TST PREP

Practice Test #1

FOR THE
TOEFL® TEST
-2026-



Practice Test #1

For the TOEFL® Reading Section (advanced)

The TOEFL Reading Section:
Directions

In the reading section, you will answer 35-48 questions to demonstrate how well you understand academic and non-academic texts in English. There are three types of tasks.

Type of Task	Description
Complete the Words	Fill in the missing letters in a paragraph.
Read in Daily Life	Answer questions about everyday reading material.
Read an Academic Passage	Answer questions about academic passages.

Module 1

Fill in the missing letters in the paragraph.

Every living thing is made of tiny units called cells. Ea _ _ cell h _ _ a th _ _ outer la _ _ _ that ke _ _ _ its con _ _ _ _ _ together a _ _ lets cer _ _ _ _ materials pa _ _ through. In _ _ _ _ , a soft fluid supports smaller parts that handle jobs like making energy and repairing damage. When many cells of the same kind work together, they form tissues such as muscle or skin. Learning how cells function helps scientists understand growth, health, and disease.

Fill in the missing letters in the paragraph.

Bridges allow people and vehicles to cross rivers, valleys, or busy roads safely. To st _ _ strong, th _ _ must sp _ _ _ _ the we _ _ _ _ they ca _ _ _ across th _ _ _ supports. Bui _ _ _ _ _ often ch _ _ _ _ materials su _ _ as st _ _ _ or concrete because these can stretch slightly under pressure instead of breaking. Over time, weather and traffic slowly wear a bridge down, so inspections and repairs are essential. Without proper care, even the best design can fail when weight or age takes its toll.

Read an email.

Subject:	Tour Confirmation

Dear Mr. Lee,

Your group tour of the City History Museum is confirmed for March 5 at 10:30 a.m. Please arrive by 10:15 for check-in. Note that photography is not allowed during guided tours. We appreciate your cooperation.

Best regards,
Priya Singh

21. What should Mr. Lee do before the tour begins?

- **a.** Join a different group tour
- **b.** Take photos of the exhibits
- **c.** Buy tickets at the entrance
- **d.** Arrive 15 minutes early

22. What can be inferred about the museum?

- **a.** It requires all visitors to wear name tags.
- **b.** It limits visitors' use of cameras.
- **c.** It allows private tours at any time.
- **d.** It accepts payments in cash or credit.

Read a text chain.

Olga Antonov (9:00 A.M.) Morning team. The shipment of EcoBlend mugs was delayed due to the storm. We need to update our customers right away.
Luis Fernandez (9:03 A.M.) I'll email all wholesale clients explaining the new delivery date. Do we know when the shipment will arrive?
Olga Antonov (9:05 A.M.) The supplier expects delivery on Thursday instead of Tuesday.
Yasmin Hasan (9:08 A.M.) Should I also post an announcement on our website and social media pages?
Olga Antonov (9:10 A.M.) Yes, please do. Keep the message positive—mention the weather issue but emphasize that orders will ship later this week.
Ahmed Khan (9:12 A.M.) Got it. I'll adjust the inventory page so customers can't place new mug orders until Thursday.
Olga Antonov (9:14 A.M.) Thanks, everyone. Let's avoid the kind of confusion we had during last month's delay.

23. What is Olga's main concern in these messages?

- **a.** Losing contact with the supplier
- **b.** Preventing customer confusion about late orders
- **c.** Designing a new product that suppliers can deliver on time
- **d.** Finding ways to email clients about social media pages

24. According to the messages, when will the shipment now arrive?

- **a.** Monday
- **b.** Tuesday
- **c.** Thursday
- **d.** Friday

25. Which of the following actions is NOT mentioned in the messages?

- **a.** Contacting wholesale clients by email
- **b.** Posting an update on social media
- **c.** Adjusting the inventory page
- **d.** Calling the supplier by phone

Read an email.

Subject:	Community Garden Plot Registration

Dear Valued Member,

I hope you're doing well. I wanted to let you know that registration for the Riverside Community Garden opens next Monday. As a returning participant, you'll have early access to reserve your same plot before general registration begins on Wednesday.

This year, the garden committee is introducing a shared tool shed and composting area to make upkeep easier for everyone. There will also be a short orientation for new gardeners on Saturday morning, followed by a seed-exchange table where members can trade vegetables or flower seeds.

If you'd like to renew your plot, please confirm by replying to this email by Friday evening. Space is limited, and unconfirmed plots will be offered to people on the waiting list.

Best regards,
Yuki Odani
Riverside Garden Coordinator

26. According to the email, what new feature will be available in the community garden this year?

- **a.** A shared tool shed for members
- **b.** A new registration area
- **c.** Orientation meetings and weekly markets
- **d.** A larger parking area for visitors

27. The new garden features do NOT include

- **a.** A composting area
- **b.** A shared tool shed
- **c.** A weekly seed-exchange event
- **d.** Orientation for new members

28. What can be inferred about the members?

- **a.** They participated in the garden last year.
- **b.** They have already paid the registration fee.
- **c.** They are responsible for organizing the orientation.
- **d.** They are members of the garden committee.

The Chemistry of Volcanoes

Volcanoes are often viewed simply as sources of lava and ash, but they are also powerful chemical systems that shape Earth's atmosphere. When magma rises toward the surface, dissolved gases like water vapor, carbon dioxide, and sulfur dioxide escape, driving explosive eruptions. The balance among these gases largely determines how violent an eruption becomes.

Sulfur dioxide is of particular interest to scientists because it reacts with water vapor to form aerosols—tiny droplets that can reflect sunlight. After a major eruption, these aerosols may linger in the stratosphere for months or even years, slightly cooling Earth's surface. For example, the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines lowered global temperatures by about half a degree Celsius for more than a year.

Not all eruptions have the same impact. Small but frequent events release gases gradually, whereas massive eruptions can inject enormous quantities into the upper atmosphere almost instantly. The height at which gases are released determines whether their influence remains local or becomes global.

Volcanic gases also interact with life at ground level. While sulfur dioxide can harm lungs and vegetation, volcanic soils enriched with minerals eventually foster fertile landscapes. This dual effect—destructive and regenerative—illustrates how volcanoes contribute both hazards and long-term ecological benefits.

