

TOEFL Sample Questions : Reading Comprehension

Passage-I

There was an increase of about 10 % in the investment in the public sector, like electricity, irrigation, quarrying, public services and transport; even though the emphasis leaned towards transport and away from the other sectors mentioned. A 16-17% growth in investment, including a 30% increase in investment in business premises has been recorded in trade and services. Although there continued to be a decline in the share of agriculture in total gross investment in the economy, investment grew by 9% in absolute terms, largely spurred on by a 23% expansion of investment in agriculture equipment. Housing construction had 12% more invested in it in 1964, not so much owing to increase demand, as to fears of impending new taxes and limitation of building.

There was a rise of close to 11% in the total consumption in real terms during 1964 and per capita personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remains unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. Once again a swift advance in the standard of living was indicated in consumption patterns. Though fruit consumption increased, expenditure on food, especially bread and staple items, declined significantly. There was a continuing increase in the outlay on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. The changing composition of purchased durable goods demonstrated the progressive affluence of large sectors of the public. On the one hand increased purchase of automobiles and television sets were registered, a point of saturation was rapidly being approached for items like the first household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators.

1. It is possible to conclude from this passage, that the people of the country were
1. spending more money than they earn
 2. investing and consuming at an accelerated pace
 3. saving more money than previously
 4. spending their money wisely
 5. lacking in necessities

Answer: B

2. According to the author the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption is “undesirable” as:

1. there was an increase in the expenditure on frills and luxuries
2. the people were affluent
3. there was a rise in the standard of living
4. people were eating less
5. people were saving less

Answer: E

3. It is possible to conclude that the United States is not the discussed country as:

1. there was a decline in the expenditures for food
2. From the statement that the saturation point was rapidly being approached for first household radios
3. there is no mention of military expenditures
4. the people were affluent
5. the people were not saving their money

Answer: B

4. The area, which saw the greatest expenditure of investment funds was

1. The public sector
2. Business premises
3. Housing construction
4. Agricultural equipment
5. A field which cannot be determined

Answer: E

Passage-II

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation

and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that object are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure : , the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object become familiar, its internal representation becomes more familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is

1. Not a natural activity.
2. Not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time.
3. Not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in same way.
4. Only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole.
5. Now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel process.

Answer: A

2. In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterized as

1. A biased exposition
2. A speculative study
3. A dispassionate presentation
4. An indignant denial
5. A dogmatic explanation.

Answer: C

3. The author is primarily concerned with

1. Explaining how the brain receives images
2. Synthesizing hypotheses of visual recognition
3. Examining the evidence supporting the serial recognition hypothesis
4. Discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it.

5. Reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity.

Answer: B

4. According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?

I A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation

II An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.

III The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step

1. II only

2. III only

3. I and III only

4. II and III only

5. I, II and III

Answer: D

Passage-III

according to Albert Einstein the non mathematician, is seized by a mysterious shuddering when he hears of 'four-dimensional' things, he is seized by a feeling, which is very similar to the thoughts awakened by the occult. And at the same time the statement that the world in which we live is a four-dimensional space – time continuum is quite a common place statement.

This might lead to an argument regarding the use of the term "commonplace" by Einstein. Yet the difficulty lies more in the wording than the ideas. Einstein's concept of the universe as a four-dimensional space-time continuum becomes plain and clear, when what he means by "continuum" becomes clear. A continuum is something that is continuous, A ruler, for example, is a one-dimensional space continuum. Most rulers are divided into inches and fractions, scaled down to one-sixteenth of an inch.

Will it be possible to conceive a ruler, which is calibrated to a millionth or billionth of an inch. In theory there is no reason why the steps from point to point should not be even smaller. What

distinguishes a continuum is the fact that the space between any two points can be sub-divided into an infinite number of smaller divisions.

