take.
6. **Score Conversion Tables** allow you to estimate your TOEFL section and total test scores for each test.
7. **Answer Sheets** make it possible for you to practice correctly filling in TOEFL-like forms.

The Heinemann TOEFL Practice Tests can be used in a variety of ways, depending on the situation.

- It can be used along with *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course* in a TOEFL preparation class.
- It can be used as a supplementary text for TOEFL practice in a more general English language course.
- It can be used as a self-study text by people who are not enrolled in any formal courses.

In all of these situations, the general procedures recommended for using this book are as follows:

1. Review the TOEFL question types analyzed.
2. Study the strategies presented.
3. Take the five practice TOEFL tests, practicing the strategies you have studied as you go.
4. When you take the tests, try to simulate a real TOEFL test-taking situation as much as possible.
 - A. Sit at a comfortable desk in a room that is quiet. Take each test at a time when you will not be interrupted.
 - B. Use the answer sheets in the back of the book to record your answers. Use one answer sheet for each test. Carefully fill in the answer circles that correspond to the answers you choose.
 - C. Take the test according to the time limits set for official TOEFLs. Section One will last 30–40 minutes and will be self-timed by the audiocassette that accompanies it. Allow yourself 25 minutes to complete Section Two, 45 minutes to complete Section Three, and 30 minutes to complete Section Four. Do not work on more than one section at a time.
 - D. Try to take one entire practice TOEFL test at each sitting. If this is not possible, take at least one entire section of each test at a sitting.
6. Score each test using the Answer Key which begins on page 162.
7. Estimate your TOEFL score for each test section and for the total test using the Score Conversion Tables which begin on page 185.
8. Review all of your answers carefully. Look especially carefully at your mistakes and try to understand what caused them. If you need help with this, use *The Heinemann TOEFL Preparation Course* as a guide.

TOEFL STRATEGIES AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

GENERAL TOEFL TEST STRATEGIES

1. Use your time wisely. The TOEFL is a timed test. You must work very quickly and efficiently to finish all of the questions in the time you are allowed. The skill strategy practice in this book will help you learn to budget your time on each section of the TOEFL. In addition, you should bring a watch to the TOEFL so that you can keep track of your time.
2. Don't read the instructions to each TOEFL section. The test instructions used in this text are exactly the same as the ones used on the TOEFL. You should become familiar with these instructions. If you are familiar with them before you take the TOEFL, you do not have to read them when you begin the test. Instead, you can move immediately to the test questions and begin working.
3. If you don't know the answer to a question, GUESS. This is a very important strategy to use when taking the TOEFL. There is no penalty for guessing. You have a twenty-five percent chance of guessing the correct answer to each question. **Unmarked answers will be counted as wrong and will lower your score.**
4. Mark your answer sheet very carefully. To prevent marking answers in the wrong order, you should follow your place on your answer sheet with one finger. Check to see that the number next to this finger is the same as the number of the question you are looking at in your test booklet. When you choose your answer, fill in the circle completely with a Number 2 pencil. If you need to change an answer, erase it completely, and mark your new answer.
5. Do not write in your test booklet. You are not allowed to make any marks on your TOEFL test book during the test.
6. The night before the TOEFL, relax. Don't try to do any serious studying the night before the test. This will only make you nervous and tired. The night before the TOEFL, it is a good idea to relax and go to bed early. Then, you will be at your best for the test.
7. It is a good idea to eat something substantial before the TOEFL. The TOEFL is a long exam, and having something to eat beforehand can help you to focus and concentrate on the test.
8. Arrive at the test center ahead of time. **If you are late for a TOEFL, you will not be allowed to take it.**

Section One: Listening Comprehension

The purpose of Section One of the TOEFL is to test your understanding of spoken North American English. Vocabulary, spoken structures, and English sounds and intonation are tested. For the most part, topics used in this section are informal and conversational. Some general academic topics are used in the short lecture segments of this section. Even in these topics, however, the language is not as formal as that used in written English.

Section One contains 50 questions. These questions and the information necessary to answer them are played for you on a tape. Only the answer choices for the questions are printed in the TOEFL test booklet. All Section One questions are spoken only one time. You are allowed 12 seconds to answer each question.

GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR SECTION ONE

1. Be familiar with Section One instructions before you take the official TOEFL. Then, during the test, you do not have to listen to all of the instructions. Listen only long enough to familiarize yourself with the voices on the tape. Be sure you can hear the tape loudly and clearly. **DO NOT turn the page to look ahead while the instructions for Section One are being read.**
2. Listen carefully for meaning in statements, dialogues, and talks. Concentrate on trying to understand the overall meaning.
3. Use your time wisely. You have only 12 seconds to answer each question in Section One of the test.

Listening Comprehension Part A: Restatements

The Part A questions in Section One of the TOEFL measure your ability to understand spoken English sentences. For each question in Part A, you hear a sentence. After you hear the sentence, read the four answer choices in the test book and choose the one that is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard.

The test uses three types of sentences: declaratives, exclamations, and questions. When written, each type of sentence uses different punctuation. A written declarative sentence is a statement followed by a period (.). A written exclamation is an emotional statement followed by an exclamation point (!). A written question is followed by a question mark (?). Most of the sentences you hear in this part are declarative sentences.

There are 20 restatement questions in Part A of the TOEFL. You hear each sentence one time. You have 12 seconds to read four answer choices and choose the one that best restates the meaning of the sentence you heard. The best restatement is the answer choice that is closest in meaning to the sentence that you heard.

MODEL

You will hear:

Larry doesn't get along with Dave.

You will read:

- (A) Larry and Dave aren't going.
- (B) The days are getting long.
- (C) Larry and Dave are good friends.
- (D) Larry disagrees with Dave.

Answer:

▼ Explanation ▲

In this question, you hear a statement containing the idiom, *to get along with*. This idiom means *to agree with* or *to cooperate with*. This question also contains the negative contraction, *doesn't*, which gives the statement a negative meaning.

The incorrect answer choices for this question contain sounds, vocabulary, and/or spoken structures which can be confusing.

Answer (A) contains the phrase *aren't going*, which could seem close in meaning to *doesn't get along with*. You might choose this answer if you do not know the meaning of the idiom *get along with*.

Answer (B) contains the phrase *getting long*, which sounds very much like *get along*, and the word *days*, which sounds very much like *Dave*. You might choose this answer if you did not correctly hear and understand the sounds in the spoken sentence. Answer (C) has the opposite meaning of the spoken sentence. You might choose this answer if you did not hear and understand the negative spoken structure in the spoken sentence. Answer (D) is the correct answer to the question even though it is different in vocabulary, sound, and structure. It is the only answer choice which restates the meaning of the spoken sentence.

RESTATEMENT STRATEGIES

1. Be careful of vocabulary. Words with more than one meaning will be tested in Section One of the TOEFL. Listen for idioms. Look again at answer choice (A) in the model question for an example of how vocabulary is tested in this part of the TOEFL.
2. Be careful of sounds. Look for sound-alikes in the restatement answer choices. Do not be tricked by words and expressions which sound like those in the spoken sentences but which are different in meaning. Look again at answer choice (B) in the model question for an example of how sounds are tested in this part of the TOEFL.
3. Listen carefully to the intonation and stress of each spoken sentence. Intonation and stress have meaning in English. They can be used to show strong emotion or even to change a statement into a question.
4. Be careful of spoken structures. Listen carefully for tricky spoken structures such as contractions, negatives, causative verbs, conditions, tag questions, modals, passives, and relationship signals. Look at answer choice (C) in the sample question for an example of how spoken structures are tested in this part of the TOEFL.
5. Guess if you don't know the answer to a question. Choose the answer that sounds LEAST like the spoken sentence. This answer is often the correct answer.
6. Use any extra time between questions to look ahead at the answer choices. Look for key words and key word synonyms in the answer choices. Try to understand the overall meaning of the answer choices. This will help you to match the meaning of the sentence you hear with the correct written restatement.

Listening Comprehension Part B: Mini-Dialogues

The Part B questions in Section One of the TOEFL measure your ability to understand mini-dialogues between two people, as well as to understand and respond to spoken questions about each short dialogue. Each dialogue in this section is two lines long and involves a woman and a man. A third person asks a question about what was said. You hear each dialogue and the question about it just one time.

After you hear the question, you have 12 seconds to read four answer choices and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. There are 15 mini-dialogues and 15 questions in Part B.