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29. The word "linger" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- **a.** remain
- **b.** disappear
- **c.** expand
- **d.** scatter

30. According to the passage, what determines the strength of a volcanic eruption?

- **a.** The temperature of the surrounding air
- **b.** The balance of gases within the magma
- **c.** The mineral content of volcanic soil
- **d.** The age of the volcano

31. Why does the author mention the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo?

- **a.** To describe how aerosols form in the lower atmosphere
- **b.** To show that eruptions produce identical cooling effects
- **c.** To argue that volcanic eruptions are becoming more frequent
- **d.** To provide an example of an eruption that affected global climate

32. What can be inferred about volcanic gases released at higher altitudes?

- **a.** They remain near the volcano's crater.
- **b.** They can influence climate over a wider area.
- **c.** They lose their cooling effect more quickly.
- **d.** They cause more damage to vegetation.

33. There are four locations in the passage marked (A, B, C, and D). Where would the following sentence best fit?

The reaction these mixtures release into the atmosphere could have far-reaching effects.

(A) Sulfur dioxide is of particular interest to scientists because it reacts with water vapor to form aerosols—tiny droplets that can reflect sunlight. (B) After a major eruption, these aerosols may linger in the stratosphere for months or even years, slightly cooling Earth's surface. (C) For example, the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines lowered global temperatures by about half a degree Celsius for more than a year. (D)

Module 2

Fill in the missing letters in the paragraph.

The invention of the printing press changed how information spread across Europe. Be _ _ _ _ this mac _ _ _ _ , books we _ _ copied by ha _ _ , which to _ _ months. Wi _ _ movable me _ _ _ letters, pri_ _ _ _ _ could ma _ _ many co _ _ _ _ quickly and at lower cost. As more people learned to read, ideas about science and government reached wider audiences. This new access to knowledge encouraged discussion and discovery, marking one of the most important turning points in human progress.

The Origins of Cooking

Archaeological discoveries suggest that early humans began using fire for cooking hundreds of thousands of years ago. Charred bones and plant remains found near ancient hearths reveal that cooking was not just accidental but deliberate. Transforming raw food with heat altered its texture and flavor, making it easier to chew and digest. These changes had far-reaching effects, both biological and social.

Cooking made more calories available from the same ingredients, which may have helped fuel the growth of the human brain. Meals prepared around a shared fire also encouraged cooperation and communication. Anthropologists argue that these gatherings became centers for storytelling and teaching, giving rise to more complex social relationships. In this sense, cooking may have been as much about community as nutrition.

Today, the practice still connects people. Whether in family kitchens or public festivals, cooking expresses culture and identity. The origins of this activity remind us that a basic human need evolved into a defining social ritual, one that continues to shape how societies organize daily life and celebrate shared experiences.

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44. What can be inferred about the social importance of cooking?

- **a.** It led to the decline of group interaction around fires
- **b.** It replaced hunting as the main form of cooperation
- **c.** It discouraged the sharing of resources
- **d.** It encouraged the development of spoken language

45. The word "deliberate" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- **a.** surprising
- **b.** rare
- **c.** intentional
- **d.** cautious

46. According to the passage, what benefit did cooking provide for early humans?

- **a.** It reduced the need for hunting large animals
- **b.** It increased the amount of energy gained from food
- **c.** It allowed humans to be more biologically efficient
- **d.** It protected food from contamination through ash and smoke

47. What is the relationship between paragraphs 2 and 3?

- **a.** Paragraph 3 connects the historical role of cooking to its modern cultural meaning
- **b.** Paragraph 3 introduces new archaeological evidence supporting earlier claims
- **c.** Paragraph 3 challenges the scientific explanation of brain growth
- **d.** Paragraph 3 provides a counterexample to the social theory in paragraph 2

48. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as results of cooking EXCEPT

- **a.** The strengthening of community bonds
- **b.** The emergence of teaching and storytelling
- **c.** The decline of cooperation among groups
- **d.** The expansion of human caloric intake

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Practice Test #1

For the TOEFL® Reading Section

Answer Key

The Grading Rubric

Use the chart below to determine your score in the reading section.

The test used to be graded on a 120-point scale, with each section being worth 30 points. In the Score Estimate column on the right, you can see the old scoring criteria in parentheses.

For this particular test, there are 48 questions, each worth one point.

Raw Points	Score Estimate
47-48	6 (29-30)
43-46	5.5 (27-28)
39-42	5 (24-26)
35-38	4.5 (22-23)
29-34	4 (18-21)
19-28	3.5 (12-17)
10-18	3 (6-11)
6-9	2.5 (4-5)
4-5	2 (3)
3	1.5 (2)
0-2	1 (0-1)

Module 1: Answer Key

1-10
Every living thing is made of tiny units called cells. Ea{ch} cell h{as} a th{in} outer la{yer} that ke{eps} its con{tents} together a{nd} lets cer{tain} materials pa{ss} through. In{side}, a soft fluid supports smaller parts that handle jobs like making energy and repairing damage. When many cells of the same kind work together, they form tissues such as muscle or skin. Learning how cells function helps scientists understand growth, health, and disease.

11-20
Bridges allow people and vehicles to cross rivers, valleys, or busy roads safely. To st{ay} strong, th{ey} must sp{read} the we{ight} they ca{rry} across th{eir} supports. Bui{lders} often ch{oose} materials su{ch} as st{eel} or concrete because these can stretch slightly under pressure instead of breaking. Over time, weather and traffic slowly wear a bridge down, so inspections and repairs are essential. Without proper care, even the best design can fail when weight or age takes its toll.

21. D
D is correct because the email states, *"Please arrive by 10:15 for check-in,"* and the tour begins at 10:30. Therefore, Mr. Lee should arrive 15 minutes early. A is incorrect because there is no mention of joining a different group tour. B is incorrect because the email explicitly says that *"photography is not allowed during guided tours."* C is incorrect because the reservation is already confirmed, so he does not need to buy tickets at the entrance.

22. B
B is correct because the statement *"photography is not allowed during guided tours"* implies that the museum limits visitors' use of cameras. A is incorrect because the use of name tags is never mentioned. C is incorrect because there is no reference to private tours being available at any time. D is incorrect because there is no information about payment methods, such as cash.

23. B
B is correct because Olga's main concern is to prevent customer confusion about delayed orders. She tells the team to update customers and ends by saying, *"Let's avoid the kind of confusion we had during last month's delay."* A is incorrect because there is no sign of communication problems with the supplier. C is incorrect because designing a new product is not discussed. D is incorrect because her focus is on informing customers, not on emailing clients about social media pages.

24. C
C is correct because Olga clearly states, *"The supplier expects delivery on Thursday instead of Tuesday."* This confirms that Thursday is the new arrival date. A, B, and D are incorrect because Monday, Tuesday, and Friday are not supported by the passage.