A railroad track is a one-dimensional space continuum and on it the engineer of a train can describe his position at any time by citing a single co-ordinate point – i.e., a station or a milestone. A sea captain, however, has to worry about two dimensions. The surface of the sea is a two-dimensional continuum and the co-ordinate points by which sailor fixes his positions in his two dimensional continuum are latitude and longitude. An airplane pilot guides his plane through a three – dimensional continuum, hence he has to consider not only latitude and longitude, but also his height above the ground. The continuum of an airplane pilot constitutes space as we perceive it. In other words, the space of our world is a three-dimensional continuum.

Just indicating its position in space is not enough while describing any physical event, which involves motion. How position changes in time also needs to be mentioned. Thus to give an accurate picture of the operation of a New York – Chicago express, one must mention not only that it goes from New – York to Albany to Syracuse to Cleveland to Toledo to Chicago, but also the times at which it touches each of those points. This can be done either by means of a timetable or a visual chart. If the miles between New York and Chicago are plotted horizontally on a piece of ruled paper and the hours and minutes are plotted vertically, then a diagonal line properly drawn across the page illustrates the progress of the train in two – dimensional space – time continuum. This type of graphic representation is familiar to most newspaper readers; a stock market chart, for example, pictures financial events in a two – dimensional dollar – time continuum. Similarly for the best picturization of the flight of an airplane from New York to Los Angeles a four – dimensional space – time continuum is essential. The latitude, longitude and altitude will only make sense to the traffic manager of the airline if the time co – ordinate is also mentioned. Therefore time is the fourth dimension. If a flight has to be looked at, perceived as a whole, it wouldn't work if it is broken down into a series of disconnected take – offs, climbs, glides, and landing, it needs to be looked at and perceived as a continuous four – dimensional space – time continuum curve.

1. In order to explain a difficult topic, the author use

1. Simply phrased definition's
2. An incessant metaphor
3. A plain writing style
4. Familiar images
5. A quotation from Einstein

Answer: D

2. The significant feature of a continuum, according to the passage, revolves around

1. The divisibility of the interval between any two points.
2. An ordinary ruler's caliber for marking
3. Its unending curve
4. Its lucid form providing comprehensibility to the non – scientists as well
5. Its variety of co – ordinates.

Answer: A

3. The purpose of this passage is to highlight the point that

1. Plots and sea captains have something in common
2. Stock market charts may be helpful to physicists
3. The fourth dimension is time.
4. Non – mathematician's are often afraid of the commonplace
5. There is a marked quality to distance

Answer: C

4. According to the passage, an airlines traffic manager depends upon all of the following EXCEPT

1. latitude
2. altitude
3. the time co – ordinate
4. longitude
5. the continuous curve in co four

Answer: E

5. The underlying tone of this selection is

1. persuasive

2. deferential
3. candid
4. instructive
5. gently condescending

Answer: D

6. According to the author if one wishes to portray a physical event in which motion plays a role – one has to

1. Make use of a time-table
2. Indicate how position changes in time
3. Be conversant with the scientist's theories
4. Describe it graphically
5. Be aware of altitude, latitude and longitude

Answer: B

7. The sea-captain's example has been cited in order to

1. Help understand a two – dimensional continuum
2. Set up a logical progression
3. Simplify what ever is too elaborate
4. Mitigate the gap between the engineer and pilot
5. To sustain out interest in the reading of the passage.

Answer: A

Passage-IV

From the 197 million square miles, which make up the surface of the globe, 71 per cent is covered by the interconnecting bodies of marine water; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the Earth and averages near 14,000 feet in depth. The portions which rise above sea level are the continents- Eurasia, Africa; North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica. The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep-sea basins.

The ocean are deepest not in the center but in some elongated furrows, or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notably around the borders of the pacific and Indian oceans. The position of the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise they would have been filled with waste from the lands. This is further strengthened by the observation that the deeps are quite often, where world-shaking earthquakes occur. To cite an example, the “tidal wave” that in April, 1946, caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However, the floor of the Atlantic is becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920. A broad, well-defined ridge-the Mid-Atlantic ridge-runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor. Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. Use of the recently perfected method of submarine topography. During world war II great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.

