

A dense, abstract collage of the word "TOEFL" repeated many times. The letters are in various colors: yellow, red, blue, and white. The words are arranged in a somewhat grid-like fashion but with overlapping and varying orientations, creating a complex, textured visual effect. The background is dark, making the bright colors stand out.

PRACTICE TESTS FOR THE

TOEFL

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Test of English as a Foreign Language

Victor W Mason

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the three persons most responsible for the development of Kuwait University Language Center into a foreign-language teaching institution of stature and distinction: Dr. Yehia El-Ezabi, who as Director from 1976 until 1979 set a standard for administrative excellence recognized by all its staff as worthy of emulation in foreign-language teaching programs anywhere; Dr. Rasha Al-Sabah, Director since 1979, who through times of daunting trial has good-naturedly but firmly striven to keep the Language Center on course in maintaining and raising those standards; and Dr. Donald J. Malcolm, whose tenure as head of the Language Center's Tests and Measurement Office served as a kind of unexpected post-graduate education for those of his testing associates fortunate enough to learn at first hand the vital role that even a small office of measurement and evaluation can play, in attempting constantly to monitor and help raise the academic standards of even a very large university foreign-language teaching program.

Victor W. Mason
1982

Introduction

Format of the TOEFL

Practice Tests for the TOEFL is specifically designed to reproduce the TOEFL format and style as closely as possible, including the instructions, the timing and length of each section, the type of test material, and also the answer sheets. These aspects are vital for you to gain familiarity with the TOEFL.

The TOEFL is divided into three main sections testing five important language skills, either directly or indirectly:

Section	Language Skill	No. of Questions	Time in Minutes
1	Listening Comprehension (3 parts)	50	40
2	Structure and Written Expression (2 parts)	40	25
3	Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary (2 parts)	60	45
Totals	-----	150	110

It will take you about two hours to complete the test, including time for instructions from the test supervisor. It is important for you to note that the three sections are strictly timed, so you must work carefully and steadily in completing each section.

Administration of the TOEFL

Most admissions committees of colleges and universities in the United States, as well as in some other English-speaking countries, require students from foreign countries to submit their TOEFL scores as part of the application process.

The TOEFL is administered in the United States and abroad at officially designated Test Centers. Names and locations of those centers and dates of administration are found in the **Bulletin of Information**, which you may obtain free from Educational Testing Service (ETS) at the following address: TOEFL, Box 899, Princeton, N.J. 08541, U.S.A. The **TOEFL Handbook for Applicants** is also available free of charge from ETS to those who have registered to take the TOEFL.

There is no limit to the number of times you may take the TOEFL. If it is more than two years since you last took the test, your score is no longer regarded as valid, so any new application you make to study at an American college or university must be accompanied by your score from a recent administration of the TOEFL.

The TOEFL Score

Each educational institution in the United States sets its own admissions requirements concerning the English proficiency of applicants whose native language is not English. You may write directly to the college or university of your choice to learn of its particular admission policies. In general, candidates will need to obtain a score above 500 on the TOEFL to be seriously considered for admission to full-time study at most institutions, and above 550 at many of the best-known.

After you have taken the TOEFL, your score will be officially submitted by ETS directly to the institutions you designated to receive it. A copy of the personal score report sent to you will not generally be accepted by those institutions for admission purposes. With your personal score report, you will receive information helping you to interpret your score relative to the performance of a great many other individuals who have taken the test.

ETS, Princeton, uses a statistical procedure to calculate your exact score. The actual score for your test is converted according to a statistical procedure which is described in detail in the *TOEFL Test and Score Manual* available from ETS Princeton. The TOEFL does not have a pass or fail score: an acceptable score depends on the institution to which you apply, and not on the ETS.

Test-Taking Skills

There are certain skills required of you to do well in the TOEFL. A clear knowledge of the style and format of the TOEFL will give you the confidence you need when you take the actual TOEFL. Strictly timed tests like the TOEFL put you under stress, therefore practice in pacing yourself to make effective use of the time allowed will help you avoid panic under pressure. As you do the four practice tests of this book, you should time yourself on each section of each test: in this way, you will know how much time you have for completing and reviewing the questions of each section, and whether you must work more quickly.