25. D
D is correct because calling the supplier by phone is never mentioned in the messages. A, B, and C are all mentioned directly: Luis plans to email clients, Yasmin will post updates on social media, and Ahmed will adjust the inventory page.

26. A
A is correct because the email explicitly mentions that *"the garden committee is introducing a shared tool shed and composting area."* Therefore, a shared tool shed for members is a new feature. B is incorrect because there is no mention of a registration area. C is incorrect because weekly markets are never mentioned, and D is incorrect because the email does not refer to a parking area.

27. C
C is correct because the passage mentions *"a short orientation for new gardeners … followed by a seed-exchange table,"* but it does not say this event will occur weekly. Therefore, a weekly seed-exchange event is not included. A, B, and D are all true statements since a composting area, shared tool shed, and orientation are all mentioned as new features.

28. A
A is correct because the message refers to the reader as a *"returning participant"* and offers *"early access to reserve your same plot,"* which implies that members participated last year. B is incorrect because no payment information is given. C is incorrect because the orientation is clearly meant for new members, not organized by existing ones. D is incorrect because Yuki Odani identifies herself as the coordinator, not one of the committee members.

29. A
A is correct because "linger" means to remain or stay in place for a long time. The passage says, *"These aerosols may linger in the stratosphere for months or even years,"* meaning they stay there. B is incorrect because "disappear" is the opposite meaning. C and D are incorrect because "expand" and "scatter" do not fit the context of staying in one location.

30. B
B is correct because the passage clearly states, *"The balance among these gases largely determines how violent an eruption becomes."* Therefore, the balance of gases within the magma determines the strength of an eruption. A, C, and D are incorrect because the temperature of air, mineral content of soil, and the volcano's age are not mentioned as influencing eruption strength.

31. D
D is correct because the author mentions the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo to provide an example of a volcanic eruption that affected global climate. The passage says it *"lowered global temperatures by about half a degree Celsius for more than a year."* A is incorrect because the formation of aerosols is explained earlier. B is incorrect because the author does not claim that all eruptions have the same cooling effect. C is incorrect because there is no claim that volcanic eruptions are increasing in frequency.

32. B
B is correct because the passage states, *"The height at which gases are released determines whether their influence remains local or becomes global."* From this, we can infer that gases released at higher altitudes can influence climate over a wider area. A is incorrect because gases at higher altitudes do not remain near the crater. C is incorrect because the passage does not mention that their cooling effect disappears more quickly. D is incorrect because vegetation damage occurs at ground level, not high in the atmosphere.

33. B
B is correct because the sentence *"The reaction these mixtures release into the atmosphere could have far-reaching effects"* fits best immediately after the sentence marked (A), where sulfur dioxide's reaction with water vapor is introduced. This position allows the sentence to bridge the gap between the idea that droplets reflect sunlight and how the aerosols linger in the stratosphere. Placing it at (A) would be too early, and at (D) it would appear too late in the paragraph.

Module 2: Answer Key

34-43
The invention of the printing press changed how information spread across Europe. Be{fore} this mac{hine}, books we{re} copied by ha{nd}, which to{ok} months. Wi{th} movable me{tal} letters, pri{nters} could ma{ke} many co{pies} quickly and at lower cost. As more people learned to read, ideas about science and government reached wider audiences. This new access to knowledge encouraged discussion and discovery, marking one of the most important turning points in human progress.

44. D
D is correct because the passage states that cooking "encouraged cooperation and communication" and that gatherings around fires became centers for "storytelling and teaching." These points suggest that cooking may have encouraged the development of spoken language. A is incorrect because the text says the opposite—cooking increased social interaction, not its decline. B is incorrect because hunting is never said to have been replaced by cooking. C is incorrect because cooking promoted sharing and cooperation, not the discouragement of sharing resources.

45. C
C is correct because "deliberate" means intentional or done on purpose. The passage notes that cooking "was not just accidental but deliberate," directly contrasting deliberate with accidental. A, B, and D are incorrect because "surprising," "rare," and "cautious" do not fit the context of purposeful human action.

46. B
B is correct because the passage explains that cooking "made more calories available from the same ingredients," meaning it increased the amount of energy gained from food. A is incorrect because the passage does not suggest that cooking reduced the need for hunting. C is incorrect because there is no mention of making humans biologically efficient. D is incorrect because the text does not discuss food protection from ash or smoke.

47. A
A is correct because paragraph 2 explains the early biological and social effects of cooking, while paragraph 3 moves forward in time to describe how cooking continues to connect people and express culture today. Thus, paragraph 3 connects the historical role of cooking to its modern cultural meaning. B is incorrect because paragraph 3 does not introduce new archaeological evidence. C is incorrect because it does not challenge the earlier explanation of brain growth. D is incorrect because paragraph 3 expands on the social importance of cooking rather than providing a counterexample.

48. C
C is correct because the decline of cooperation among groups is never mentioned; instead, the passage emphasizes increased cooperation and communication. A, B, and D are all mentioned: the strengthening of community bonds ("encouraged cooperation and communication"), the emergence of teaching and storytelling ("centers for storytelling and teaching"), and the expansion of human caloric intake ("made more calories available from the same ingredients").

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Practice Test #1
For the TOEFL® Listening Section (advanced)

The TOEFL Listening Section:
Directions

In the listening section, you will answer 35-45 questions to demonstrate how well you understand spoken English. There are three types of tasks.

Type of Task	Description
Listen and Choose a Response	Select the best response to the question or statement.
Conversations	Answer questions about short conversations.
Announcements and Academic Talks	Answer questions about announcements and academic talks.

You WILL NOT be able to return to previous questions.

Module 1

Choose the best response.



1.

a. The printer should be fixed by tomorrow.
b. The new manager is waiting.
c. I haven't seen the agenda yet.
d. Then we'd better get started tonight.



2.

a. I didn't see the meeting notes.
b. Want to grab a quick coffee while we wait?
c. It's every Tuesday afternoon.
d. The conference room is upstairs.



3.

a. She called me yesterday.
b. I'll text you this evening.
c. The call was about ten minutes.
d. I think he's traveling now.



4.

a. The plants look really healthy right now.
b. I'll stop by every morning on my way to work.
c. It hasn't rained much this week.
d. Here would be great because this window gets plenty of light.



5.

a. The couch looks comfortable.
b. No, I canceled my cards.
c. Yes, it was under the couch.
d. I left it at home.



6.

a. They're planning a trip this summer.
b. Yes, I told my friend yesterday.
c. I'll call them after dinner.
d. The flight leaves tomorrow.



7.

a. I'll text her later.
b. The message was long.
c. She's on vacation now.
d. It happens to everyone.



