



Universitas PGRI Semarang

TOEFL Module



UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

TOEFL MODULE

SECTION 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

The first section of the TOEFL test is the Listening Comprehension section. This section consists of fifty questions (some tests maybe longer). You will listen to the recorded materials and respond to questions about the material. You must listen carefully, because you will hear the recording one time only, and the material on the recording is not written on screen.

There are three parts in the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test:

1. Part A: Consists of thirty short conversations, each followed by a question. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your screen.
2. Part B: Consists of two long conversations, each followed by a number of questions. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your screen.
3. Part C: consists of three talks, each by a number of questions. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices in your screen.

GENERAL STRATEGIES	
1.	Be familiar with the directions. The directions on every TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to listen carefully to them each time. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2.	Listen carefully to the conversations and talks. You should concentrate fully on what the speakers are saying in the recording program, because you will hear it one time only.
3.	Know where the easier and more difficult questions are generally found. Within each part of the Listening Comprehension section, the questions generally progress from easy to difficult.
4.	Never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet. Even if you are unsure of the correct response, you should answer each question. There is no penalty for guessing.
5.	Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow. When you finish with one question, you may have time to look ahead at the answers to the next question.

LISTENING PART A

For each of the thirty questions in Part A of the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test, you will hear a short conversation between two speakers followed by a question. After you listen to the conversation and question, you must choose the best answer to the question from your test book.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

(man) I've always wanted to visit Hawaii with you.

(woman) Why not next month?

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

In your test book, you read:

(A) Next month isn't a good time for the trip.

(B) She doesn't want to go to Hawaii.

(C) She suggests taking the trip next month.

(D) She's curious about why he doesn't want to go.

Answer (C) is the best answer to the question. Why not next month? is a suggestion that they take the trip next month.

STRATEGIES

Skill I: FOCUS ON THE SECOND LINE

The following chart outlines the most important strategy for listening part A:

Strategy 1: Focus on the second line	
1	The second line of the conversation probably contains the answer to the question.
2	Listen to the first line of the conversation. If you understand it, that's good. If you don't understand it, don't worry because it probably does not contain the answer.
3	Be ready to focus on the second line of the conversation because it probably contains the answer. Repeat the second line in your mind as you read through the answers in the text.

In Listening Part A you will hear a short conversation involving two people; this conversation is followed by a question. It is important to understand that

the answer to this type of question is most often (but not always!) found in the second line of the conversation.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Billy really made a big mistake this time.
(woman) Yes, he forgot to turn in his research paper.
(narrator) What does the woman say about Billy?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) It was the first time he made a mistake.
(B) He forgot to write his paper.
(C) He turned in the paper in the wrong place.
(D) He didn't remember to submit his assignment.

The second line of this conversation indicates that Billy forgot to turn in his paper, and this means that he did not remember to submit it. The best answer is therefore answer (D).

Skill 2: CHOOSE ANSWERS WITH SYNONYMS

The following chart outlines a very important strategy for Listening Part A:

Strategy 2: Choose answers with synonyms	
1.	As you listen to the second line of the conversation, focus on key words in that line.
2.	If you see any synonyms for key words in a particular answer, then you have probably found the correct answer.

Often the correct answer in Listening Part A is an answer that contains synonyms (words with similar meanings but different sounds) for key words in the conversation.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) Why is Barbara feeling so happy?
(man) She just started working in a real estate agency.

(narrator) What does the man say about Barbara?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) She always liked her work in real estate.
- (B) She began a new job.
- (C) She just bought some real estate.
- (D) She bought a real estate agency.

In this conversation, the key word started means began, and the key word working refers to job. The best answer to this question is therefore answer (B).

Skill 3: AVOID SIMILAR SOUNDS

The following chart outlines a very important strategy for Listening Part A:

Strategy 3: Avoid similar sounds	
1.	Identify key words in the second line of the conversation.
2.	Identify words in the answers that contain similar sounds, and do not choose these answers.

Often the incorrect answers in Listening Part A are answers that contain words with similar sounds but very different meanings from what you hear in the recording program. You should definitely avoid these answers.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

(man) Why couldn't Mark come with us?

(woman) He was searching for a new apartment.

(narrator) What does the woman say about Mark?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) He was in the department office.
- (B) He was looking for a place to live.
- (C) He was working on his research project.
- (D) He had an appointment at church.

The key words in the second line of the conversation are searching and apartment. In answers (C) and (D) the words research and church sound like

search, so these answers are incorrect. In answers (A) and (D), the words department and appointment sound like apartment, so these answers are incorrect. The best answer is therefore answer (B).