MODEL

You will hear:

(Man) M: This view is really something else!

(Woman) W: I'll say!

(Question) Q: What does the woman mean?

You will read:

(A) She has something to say.

(B) She agrees with the man.

(C) She wants to see something else.

(D) She thinks it's time to review something else.

Answer:

▼ Explanation ▲

In this mini-dialogue and question, several things are being tested. The man uses the idiom *something else* to express his enthusiasm for the view. *I'll say*, the response of the woman, functions to show her agreement with the man about his opinion. Answer (A) contains a different meaning of *say*, and does not describe what the woman means. Answer (C) contains *see*, which sounds like *say*. It also contains *something else* used to mean *another thing*. This is not the idiomatic meaning of *something else*. Answer (D) contains *review*, which sounds like *view*, and again uses *something else* in its literal (non-idiomatic) meaning. Answer (B) is the correct answer to this question because it restates the function of the woman's response even though it sounds the least like the mini-dialogue.

MINI-DIALOGUE STRATEGIES

1. Be careful of vocabulary, sounds, spoken structures, and intonation and stress in dialogues and questions. Review the Restatement Strategies, page 9, for more information.
2. Listen carefully to the second speaker. The second speaker always give important information. The correct answer to Part B questions is often contained in the second speaker's sentence.
3. Determine the situation in the dialogue. Try to determine *who* is speaking and *where* the speakers are having their conversation.
4. Determine the topic of the dialogue. Try to determine *what* the speakers are talking about.
5. Determine the language functions in the dialogue. Try to determine the function of the language being used by the speakers.
6. Guess if you don't know the answer to a question: choose the answer that sounds LEAST like the dialogue. This answer is often the correct answer.
7. Use extra time between questions to look ahead at the answer choices. Try to predict what the question types might be for each dialogue.

Listening Comprehension Part C: Talks and Longer Conversations

The Part C questions in Section One of the TOEFL measure your ability to understand longer passages of spoken English. There are two types of passages in Part C. One type is a longer dialogue between a man and a woman. The other type is a lecture or talk given by one person, either a man or a woman. Part C of the TOEFL contains three passages, which always include at least one of each of the two types described above. The third passage may be of either type.

The topics in Part C passages are often about college life. The longer conversations often involve two students talking about a class, a professor, or some aspect of college life. The talks frequently discuss classroom procedures and assignments or are short lectures in a general academic area, such as science, history, psychology, or anthropology. No previous knowledge of any of the topics is necessary to answer the questions on this part of the TOEFL.

Although most of the topics for Part C are college related, some are daily life topics. These include such things as conversations in grocery stores or apartments, and talks by tour guides and sports coaches.

Each passage in Part C is between 100 and 300 words long and lasts an average of one to two minutes. You are not allowed to take notes while listening to the spoken passages. Each passage and the questions about it are spoken only one time.

SPECIAL NOTE: Each passage in Part C begins with a short spoken introduction. You will hear a sentence such as, "Questions 36 to 40 refer to the following conversation." These introductions give you valuable information about the passage you are going to hear. Notice that in this short statement you find out (1) whether the selection will be a talk or a conversation; and (2) how many questions will be asked about it. Sometimes even more information is provided in the introductory statement, as in "Questions 36 to 40 refer to the following talk given by a tennis coach at a college." Notice that in this short statement you find out (1) that the selection will be a talk, not a conversation; (2) that there will be five questions about the talk; (3) who will give the talk; and (4) where the talk will take place. Because you can learn so much valuable information from the short introductory statements, it is extremely important that you listen to them carefully.

After each passage, you will hear several spoken questions about it. After each question, you will have 12 seconds to read four answer choices and choose the one that answers the spoken question. There are 15 questions in Part C.

MODEL

You will hear:

Questions 1 to 6 are based on the following talk:

Last week we talked about the Declaration of Independence. Today I'd like to discuss the United States Constitution. The Constitution is the basic instrument of American government and the supreme law of the land. It was completed in September of 1787, and was officially adopted by the American people in 1789. For over two centuries, it has guided our government and provided the basis for political stability, economic growth, and social progress. It is the oldest written constitution currently being used in any nation of the world. The Constitution owes its long life and its lasting influence to its magnificent simplicity and flexibility. Originally designed to provide a framework for governing thirteen very different former colonies, its basic elements were so carefully conceived that it still serves well the needs of all Americans.