8.

a. Yes, I printed them all this morning.
b. On your desk, right next to the printer.
c. The copies were longer than expected.
d. I've already read the report twice.

Listen to a conversation.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

9. What reason does the man give for not finishing the laundry?

- **a.** The washing machine stopped working properly.
- **b.** He ran out of detergent before completing it.
- **c.** He forgot to start it after finishing up a book report.
- **d.** He was waiting for clean clothes to dry first.

10. Why does the man mention his report for work?

- **a.** It explains why he didn't go to the store earlier.
- **b.** He wants to show that he was being productive.
- **c.** He needs to print it before doing chores.
- **d.** He hopes the woman will help with the laundry.

Listen to a conversation.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

11. What does the man say about his phone battery?

- **a.** It overheats whenever he plugs it in.
- **b.** It stops charging when it reaches half capacity.
- **c.** It loses power quickly after being fully charged.
- **d.** It takes several hours to recharge completely.

12. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- **a.** Reduce how often he uses the phone in the afternoon.
- **b.** Carry a portable charger for emergencies.
- **c.** Replace the battery before it causes more damage.
- **d.** Wait until the weekend to get repairs done.

Listen to an announcement at a university event.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

13. What is the main purpose of the announcement?

- **a.** To inform students about changes to advising hours
- **b.** To announce the deadline for summer registration
- **c.** To remind students of the advising office's normal hours of operation
- **d.** To encourage students to attend an advising workshop

14. What are students encouraged to do?

- **a.** Arrive early to avoid long waits
- **b.** Schedule their appointments online
- **c.** Email advisors for registration forms
- **d.** Extend their hours to register for courses

Listen to an announcement at a university club meeting.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

15. What should donors do before participating?

- **a.** Contact the Red Cross for an appointment
- **b.** Fill out the volunteer form in person
- **c.** Eat a meal
- **d.** Pick up a wristband

16. Why does the speaker mention the email link?

- **a.** To explain where to send confirmation messages
- **b.** To remind members how to register as volunteers
- **c.** To thank students who already signed up through the link
- **d.** To provide contact information for the Red Cross

Listen to a talk in a biology class.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

17. What is the main topic of the talk?

- **a.** The remarkable lives of monarch butterflies
- **b.** How monarch butterflies adapt to environmental changes
- **c.** The structure of butterfly wings and their colors
- **d.** The effects of climate change on monarch butterflies

18. Why does the speaker mention that multiple generations complete the migration?

- **a.** To compare monarchs with other long-distance species
- **b.** To suggest that migration patterns constantly change
- **c.** To highlight how extraordinary the monarchs' life cycle and navigation are
- **d.** To explain why scientists cannot study the full journey

19. According to the speaker, what helps monarch butterflies navigate during migration?

- **a.** The scent of milkweed plants along their route
- **b.** Landmarks they recognize from previous generations
- **c.** The position of the sun combined with an internal clock
- **d.** Temperature changes that guide their flight path

20. What can be inferred about monarch migration?

- **a.** It varies dramatically each year depending on the weather.
- **b.** It depends on inherited biological mechanisms.
- **c.** It can occur under constant wind conditions.
- **d.** It is identical to the migration patterns of other insects.

Module 2

Choose the best response.



21.

a. I spoke with the finance team about making a change.
b. It's due by the end of the quarter.
c. The marketing director signed off on it.
d. There's a meeting about it scheduled for tomorrow.



22.

a. The meeting's on the third floor.
b. Let's plan to meet next week instead.
c. I already sent the link to your inbox.
d. I'm sorry to hear about your loss.



23.

a. They were installed last year.
b. I'll ask maintenance to take a look.
c. The lights are brighter earlier in the day.
d. It's about time to look for a new apartment.

Listen to a conversation.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

24. What can be inferred about the man's workplace?

- **a.** They plan to change suppliers soon.
- **b.** They received an extra delivery last week.
- **c.** They are running low on certain supplies.
- **d.** They have recently put limits on their printing.

25. What will happen tomorrow?

- **a.** A replacement delivery will arrive
- **b.** The supplier will issue a refund
- **c.** The office will run out of supplies
- **d.** The team will cancel all print jobs

Listen to a conversation.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

26. Why did the man cancel his gym membership?

- **a.** He moved to a new neighborhood farther from the gym.
- **b.** He wanted to save money by exercising at home.
- **c.** He was dissatisfied with the gym's equipment.
- **d.** He decided to start running outdoors instead.

27. Why does the woman mention the signup fee?

- **a.** To warn that some gyms increase fees each year
- **b.** To explain why she stopped going to the gym
- **c.** To suggest he compare prices at different gyms
- **d.** To show that rejoining might not cost much

Listen to a talk in a marine biology class.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

28. What is the main topic of the talk?

- **a.** How bioluminescence affects ecosystems in the ocean depths
- **b.** How deep-sea organisms use bioluminescence to survive
- **c.** How scientists discovered bioluminescence in shallow waters
- **d.** How light pollution interferes with the bioluminescence of marine animals

29. All of the following are mentioned as ways deep-sea animals use bioluminescence EXCEPT:

- **a.** To navigate using reflected light from the ocean surface
- **b.** To attract prey in the dark
- **c.** To recognize others of the same species
- **d.** To signal to potential mates

30. What can be inferred about the relationship between bacteria and bioluminescent animals?

- **a.** The light from the bacteria can only be produced in shallow water.
- **b.** The bacteria weaken the animal's immune system over time.
- **c.** Both organisms benefit from the light they produce together.
- **d.** The bacteria rely on the animal's nervous system to create electricity.

31. What will the speaker most likely discuss next?

- **a.** How bioluminescent systems could inspire communication technologies
- **b.** How scientists study light production in land-based animals
- **c.** How climate change affects bioluminescent organisms
- **d.** How ocean currents influence the movement of light-producing bacteria

Listen to a talk in a history class.



NOTE TO STUDENT:

Do NOT look at the questions on the next page until after you listen. You may use a pencil and a piece of paper to take notes.

32. What is the main focus of the talk?

- **a.** How early farmers domesticated animals to grow crops and build communities
- **b.** How ancient empires expanded trade routes in the Middle East
- **c.** How climate change forced ancient peoples to change the way they gathered food
- **d.** How early communities in the Fertile Crescent developed agriculture

33. What evidence suggests that people in Jericho stored food?

- **a.** Archaeologists found storage pits beneath the floors of houses.
- **b.** Large clay jars were discovered near irrigation canals.
- **c.** Stone carvings showed baskets filled with harvested grain.
- **d.** Written records described the process of preserving food.