LISTENING PART B

STRATEGIES FOR THE LISTENING PART B QUESTIONS	
1.	If you have time, preview the answers to the Listening Part B questions. While you are looking at the answers, you should try to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Anticipate the topics of the conversations you will hear.•Anticipate the questions for each of the groups of answers.
2.	Listen carefully to the first line of the conversation. The first line of the conversation often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the conversation, and you will often be asked to answer such questions.
3.	As you listen to the conversation, draw conclusions about the situation of the conversation: who is talking, where the conversation takes place, or when it takes place. You will often be asked to make such inferences about the conversation.
4.	As you listen to the conversation, follow along with the answers in your test book and try to determine the correct answers. Detail questions are generally answered in order in the conversation, and the answers often sound the same as what is said in the recording program.
5.	You should guess even if you are not sure. Never leave any answers blank.
6.	Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.

Part B of the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test consists of two long conversations, each followed by a number of questions. You will hear the conversations and the questions on the recording; they are not written in your screen. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices that are written in your screen.

The conversations are often about some aspects of school life (how difficult a class is, how to write a research paper, how to register for a course). The conversations can also be about topics currently in the news in the United

States (desalination of water supply, recycling of used products, damage from a storm or some other type of natural phenomenon).

Example

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): Questions 1 through 4. Listen to a conversation between a professor and a student.

(man) : Hello, Professor Denton. Are you free for a moment?
Could I have a word with you?

(woman) : Come on in, Michael. Of course I have some time.
These are my office hours, and this is the right time for you to come and ask questions. Now, how can I help you?

(man) : Well, I have a quick question for you about the homework assignment for tomorrow. I thought the assignment was to answer the first three questions at the top of page 67 in the text, but when I looked, there weren't any questions there. I'm confused.

(woman): The assignment was to answer the first three questions at the top of page 76, not 67.

(man): Oh, now I understand. I'm glad I came in to check.
Thanks for your help.

(woman): No problem. See you tomorrow.

Questions:

1. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): Who is the man?

In your screen, you read:

- (A) A professor.
- (B) An office worker.
- (C) Professor Denton's assistant.
- (D) A student.

2. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): When does the man come to see Professor Denton?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) During regular class hours.
- (B) Just before class time.

- (C) As soon as class is finished.
- (D) During office hours.

3. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): Why does the man come to see Professor Denton?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) To turn in an assignment.
- (B) To ask a question.
- (C) To pick up a completed test.
- (D) To explain why he did not attend class.

4. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): What incorrect information did the man have?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) The date the assignment was due.
- (B) The page number of the assignment.
- (C) The length of the assignment.
- (D) The numbers of the assignment questions.

The first question asks you to determine who the man is. Since the man opens the conversation with Professor Denton and he asks about the page number of an assignment for tomorrow, he is probably a student. The best answer to this question is therefore answer (D). The second question asks about when the man comes to see the professor. The professor says that these are my office hours, so the best answer to this question is answer (D). The third question asks why the man comes to see the professor. Since the man says I have a quick question for you, the best answer to this question is answer (B). The last question asks what incorrect information the man has. The man thought that the assignment was on page 67 and not page 76, so he has mistaken about the page number of the assignment. The best answer to this question is answer (B)

LISTENING PART C

STRATEGIES FOR THE LISTENING PART C QUESTIONS	
1.	<p>If you have time, preview the answers to the Listening Part C questions. While you are looking at the answers, you should try to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Anticipate the topics of the talks you will hear. •Anticipate the questions for each of the groups of answers.

2	Listen carefully to the first line of the talk. The first line of the talk often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the talk, and you will often be asked this type of question.
3	As you listen to the talk, draw conclusions about the situation of the talk: who is talking, where or when the talk takes place, which course this lecture might be given in. You will often be asked to make such inferences about the talk.
4	As you listen to the talk, follow along with the answers in your test book and try to determine the correct answers. Detail questions are generally answered in order in the talk, and the answers often sound the same as what is said on the recording.
5	You should guess even if you are not sure. Never leave any answers blank.
6	Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.

Part C of the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test consists of three talks, each followed by a number of questions. You will hear the talks and the questions on a recording; they are not written in your text book. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices that are written in your text book. Like the conversations in listening part B, the talks are often about some aspects of school life or topics currently in the news. It is also very common for the talks to be shortened versions of lectures from courses taught in American colleges and universities.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): Questions 1 through 4. Listen to a talk about the settlement of America.