The above skills are all related to confidence: beyond that, there is the need to develop your knowledge of English in general. These practice tests are designed to help you with both these aspects of the TOEFL, first when you do the tests, and then when you study your answers in retrospect, using the answer keys and explanatory answers provided at the back of the book.

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Practice Test I

Section 1 Listening Comprehension

Time: 40 minutes

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part A

Directions: For each problem in Part A, you will hear a short statement. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Listen to the following example:

Sample Answer

You will hear:

(A) (B) ☒ (D)

You will read: (A) Anne doesn't like her brother.

(B) Anne usually eats no breakfast.

(C) Anne eats a smaller breakfast than her brother.

(D) Anne's brother eats as much as she does for breakfast.

Sentence (C), "Anne eats a smaller breakfast than her brother," means most nearly the same as the statement: "Unlike her brother, Anne usually prefers a small breakfast." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Listen to the next example:

Sample Answer

You will hear:

(A) ☒ (C) (D)

You will read: (A) Mrs. Weller owns a lot of expensive jewelry.

- (B) Mrs. Weller is wearing a lot of expensive jewelry today.
- (C) Mrs. Weller is lucky to be married to such a wealthy man.
- (D) Mrs. Weller's family owns the biggest jewelry store in town.

Sentence (B), "Mrs. Weller is wearing a lot of expensive jewelry today," is closest in meaning to the sentence: "Mrs. Weller has on a fortune in jewelry." Therefore, you should choose answer (B). Now continue.

- 1 (A) Someone helped the conductor to his feet.
(B) The audience clapped loudly for the musicians.
(C) Someone presented the orchestra a beautiful bouquet of flowers.
(D) The audience noisily demonstrated its disappointment with the concert.
- 2 (A) Marvin had to work and couldn't attend college.
(B) Marvin began college but had to drop out to get a job.
(C) Marvin paid for his college education by working at the same time.
(D) With a bank loan, Marvin didn't have to work while studying at college.
- 3 (A) Janet forgot her purse and her license.
(B) Janet forgot her license but not her purse.
(C) Janet forgot her purse but not her license.
(D) Janet forgot neither her license nor her purse.
- 4 (A) Laura's parents told her to turn on the TV.
(B) Laura noticed her parents watching TV.
(C) Laura's parents found her watching TV.
(D) The TV was on a table in Laura's room.
- 5 (A) The shopping center has a lot of parking places.
(B) There are very few problems at the city park.
(C) The city park is near the shopping center.
(D) The park and the shopping center have very few problems.
- 6 (A) Jack didn't listen to other people's opinions.
(B) Jack's views were generally considered strange.
(C) Jack had very few opinions of his own.
(D) Jack didn't let others' views affect his own.
- 7 (A) Honestly, cigarettes make me ill.
(B) Frankly, the taste of cigarettes doesn't bother me.

- (C) I fact, I strongly dislike the taste of cigarettes.
(D) As a matter of fact, I prefer to be seated while smoking.
- 8 (A) Tom saw how to treat his cattle.
(B) The vet came to inspect Tom's cattle regularly.
(C) Tom wanted to find out his animals' problem.
(D) Tom and the vet watched his cattle feeding.
- 9 (A) Bill generally falls into a deep sleep.
(B) Bill snores loudly while sleeping.
(C) Bill frequently talks in his sleep.
(D) Bill often walks in his sleep at night.
- 10 (A) Mrs. Carson wanted her daughters to be more polite while eating.
(B) Mrs. Carson wanted her daughters to leave the dinner table.
(C) Mrs. Carson wanted her daughters to eat a little more slowly.
(D) Mrs. Carson wanted her daughters to remember all meal times.
- 11 (A) Carol told Jeff she couldn't solve the math problem.
(B) It seemed that Carol was angry at Jeff.
(C) Carol had nothing to say to Jeff.
(D) It wasn't clear to Jeff what Carol's problem was.
- 12 (A) The Landons decided to go to see the basketball game.
(B) The Landons argued about going to see the basketball game.
(C) The Landons refused to consider going to see the basketball game.
(D) The Landons thought it was too far to go to see the basketball game.
- 13 (A) The driver does not give the passengers any tickets.
(B) Passengers can not use cash and must pay for their tickets by check.
(C) Passengers deposit the exact fare and receive a ticket in return.
(D) Passengers hand the driver their fare and take a ticket from a box.
- 14 (A) Margaret decided to go to Paris since she did not have to pay herself.
(B) Margaret decided not to go to Paris and got her money back.
(C) Margaret was undecided about going to Paris but bought a ticket anyway.
(D) Margaret could not make up her mind about going to Paris until it was too late to go.
- 15 (A) The editor was jealous of Ted's abilities.
(B) The editor promoted Ted for a job well done.
(C) Ted was dissatisfied with his job and left.
(D) Ted lost his job because of sloppy work.