34. Why does the speaker mention specialization in toolmaking and food preparation?

- **a.** To describe how farming weakened traditional family structures
- **b.** To explain why communities abandoned older hunting traditions
- **c.** To show how stable food supplies made new forms of labor possible
- **d.** To suggest that early agriculture caused social conflict

35. What will the speaker most likely discuss next?

- **a.** How farming communities contributed to the rise of early civilizations
- **b.** How modern agriculture differs from ancient techniques
- **c.** How trade spread agricultural ideas to other continents
- **d.** How early farmers adapted to colder climates in northern regions

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Practice Test #1

For the TOEFL® Listening Section

Answer Key

The Grading Rubric

Use the chart below to determine your score in the listening section.

The test used to be graded on a 120-point scale, with each section being worth 30 points. In the Score Estimate column on the right, you can see the old scoring criteria in parentheses.

For this particular test, there are 35 questions, each worth one point.

Raw Points	Score Estimate
33-35	6 (28-30)
31-32	5.5 (26-27)
26-30	5 (22-25)
24-25	4.5 (20-21)
20-23	4 (17-19)
15-19	3.5 (13-16)
11-14	3 (9-12)
7-10	2.5 (6-8)
5-6	2 (4-5)
3-4	1.5 (2-3)
0-2	1 (0-1)

Module 1: Answer Key

Listen and Choose #1

1. D, *Then we'd better get started tonight.*
D is correct because it responds naturally to the speaker's concern about the approaching deadline by suggesting immediate action. The other options do not address the urgency of the situation.

The deadline's coming up sooner than I expected.

2. B, *Want to grab a quick coffee while we wait?*
B is correct because it offers a practical suggestion that fits the delay mentioned. The other options are unrelated details that do not move the conversation forward.

Looks like the meeting's running late.

3. B, *I'll text you this evening.*
B is correct because it fulfills the speaker's request for a reminder later. The other options mention calls or timing, but fail to perform the requested action.

Would you remind me to call my sister later?

4. B, *I'll stop by every morning on my way to work.*
B is correct because it fulfills the speaker's request to water the plants by agreeing and specifying a plan. The other options mention the plants or weather, but do not address the request.

Could you water my plants while I'm away?

5. C, *Yes, it was under the couch.*
C is correct because it directly answers the question and provides the location of the lost item. The other options are unrelated or incomplete.

Did you find your wallet?

6. C, *I'll call them after dinner.*
C is correct because it responds appropriately to the question by indicating future intent to tell the parents. The other options reference trips or other people but fail to answer the question.

Have you told your parents about the trip?

7. D, *It happens to everyone.*
D is correct because it acknowledges the speaker's mistake politely and empathetically. The other options add details but do not provide an appropriate social response.

I forgot to reply to her message.

8. B, *On your desk, right next to the printer.*
B is correct because it directly answers the location question with a clear, specific response. The other options are irrelevant or incomplete.

Where did you put the extra copies of the report?

Conversation #1

9. B
The man says, *"I did, but I ran out of detergent halfway through the first load*." This clearly shows that he wasn't able to finish doing the laundry because he didn't have enough detergent. Option A is wrong because the conversation never mentions any problem with the washing machine. Option C is incorrect since the man was finishing a work report, not a book report. Option D doesn't fit because drying clothes is never discussed.

10. A
When the man mentions his report for work, he is explaining why he didn't go to the store earlier. His focus on finishing the report caused him to delay buying detergent. Option B might sound reasonable, but his intention isn't to brag about being productive. Option C is incorrect because printing is never mentioned, and option D is wrong because he doesn't ask the woman for help with the laundry.

Conversation #1 Transcript

Woman: The laundry basket's overflowing again. Didn't you say you'd do it yesterday?
Man: I did, but I ran out of detergent halfway through the first load.
Woman: You could've told me. I passed the store on my way home.
Man: I figured I'd go this morning, but then I got caught up finishing that report for work. I'll grab some detergent after lunch and do a double load this afternoon.
Woman: Please do. Otherwise, we'll have nothing to wear tomorrow.

Conversation #2

11. C
The man explains that his phone used to last all day, but now needs to be charged twice before dinner. This means the battery loses power quickly after being fully charged. Option A is incorrect because overheating is never mentioned. Option B doesn't match because the phone doesn't stop charging at half capacity, and option D is wrong since there's no indication that charging takes several hours.

12. C
The woman advises the man to replace the battery before it causes further damage. She recommends a repair shop that offers same-day service. Option A is incorrect because reducing phone use is never suggested. Option B is wrong since she doesn't mention carrying a portable charger. Option D is also incorrect because she tells him to fix it soon, not wait until the weekend.

Conversation #2 Transcript

Man: My phone keeps dying just a few hours after it's fully charged.
Woman: You probably need a new battery. How long have you had it?
Man: Almost four years. It used to last all day, but now I charge it twice before dinner. I read online that once a battery starts losing power, it can even damage the phone if you ignore it for too long.
Woman: Then you'd better replace it soon. There's a repair shop near the library that does same-day service.
Man: Oh, I didn't know that. I'll head over there after work.

Announcement #1

13. A
The purpose of the announcement is to inform students about the Academic Advising Office's new walk-in hours. The speaker clearly mentions that advisors will be available Monday through Thursday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and that no appointment is necessary. The other options are incorrect because the speaker never refers to a registration deadline or an advising workshop. Option C is incorrect because the hours announced aren't the normal hours of operation, but their extended walk-in hours.

14. A
Students are encouraged to arrive early to avoid long wait times. The announcement specifically advises this after mentioning that appointments are not required. The other options are not supported by the passage since there is no mention of scheduling appointments online, emailing advisors, or extending hours for registration.

Announcement #1 Transcript

Listen to an announcement at a university event.

Good morning, students. The Academic Advising Office will offer extended walk-in hours next week for anyone planning to register for summer courses. Advisors will be available from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Thursday. No appointment is necessary, but please arrive early to avoid long wait times.

Announcement #2

15. C
Donors are told to eat before giving blood. This is stated directly in the announcement as one of the instructions for participants. The other choices are incorrect because donors are not told to make appointments, fill out a form in person, or pick up a wristband before donating.

16. B
The speaker mentions the email link to remind members how to register as volunteers. It connects to the line "*please sign up using the link sent in yesterday's email*." The other choices are wrong because the link is not used to send confirmations, thank participants, or share Red Cross contact information.

Announcement #2 Transcript

Listen to an announcement at a university club meeting.