(woman): The settling of the vast farmlands in central North America was delayed at least partly because of an error by one man. In the early nineteenth century, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike of the U.S. Army was sent out to explore and chart the huge expanses of land in the center of the continent. When he returned from his explorations, he wrote a report in which he erroneously stated that the vast plains in the central part of the continent were desertlike, comparable to the Sahara in Africa. In reality, however, these vast plains contained some of the most fertile farmland in the world. Because of Pike's mistake, the maps of the day depicted the central part of what is today the United States as a vast desert rather than the excellent and available

farmland that it was. This mistaken belief about the nature of those lands caused settlers to avoid the central plains for years.

Questions:

1. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): What is the topic of this talk?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Zebulon Pike's career.
- (B) A mistake that influenced the settlement of America.
- (C) A report for the army.
- (D) The farmlands.

2. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): How did Pike describe the area that he explored?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) As a desert.
- (B) As usable for army purposes.
- (C) As located in the Sahara.
- (D) As available for farmland.

3. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): What was this area really like?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) It was a vast desert.
- (B) It was covered with farms.
- (C) It was excellent farmland.
- (D) It was similar to the Sahara.

4. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator): This talk would probably be given in which of the following courses?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Agricultural Science.
- (B) American History.
- (C) Geology of the United States.
- (D) Military Science.

The first question asks about the topic of the talk. The topic of the talk is found in the first sentence of the talk: The settling of the vast farmlands in central North America was delayed at least partly because of an error by one man. Therefore, the best answer to the question is (B).

The second question is a detail question that asks how Pike described this area. It is stated in the talk that Pike wrote a report in which he erroneously stated that the vast plains in the central part of the continent were desert like . . . Therefore, the best answer to this question is (A)

The third question is an additional detail question that asks what the area was really like. Because the talk indicates that in reality . . . these vast plains contained some of the most fertile farmland in the world, the best answer to this question is (C)

The fourth question is an inference question. It asks in which course this course would probably be given. The word probably indicates to you that the question is not answered directly in the talk. You must draw a conclusion from the information in the talk to answer this question. Because this talk refers to the early nineteenth century and discusses the settling of the vast farmlands in central North America. It would probably be given in an American History course. The best answer to this question is (B).

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

The second section of the TOEFL test is the Structure and Written Expression section. This section consists of forty questions (some tests may be longer). You have twenty-five minutes to complete the forty questions in this section. There are two types of questions in the Structure and Written expression section of the TOEFL test:

Part 1: Structure (Questions 1-15). It consists of fifteen sentences in which part of the sentence has been replaced with a blank. Each sentence is followed by four answer choices. You must choose the answer that completes the sentence in a grammatically correct way.

Part 2: Written expression (questions 16-40). It consists of twenty-five sentences in which four words or groups of words have been underlined. You must choose the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

GENERAL STRATEGIES	
1.	Be familiar with the directions. The directions on every TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to spend time reading the directions carefully when you take the test. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2.	Begin with questions 1 through 15. Anticipate that questions 1 through 5 will be the easiest. Anticipate that questions 11 through 15 will be the most difficult. Do not spend too much time on questions 11 through 15. There will be easier questions that come later.
3.	Continue with questions 16 through 40. Anticipate that questions 16 through 20 will be the easiest. Anticipate that questions 36 through 40 will be the most difficult. Do not spend too much time on questions 36 through 40.
4.	If you have time, return to questions 11 through 15. You should spend extra time on questions 11 through 15 only after you spend all the time that you want on the easier questions.
5.	Never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet. Even if you are not sure of the correct response, you should answer each question. There is no penalty for guessing.

THE STRUCTURE QUESTIONS

STRATEGIES FOR THE STRUCTURE QUESTIONS	
1.	First study the sentence. Your purpose is to determine what is needed to complete the sentence correctly
2.	Then study each answer based on how well it completes the sentence. Eliminate answers that do not complete the sentence correctly.
3.	Do not try to eliminate incorrect answers by looking only at the answers. The incorrect answers are generally correct by themselves. The incorrect answers are generally incorrect only when used to complete the sentence.
4.	Never leave any answers blank. Be sure to answer each question even if you are unsure of the correct response.
5.	Do not spend too much time on the Structure questions. Be sure to leave adequate time for the Written Expression questions.

In the TOEFL test, questions 1 through 15 of the Structure and Written Expression section test your knowledge of the correct structure of English sentences. The questions in this section are multiple-choice questions in which you must choose the letter of the answer that best completes the sentence.