Practice Test I

- 16 (A) Just pay the bill and let's go.
(B) Give the waiter a 10 per cent tip but no more.
(C) With a service charge, the waiter should not expect a tip.
(D) The restaurant should not charge more than a 10 per cent service charge for such a meal.
- 17 (A) Mrs. Douglas left the shop counting her money.
(B) Mrs. Douglas accidentally forgot a package at the shop.
(C) Mrs. Douglas decided not to buy anything after all.
(D) Mrs. Douglas thought the clerk was not telling the truth.
- 18 (A) It's a quite pleasant day outside.
(B) It's nice outside but Betty doesn't want to go anywhere.
(C) It's so warm outside that it's better to stay cool inside.
(D) On such a cold day, it's nice to be comfortable in a warm home.
- 19 (A) The tickets have just gone on sale.
(B) All the tickets have been sold.
(C) The concert has been canceled.
(D) The lady still has a few tickets for sale.
- 20 (A) Mr. and Mrs. Collins are living in separate homes.
(B) Mr. Collins is away from home on business now.
(C) Mrs. Collins said she is waiting for her husband to return from a business trip.
(D) Mr. and Mrs. Collins became separated in the large crowd.
-

Part B

Directions: In Part B you will hear fifteen short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

You will read: (A) A month.
(B) 1½ months.
(C) Two months.
(D) 2½ months.

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) ☒

From the conversation, we know that the friends will leave in mid-June and return in late August. The best answer, therefore, is (D), "2½ months." So you should choose answer (D). Now continue.

- 21 (A) His car was hit by another car.
(B) He was hurt while involved in sports.
(C) He fell down some stairs.
(D) While crossing a street, he was hit by a car.
- 22 (A) To a play.
(B) To a movie.
(C) To a concert.
(D) To a night club.
- 23 (A) Attending the party.
(B) Visiting some friends.
(C) Studying for an exam.
(D) Getting over an illness.
- 24 (A) By phoning a special number.
(B) By looking at the bulletin boards.
(C) By attending social events regularly.
(D) By reading the campus newspaper.
- 25 (A) By express mail.
(B) Via air mail.
(C) By registered mail.
(D) Via air mail express.
- 26 (A) Confident that it works.
(B) Skeptical that it helps.
(C) Optimistic about eventual cures.
(D) Pessimistic about modern medicine.
- 27 (A) He uses a newer machine.
(B) His union went on strike.
(C) His job is now done by a machine.
(D) His job was given to another worker.
- 28 (A) She has just died.
(B) She went home after church.
(C) She has not felt well lately.
(D) She will attend church tomorrow.
- 29 (A) It comes by mail.
(B) It arrives earlier than at the newsstand.
(C) Going to the newsstand is inconvenient.
(D) It's much cheaper than at the newsstand.
- 30 (A) Too hard-working.
(B) Very dependable.
(C) Rather boastful.
(D) Strong in mathematics.
- 31 (A) One traffic ticket.
(B) Two traffic tickets.
(C) A warning not to speed again.
(D) A scolding for forgetting his license.
- 32 (A) He bought it second-hand.
(B) He bought it new.
(C) He bought it on installments.
(D) He needed a bank loan to buy it.