Hi everyone. Our club is partnering with the local Red Cross to host a community blood drive next Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the Student Center ballroom. Donors should eat beforehand and bring a photo ID. If you'd like to volunteer, please sign up using the link sent in yesterday's email.

Listen to an Academic Talk #1

17. A
The lecture centers on the extraordinary migration of monarch butterflies, explaining how they travel thousands of kilometers across generations. Options B and D are too narrow because the passage doesn't focus mainly on adaptation or climate change. Option C is incorrect since wing color is only mentioned briefly for imagery, not as a key topic.

18. C
The speaker points out that multiple generations complete the migration to show how remarkable the species' instinct and navigation truly are. This detail emphasizes the complexity of the monarch's life cycle. The other options misrepresent the purpose—there's no comparison to other species or suggestion that patterns constantly change.

19. C
The professor explains that monarchs use the sun as a compass along with an internal clock, which helps them stay oriented during migration. Covering their antennae disrupts this system, proving its importance. The other options mention temperature or scent, but these were not described as navigational tools.

20. B
The monarchs' migration depends on inherited biological mechanisms, passed through generations rather than learned behavior. The other options conflict with the passage: weather variation is not central, and no other insects were said to share the exact same migration pattern.

Listen to an Academic Talk #1 Transcript

Listen to a talk in a biology class.

Every autumn, millions of monarch butterflies travel from the northern United States and Canada to the mountain forests of central Mexico. Their bright orange wings make the sky seem alive with motion. What makes this journey remarkable is its length and accuracy. Monarchs travel thousands of kilometers, yet the butterflies that arrive in Mexico are not the same ones that left the north. The journey takes several generations to complete, with each new group continuing the route their ancestors started.

Scientists have been fascinated by how monarchs know where to go. Studies suggest they use the position of the sun as a kind of compass. They also appear to rely on an internal clock that adjusts for the sun's movement during the day. Some experiments show that when the butterflies' antennae are covered, they lose their sense of direction, suggesting that light sensors there play an important role. Monarchs also respond to temperature and wind, gliding on warm air currents to conserve energy during long flights.

*Despite their endurance, monarch populations have declined sharply in recent years. The biggest threats are habitat loss and the disappearance of milkweed plants, which are the only food source for monarch caterpillars. Conservation groups now encourage people to plant milkweed and create resting spots along the migration route. These efforts highlight how fragile and conne*cted natural systems can be, even when they depend on something as small as a butterfly.

Module 2: Answer Key

Listen and Choose #2

21. C, *The marketing director signed off on it.*
C is correct because it directly identifies who approved the budget. The other options discuss timing or related tasks but do not answer the question.

Who approved the new advertising budget?

22. B, *Let's plan to meet next week instead.*
B is correct because it acknowledges the speaker's unavailability and suggests a reasonable alternative. The other options fail to address the scheduling issue.

I can't make it to the meeting tomorrow.

23. B, *I'll ask maintenance to take a look.*
B is correct because it responds appropriately by offering to resolve the problem. The other options provide unrelated or off-topic information.

The hallway lights aren't working again.

Conversation #3

24. C
The man says he'll tell the team to go easy on printing, which implies that the office is running low on supplies until the shipment arrives. Option A is incorrect because there's no mention of changing suppliers. Option B doesn't fit since the delay shows they haven't received any delivery. Option D sounds close, but the conversation shows he's making a temporary suggestion, not enforcing an ongoing rule.

25. A

The woman says the delivery truck broke down, but that another one is being sent tomorrow. This means the replacement delivery will arrive the following day. Option B is incorrect because the supplier promises a delivery, not a refund. Option C is wrong since the supplies are delayed, not completely gone. Option D doesn't make sense because the team will simply limit printing, not cancel all jobs.

Conversation #3 Transcript

Woman: The shipment of office supplies still hasn't arrived.
Man: Seriously? It's been almost a week since we placed that order.
Woman: I called the supplier this morning, and they said the delivery truck broke down outside the city. They're sending another one tomorrow.
Man: That explains it. I'll let the team know to go easy on the printing until then.

Conversation #4

26. B
The man explains that he canceled his gym membership to save money and try exercising at home. This shows that his decision was motivated by cost, not by dissatisfaction or a move. Option A is wrong because moving is never mentioned. Option C doesn't fit since there's no complaint about equipment, and option D is incorrect because he didn't plan to run outdoors.

27. D
The woman mentions the signup fee to reassure the man that rejoining the gym might not be expensive. She points out that some gyms waive the fee for returning members, suggesting that cost shouldn't stop him from going back. Option A is incorrect because she never warns about rising fees. Option B doesn't fit since she never says she stopped going. Option C is also wrong because she doesn't advise comparing gyms, only rejoining his old one.

Conversation #4 Transcript

Man: I canceled my gym membership last month, and now I regret it.
Woman: What happened?
Man: I thought I'd save money and just work out at home, but I haven't exercised once since then.
Woman: You could always rejoin. Sometimes they let you skip the signup fee if you were a recent member.
Man: That's good to know. I'll stop by this weekend and ask.
Woman: Do it. It's easier to stay motivated when you go somewhere to train.

Listen to an Academic Talk #2

28. B
The talk focuses on how deep-sea organisms use bioluminescence to survive, communicate, and interact. Option A is too general, while C and D refer to unrelated ideas like shallow-water discoveries and light pollution. The main purpose is clearly tied to survival and communication beneath the ocean's surface.

29. A
The speaker never says animals use light to navigate by surface reflection, making this option the exception. The others—attracting prey, recognizing species, and signaling mates—are all explicitly described. The first option stands out as unrelated to deep-sea bioluminescence.

30. C
The relationship between bacteria and host animals is mutually beneficial, as both gain from the light they produce together. Nothing in the lecture suggests that the bacteria harm the host or rely on electricity. The partnership shows how life in the deep sea depends on cooperation, not conflict.

31. A
The lecture transitions toward practical applications, predicting that bioluminescent systems might inspire new communication technologies. The other options refer to topics not introduced—land animals, climate effects, and ocean currents—which were never mentioned as the next focus.

Listen to an Academic Talk #2 Transcript

Listen to a talk in a marine biology class.

In the dark depths of the ocean, where sunlight never reaches, many organisms have developed the ability to produce their own light. This natural glow, known as bioluminescence, serves a variety of purposes. Some species use it to attract prey, while others rely on it to hide from predators. But one of the most intriguing uses is communication. For many deep-sea creatures, light is their language.