You will hear:

1. What would be a good title for this talk?

You will read:

1. (A) The Founding of the Thirteen Colonies.
(B) The Declaration of Independence.
(C) The United States Constitution.
(D) Economic Growth.

You will hear:

2. Where does this talk most likely take place?

You will read:

2. (A) In a United States history class.
(B) In a science class.
(C) In a library.
(D) In the school cafeteria.

You will hear:

3. According to the speaker, what is the supreme law of the land?

You will read:

3. (A) The American people.
(B) The Constitution.
(C) The government.
(D) The Declaration of Independence.

You will hear:

4. When was the Constitution officially adopted?

You will read:

4. (A) In 1787.
(B) In 1887.
(C) In 1789.
(D) In 1813.

You will hear:

5. According to the speaker, why has the United States Constitution lasted so long?

You will read:

5. (A) Because it was designed for the thirteen colonies.
(B) Because it is simple and flexible.
(C) Because it is the basic instrument of American government.
(D) Because it is being used in many nations.

You will hear:

6. How does the speaker probably feel about the Constitution?

You will read:

6. (A) He would like to have a copy of the Constitution.
(B) He is afraid that the Constitution will not last much longer.
(C) He is critical of the Constitution.
(D) He admires the Constitution.

Answers:

▼ Explanation ▲

The introductory statement for this passage tells you that it will be a talk, not a conversation. In addition, it tells you that you will answer six questions about this talk.

Question 1 is a main idea question. The answer to this question is given at the beginning of the talk, in the second sentence. Answer (C) is the correct answer to this question because it restates the main idea of the talk in a title. **The answers to main idea questions are often given at the beginning of the passages in Part C of the Listening Section of the TOEFL.**

Question 2 is an inference question about the situation in which the talk takes place. Although the location of the talk is not directly mentioned, it is an academic talk about an aspect of United States history. Therefore, we can assume that it would take place in an American history class. Answer (A) is the correct answer to this question because it implies *where* the talk will take place.

Question 3 is a fact question which asks about a direct statement made by the speaker. Answer (B) is the correct answer to this question.

Question 4 is another fact question which asks for a detail given by the speaker after the information mentioned in Question 3. Fact questions are always asked in the order that the information is given in the passage. To answer this question, you need to remember an important date mentioned in the passage. Answer (C) is the correct answer to this question.

Question 5 is a third fact question. It asks about a direct statement made by the speaker after the information asked for in Question 4. Answer (B) is the correct answer to this question.

Question 6 is an inference question. It asks about the feelings or the attitude of the speaker. The speaker does not tell us directly how he feels about the Constitution. However, there are clues to his feelings in the passage. *Magnificent simplicity and flexibility* and *serves well* are positive expressions which tell us that the speaker probably admires the Constitution. Answer (D) is the correct answer to this question because it implies the speaker's attitude about the topic.

STRATEGIES FOR TALKS AND LONGER CONVERSATIONS

1. Listen carefully to the short introductory statement given before each passage. You can learn from this statement whether the passage will be a talk or a conversation. You can also learn how many questions you will answer about the passage. The introductory statement can also give you information about the situation and topic of the passage—who, where, and what.
2. Quickly determine the situation and the topic of the passage. This information is often at the beginning of a passage. You should listen carefully to the beginning of each passage.
3. Listen carefully for facts and details. Details such as places, dates, names, and times are tested in Part C of the TOEFL.
4. Questions about facts and details occur in the same order that you hear them in the passage. Many TOEFL test-takers find it helpful to read along with the answer choices while listening to the passage. You can practice this strategy while doing the exercises and practice tests in this book. Only use this strategy if it works for you. If it distracts you from understanding a passage, **DO NOT** use this strategy.
5. Guess if you don't know the answer to a question. Choose the answer that sounds the **MOST** like the passage. In this part of the TOEFL, this is often the correct answer to the question.
NOTE: This strategy is different from the guessing strategy for Parts A and B. You will need to change your guessing approach for Part C.
6. Use extra time between questions to look ahead at the answer choices. Try to predict questions.