Example

_____ is taking a trip to New York.

- (A) They
- (B) When
- (C) The woman
- (D) Her

In this example, you should notice immediately that the sentence has a verb (is taking) and that the verb needs a subject. Answers (B) and (D) are incorrect because when and her are not subjects. In answer (A), they is a subject, but they is plural and the verb is taking is singular. The correct answer is answer (C); the woman is a singular subject. You should therefore choose answer (C).

The following are TOEFL structure questions for you to exercise:

1. Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.
A. have
B. of
C. where
D. contain

2. Microscopes make small things appear larger than _____.
A. really are
B. are really
C. are they really
D. they really are

3. The city of Montreal _____ on an island in the Saint Lawrence River.
A. was built
B. has built
C. that built
D. built

4. A singer's struggle to succeed in popular music is the kind of story _____ a fascinating film could be made.
A. with
B. by
C. for whom
D. about which

5. In the past, lions _____ common in many parts of the world.
A. were
B. once
C. when
D. only

THE WRITTEN EXPRESSION QUESTIONS

STRATEGIES FOR THE WRITTEN EXPRESSION QUESTIONS	
1.	First look at the underlined words or groups of words. You want to see if you can spot which of the four answer choices is not correct.
2.	If you have been unable to find the error by looking only at the four underlined expressions, then read the complete sentence.

2. Sirius, the Dog Star, is the most brightest star in the sky with an absolute
 magnitude about twenty-three times that of the sun
 A B
 C D
3. Killer whales tend to wander in family clusters that hunt, play, and
 A B C
resting together.
 D
4. Some of the most useful resistor material are carbon, metals, and
 A B C
metallic alloys.
 D
5. The community of Bethesda, Maryland was previous known as Darcy's
 A B C D
 Store.

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

GENERAL STRATEGIES	
1.	Be familiar with the directions. The directions on every TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to spend time reading the directions carefully when you take the test. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2.	Do not spend too much time reading the passages! You do not have time to read each reading passage in depth, and it is quite possible to answer the questions correctly without first reading the passages in depth. Some students prefer to spend a minute or two on each passage reading for the main idea before starting on the questions. Other students prefer to move directly to the questions without reading the passages first.
3.	Do not worry if a reading passage is on a topic that you are unfamiliar with. All of the information that you need to answer the questions is Included in the passages. You do not need any background knowledge to answer the questions.
4.	Never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet. Even If you are unsure of the correct response, you should answer each question. There is no penalty for guessing.

The third section of the TOEFL test is the Reading Comprehension section. this section consists of fifty questions (some tests may be longer). You have fifty-five minutes to complete the fifty questions in this section.

In this part of the test, you will be given reading passages, and you will be asked two questions about the reading passages.

1. **Reading Comprehension:** this type of questions asks you to answer questions about the information given in the reading passages. There will be a variety of questions about each reading passage, including main idea questions, directly answered detail questions, and implied detail questions.

2. **Vocabulary** questions: this type of questions ask you to identify the meanings of vocabulary words in the reading passages. To answer these questions, you may have to know the meanings of some of the words by understanding the context surrounding the words, by using structural clues

to identify the meanings of the words, or by breaking down the unknown word parts in order to identify them.

The following are TOEFL reading comprehension questions for you to exercise. Read the reading passage below and try answer the questions:

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. **It** is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often-harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever **undertaken** by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so eight major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to **particular** shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

1. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's
 - A. operating costs
 - B. employees
 - C. consumers
 - D. construction
2. The word "it" in paragraph 1 refers to the
 - A. pipeline
 - B. ocean
 - C. state
 - D. village
3. According to the second paragraph, 84 million gallons of oil can travel through the pipeline each
 - A. day
 - B. week
 - C. month
 - D. year
4. The phrase "Resting on" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
 - A. Consisting of
 - B. Supported by
 - C. Passing under
 - D. Protected with
5. The author mentions all of the following in the third paragraph as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the
 - A. climate
 - B. lay of the land itself
 - C. local vegetation
 - D. kind of soil and rock
6. The word "undertaken" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
 - A. removed
 - B. selected
 - C. transported
 - D. attempted
7. According to the last paragraph, how many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?
 - A. three
 - B. four

- C. eight
 - D. twelve
8. The word "particular" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- A. peculiar
 - B. specific
 - C. exceptional
 - D. equal
9. According to the last paragraph, which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?
- A. How much oil field land each company owned
 - B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields
 - C. How many people worked for each company
 - D. How many oil wells were located on the company's land
10. Where in the passage does the author provide a term for a layer of soil that always remains frozen?
- A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 4

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