Certain squid, for example, flash rhythmic pulses of blue light from their bodies to signal to potential mates or to coordinate movement within a group. In one species, these light displays become more complex during mating season, almost like a visual conversation. Other animals, such as the lanternfish, have glowing spots arranged along their sides that may help them recognize members of their own species in the darkness. Each pattern acts like an identification badge in a place where vision is limited.

Researchers studying these organisms have discovered that light production is not always controlled by the animal alone. In some cases, bacteria living inside the creature's body produce the glow. This cooperation between host and microbe shows how even in extreme environments, life depends on partnerships. Next, let's look at how these biological light systems might inspire new forms of communication technology, such as underwater signaling devices or low-energy lighting systems.

Listen to an Academic Talk #3

32. D
The talk explains how early communities in the Fertile Crescent began farming and developed stable settlements. The other options either focus on animals, empires, or climate, none of which represent the central theme. The passage highlights agriculture's birth, not political or environmental crises.

33. A
Archaeologists found storage pits beneath house floors, showing that people kept surplus grain for later use. No evidence of written records or decorative carvings was discussed. The pits demonstrate an early understanding of food security, which is why this detail supports the main point.

34. C
By mentioning specialization in toolmaking and food preparation, the speaker shows that farming allowed people to develop new roles once survival was stable. The other options suggest negative or unrelated outcomes that were never mentioned. The emphasis is on progress, not decline.

35. A
The next section is set to discuss how farming communities paved the way for civilization. This naturally follows the development of stable settlements and stored food. The other topics—modern agriculture, trade, or colder climates—are far removed from the timeline of the lecture.

Listen to an Academic Talk #3 Transcript

Listen to a talk in a history class.

Around ten thousand years ago, in a region of the Middle East once known as the Fertile Crescent, a group of people began an experiment that would change human history. They were not building cities or empires yet. They were simply trying to survive in a landscape of grasslands and rivers that flooded each spring. Archaeological evidence from sites near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers shows that small communities began gathering wild grains that grew after the floods. Over time, they noticed that seeds dropped near their camps sprouted again the next season. This observation marked the beginning of agriculture.

One of the best-studied settlements from this period is Jericho, located near the Jordan River. The people there constructed circular houses from mud and built stone walls to protect their crops from animals and seasonal floods. Storage pits found beneath the floors suggest that they were saving food from one harvest to the next. This ability to store grain gave them security through harsh seasons and allowed the population to grow. Families no longer needed to move constantly in search of food, and social roles began to change as some members specialized in toolmaking and food preparation.

These early farmers could not have known the long-term consequences of their innovation, yet their decision to plant and protect grain set in motion the rise of complex societies. In the next section, we will look at how similar communities laid the groundwork for the first civilizations.

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Practice Test #1
For the TOEFL®
Speaking Section

The TOEFL Speaking Section:
Directions

In the speaking section, you will answer 11 questions to demonstrate how well you can speak English. There are two types of tasks.

Type of Task	Description
Listen and Repeat	Listen and repeat what you heard.
Take an Interview	Answer questions from the interviewer.

When you see the audio icon,  it means that there is an audio passage you must listen to. Please click the icon to get redirected to the audio file. On test day, you may listen to each audio only once, and you will NOT be able to return to previous questions.

If you would like to read and listen to a sample response to the question you are answering, you can refer to the answer key.

Listen and Repeat

Directions: You will listen as someone speaks to you. Listen carefully and then repeat what you have heard. Depending on the length of the statement, you will have 8 to 12 seconds to repeat the statement. On test day, no time for preparation will be provided.

When you are ready, continue to the next page to start.

**Note that when practicing at home, you may use speech-to-text software to check the accuracy of your statements.*

You are being trained as a new employee in an office. Listen to your trainer and repeat what they say. Repeat only once.



1. Listen and repeat only once.

2. Listen and repeat only once.

3. Listen and repeat only once.

4. Listen and repeat only once.

5. Listen and repeat only once.

6. Listen and repeat only once.

7. Listen and repeat only once.

Take an Interview

Directions: On test day, you will be asked four questions and have 45 seconds to respond to each. You will not be given any time to prepare. Please answer the interviewer's questions.



You have volunteered for a research study about health and wellness. You will have a short online interview with a researcher. The researcher will ask you some questions.

1.
Please speak for up to 45 seconds after the question has been read.

2.
Please speak for up to 45 seconds after the question has been read.

3.
Please speak for up to 45 seconds after the question has been read.

4.
Please speak for up to 45 seconds after the question has been read.

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Practice Test #1

For the TOEFL® Speaking Section

Answer Key

Listen and Repeat

1. *Hi everyone, and welcome to our main office.*

2. *Each workstation is equipped with a desktop computer and a headset.*

3. *The shared stationery items and filing cabinets are over there.*

4. *We hold our weekly meetings in this area every Monday morning.*

5. *Please keep your desk organized and avoid leaving papers overnight.*

6. *Coffee and refreshments are available near the cabinet by the wall.*

7. *If you need help with the software, please ask one of your supervisors for assistance.*

Take an Interview

1. *Thanks for joining me today. To begin, what kind of activities do you usually do to stay healthy? For instance, do you exercise regularly, focus on nutrition, or do something else?*

Sample Answer

I try to stay healthy mainly by running three times a week. There's a big park near my dorm, and I like to go early in the morning before my first class. It helps me clear my head and gives me energy for the rest of the day. Besides exercise, I also cook most of my meals at home. I make simple dishes like rice, beans, and grilled chicken. I try to avoid fast food during the week, even though I have intense cravings for a cheeseburger once in a while. I usually prepare my lunches for the week on Sunday, that way, I don't have to spend too much time cooking my meals every day. I wouldn't say I follow a strict diet, but I do pay attention to what I eat.

2. *I see. When life gets stressful, do you prefer to deal with it by being physically active, like going for a walk or working out? Or would you rather quietly relax while reading a book or listening to music? Please explain.*

Sample Answer

When I'm stressed, I usually prefer to move around instead of sitting still. For example, during exam week last semester, at São Paulo University, I was so stressed that I couldn't even focus on my notes. So every evening, I'd walk a loop around this huge park near my dorm. I remember one night, I just kept walking and breathing, and I could literally feel the tension leave my body. I was still stressed, but I felt much better. If I had tried to just read a book in my room, nothing would have changed. For me, my mind changes when something changes physically, which is why I have to move around when I need to change my mood.