Practice Test I

- 33 (A) Excited. (C) Frightened.
(B) Pleased. (D) Disappointed.
- 34 (A) That it's too expensive. (C) That it should be built.
(B) That it isn't needed. (D) That a college would be better.
- 35 (A) Mostly English.
(B) Only the foreign language.
(C) Mostly the students' language.
(D) Each language about half the time.
-

Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and/or conversations. After each talk or conversation, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be said just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in (blacken) the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to this sample talk:

Now listen to the first question on the sample talk:

You will hear:

Sample Answer

- You will read: (A) Those emphasizing the profit motive.
(B) Those reflecting social values he admired.
(C) Those promoting his religious views.
(D) Those written by the best fiction writers.

(A) ☒ (C) (D)

The best answer to the question, "What kind of articles did Mr. Wallace mainly select for his magazine?" is (B), "Those reflecting social values he admired." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now listen to the second question on the sample talk:

You will hear:

Sample Answer

- You will read: (A) To stress the magazine's lack of seriousness.
(B) To teach readers many new jokes.

(A) (B) ☒ (D)

- (C) To indicate Mr. Wallace's love of life.
- (D) To show that non-fiction is funnier than fiction.

The best answer to the question, "What is the speaker's probable purpose in mentioning humor in the *Digest*?" is (C), "To indicate Mr. Wallace's love of life." Therefore, you should choose answer (C). Now continue.

- 36 (A) Good. (C) Almost new.
- (B) Fair. (D) Excellent.
- 37 (A) He doesn't like it. (C) It's no longer attractive.
- (B) He's going overseas. (D) It's too expensive for him.
- 38 (A) The price of the car. (C) The age of the car.
- (B) The man's address. (D) The man's reason for leaving.
- 39 (A) In three days. (C) The following week.
- (B) The same evening. (D) The following morning.
- 40 (A) They have a reservation.
- (B) The motel has several vacancies.
- (C) They are friends of the owner.
- (D) Someone else canceled a reservation.
- 41 (A) A color television. (C) An extra bedroom.
- (B) A swimming pool. (D) A second-floor unit.
- 42 (A) Prior to arrival. (C) When they reserve a room.
- (B) While they register. (D) Just before their departure.
- 43 (A) Some guests may not be honest.
- (B) The policy is required by law.
- (C) No. 61 is a luxury unit.
- (D) The owners are simply greedy.
- 44 (A) The plane is going to land.
- (B) The plane is going to take off.
- (C) The air might become very rough.
- (D) So children won't run around.
- 45 (A) Order drinks. (C) Attempt to sleep.
- (B) Smoke cigarettes. (D) Use the lavatories.
- 46 (A) When a steward says so.
- (B) When the seat-belt sign goes off.
- (C) When they become hungry.
- (D) When the captain makes another announcement.

Practice Test I

- 47 (A) To represent his firm. (C) To pay a social call.
(B) To have an interview. (D) To service a computer.
- 48 (A) As a valuable employee. (C) As an unqualified employee.
(B) As an average employee. (D) As a troublesome employee.
- 49 (A) Surprised. (C) Bored.
(B) Uncertain. (D) Hopeful.
- 50 (A) An employee's age. (C) An employee's ability.
(B) An employee's loyalty. (D) An employee's length of service.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION PORTION OF
THE TEST. LOOK AT THE TIME NOW, BEFORE YOU BEGIN WORK ON
SECTION 2. USE *EXACTLY 25 MINUTES* TO WORK ON SECTION 2.

Section 2

Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Part A

Directions: In Part A each problem consists of an incomplete sentence. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Example I.

We got a lot of exercise during our holiday in the Swiss Alps ----- skiing every day.

- (A) to (C) in
(B) by (D) on

Sample Answer

(A) ☒ (C) (D)

In English, the sentence should read, "We got a lot of exercise during our holiday in the Swiss Alps by skiing every day." Therefore, you should choose (B).

Example II.

Los Angeles never gets snowstorms and Honolulu -----.

- (A) is too. (C) isn't either.
(B) does too. (D) doesn't either.

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) ☒

The sentence should read, "Los Angeles never gets snowstorms and Honolulu doesn't either." Therefore, you should choose (D).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the problems.

1 While formerly a member of the sports club, Mr. Teeters ----- tennis there regularly.

- (A) is used to playing (C) used to play
(B) was used to play (D) used to playing