3. *Interesting. Next, I'd like to get your opinion. In recent years, many people have started to take medicine to help them sleep through the night. Do you think that in the future, more people will rely on medication for proper sleep? Why or why not?*

Sample Answer

Hmm, that's an interesting question. I haven't really thought about it much before, but yeah, I do think more people will depend on sleep medication in the future. Life just feels busier and noisier than it used to. People stay up late working or scrolling on their phones, and it messes with their sleep schedule. My older brother, for example, works at a hospital in São Paulo, and because of his night shifts, he started taking pills to fall asleep during the day. At first, it worked great, but now he says he can't sleep without it. So I think that's what's going to happen to more people in the future.

4. *That's an insightful answer. One last question: some people say good health mainly depends on personal choices, while others argue that a healthy lifestyle also requires support from society. What do you think, and why?*

Sample Answer

So, honestly, I think it's a mix of both, but society makes a bigger difference than people realize. For example, it's much easier to eat healthy or exercise regularly if your city has good options, like safe parks, bike lanes, or grocery stores that sell fresh food. When I studied in Kyoto for a semester, I walked everywhere and ate balanced meals without even trying, because the environment supported it. But back home in Brazil, traffic is crazy and healthy food can be expensive, so people often grab fast food instead. So yes, personal choices matter, but society has to make those healthy choices possible in the first place.

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Practice Test #1
For the TOEFL®
Writing Section

The TOEFL Writing Section:
Directions

In the writing section, you will answer 12 questions to demonstrate how well you can write in English. There are three types of tasks.

Type of Task	Description
Build a Sentence	Create a grammatical sentence.
Write an Email	Write an email using the information provided.
Write for an Academic Discussion	Participate in an online discussion.

On test day, you will have 6 minutes to complete the Build a Sentence tasks, 7 minutes to complete Write an Email task, and 10 minutes to complete the Write for an Academic Discussion task.

On test day, there is no spellcheck.

If you would like to see a model response for the Write and Email task or for the Write for an Academic Discussion task, you can refer to the answer key.

Build a Sentence

Directions: Move the words or phrases to the blanks to create grammatical sentences. On test day, you will have 6 minutes to complete 10 questions.

1.



Your presentation received a lot of positive feedback from the audience.



_____ they mention _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?

did / most / what / part / the / impressed / them

2.



The workshop ended earlier than expected.



I _____ disappointed _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

wasn't / already / very tired / I / hotel room / was / feeling / because

3.



Which restaurant did you end up choosing for lunch?



____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ near campus.

just opened / went / one / last semester / the / that / to / we

4.



Why did the company hire a new consultant?



____ needed ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____.

marketing / to / the / improve / they / someone / company / strategy / colleague

5.



Did your roommate say anything before leaving?



He ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____.

me / left / spot / after / to lock / reminded / the door / he

6.

 Where did you buy that backpack?

 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ to students.

store / offers / from / the / it's / that / I / bought / discounts

7.

 What did you think of the guest lecture?

 I'd love to hear ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____.

speaker / the / articulate / on / someday / present / topic / another

8.

 Daniel said he's taking evening classes this semester.

 ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____?

know / he / his schedule / do / changed / you / why

9.



The manager said the meeting was postponed until Friday.



Was she _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____?

clear / it / will / what / about / time / start

10.



What would you change if you could rewrite your essay?



I'd use _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____.

better examples / if / I / more / misspellings / time / to edit / had

Write an Email

You recently bought a printer from an online electronics store, and it worked well for the first few days. However, it began showing persistent errors and now refuses to print even basic documents. You want to contact customer service to explain the situation. Write an email to customer service. In your email, do the following: • Describe the problem you are having with the printer. • Explain what you have already tried to fix it. • Ask about repair or replacement options. Write as much as you can and in complete sentences.	Your Response: To: Customer Service Subject: Request for printer repair or replacement *Space for typing answers. On test day, you will have 7 minutes to read and write.*

Write for an Academic Discussion

Your professor is teaching a class on sociology. Write a post responding to the professor's question.

In your response, you should do the following.

- Express and support your opinion.
- Make a contribution to the discussion in your own words.

An effective response will contain at least 100 words.



Dr. Stingley

Today, we will look at the trend of temporarily stepping away from digital devices to reduce stress and improve personal interactions. As technology becomes increasingly pervasive, some argue that disconnecting can help regain focus and enhance productivity. Others believe that with proper self-regulation, technology does not have to be overwhelming. What are your thoughts on taking temporary breaks from technology? Do you believe it is beneficial?



Lucas

I think taking a break from technology is really beneficial. In my experience, taking breaks from my phone and computer has helped me concentrate better on my studies and feel less stressed overall. It's easy to get caught up in a cycle of constant connectivity, and breaking that cycle can provide a much-needed mental rest.



Maya

I believe that instead of completely disconnecting, we should focus on managing our use of technology better. Many people rely on digital tools for work and staying in touch with family, so learning to use technology responsibly might be more realistic than not using it at all.

Space for typing answers. On test day, you will have 10 minutes to read and write.

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Practice Test #1
For the TOEFL® Writing Section
Answer Key

Build a Sentence

1. *Did they mention what part impressed them most?*

2. *I wasn't disappointed because I was already feeling very tired.*

3. *We went to the one that just opened near campus.*

4. *They needed someone to improve the marketing strategy.*

5. *He reminded me to lock the door after he left.*

6. *It's from the store that offers discounts to students.*

7. *I'd love to hear the speaker present on another topic someday.*

8. *Do you know why he changed his schedule?*

9. *Was she clear about what time it will start?*

10. *I'd use better examples if I had more time to edit.*

Write an Email - Sample Response

Hello,

Two weeks ago, I purchased a printer from your online store, but after a few days, it stopped working. Whenever I attempt to print a document, it displays an error message that I don't understand. This occurs even when I try to print very basic documents. I have already tried resetting the printer, checking for software updates on your website, and switching the ink cartridge. Since I am unable to solve the problem on my own, could you tell me whether it is possible to have the printer replaced? If that is possible, please let me know how I should apply for a replacement. Of course, I would also be happy to have the printer repaired by one of your technicians.

Thank you,
Alberto Beardsley

Write for an Academic Discussion

"What are your thoughts on taking temporary breaks from technology? Do you believe it is beneficial?"

In my opinion, taking temporary breaks from digital devices is very helpful in reducing stress and improving focus. When I set aside time each day to disconnect from my phone and computer, I noticed that my concentration improved and my overall stress level dropped. Lucas is right that stepping away from constant connectivity gives the mind a much-needed rest, and I experienced this during a busy study period when I took a two-hour break each evening and felt more refreshed for my classes the next day. While Maya suggests that managing technology use might be more realistic, I believe that sometimes a complete break offers a clearer mental reset, as I found that turning off all devices allowed me to engage more fully with my surroundings and personal interests.

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