Most of the continents stand on an average of 2870 feet above sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet; and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. Mount Everest, which is the highest point in the globe, is 29,000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35,000 feet, the maximum relief (that is, the difference in altitude between the lowest and highest points) exceeds 64,000 feet, or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the deeps, ridges, and volcanic cones that diversify the sea floor, as well as the plains, plateaus, and mountains of the continents, are relief features of the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarized in the term erosion, which first sculptures them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modeling of the landscape by weather, running water, and other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinking people to speculate on what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Much before there was any recognizable science as geology, Shakespeare wrote “the revolution of the times makes mountains level.”

1. The peripheral furrows or deeps are found
1. only in the pacific and Indian oceans
2. near earthquakes
3. near the shore
4. in the center of the ocean

5. to be 14,000 feet in depth in the pacific.

Answer: C

2. The largest ocean is the

1. Atlantic

2. pacific

3. Aleutian deep

4. arctic

5. Indian.

Answer: B

3. We may conclude from this passage that earth quakes

1. Occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formations

2. Are caused by the weight of the water

3. Cause erosion

4. Occur in the deeps

5. Will ultimately "make mountains level".

Answer: A

4. The highest mountains are

1. oldest

2. in excess of 12 miles

3. near the deeps

4. relief features of the first order

5. of recent origin.

Answer: E

5. The science of geology was started

1. By the Greeks
2. During world war II
3. April 1946
4. After 1600
5. In 1920

Answer: D

6. The highest point on North America is

1. 2870 feet above sea level
2. not mentioned in the passage
3. higher than the highest point in Europe
4. 2300 feet above sea level
5. in Mexico.

Answer: B

7. The deeps are subject to change caused by

1. erosion
2. soundings
3. earthquakes
4. waste
5. weathering

Answer: C

8. The continental masses

1. Rise above sea level
2. Consist of six continents

3. Are relief features of the second order
4. Are partially submerged
5. Comprise 29 per cent of the earth's surface.

Answer: D

Passage-V

Few areas of neuron behavioral research seemed more promising in the early sixties than that investigating the relationship between protein synthesis and learning. The conceptual framework for the research was derived directly from molecular biology, which had shown that genetic information is stored in nucleic acids and expressed in proteins why not acquired information as well.

The first step towards establishing a connection between protein synthesis and learning seemed to be to block memory (cause amnesia) by interrupting the production of proteins. We were fortunate in finding a non lethal dosage of puromycin that could, it first appeared, thoroughly inhibit brain protein synthesis as well as reliability produce amnesia.

Before the actual connection between protein synthesis and learning could be established however we began to have doubts about whether inhibition of protein synthesis was in fact the method by which puromycin produced amnesia. First, other drugs, glutavimides themselves potent protein synthesis inhibitors either failed to cause amnesia in some situations where it could easily be induced by puromycin or produced an amnesia with a different time course from that of puromycin. Second, puromycin was found to inhibit protein synthesis by breaking certain amino acid chains, and the resulting fragments were suspected of being the actual cause of amnesia in some cases. Third, puromycin was reported to cause abnormalities in the brain, including seizures. Thus, not only were decreased protein synthesis and amnesia dissociated, but alternative mechanisms for the amnestic action of puromycin were readily suggested.

So, puromycin turned out to be a disappointment. It came to be regarded as a poor agent for amnesia studies, although, of course, it was poor only in the context of our original paradigm of protein synthesis inhibition. In our frustration, our initial response was simply to change drugs rather than our conceptual orientation. After many such disappointments, however, it now appears unlikely, that we will make a firm connection between protein synthesis and learning merely by pursuing the approaches of the past our experience with drugs has shown that all the amnestic agents, often interfere with memory in ways that seem unrelated to their inhibition of protein synthesis. More importantly, the notion that the interruption or intensification of protein production in the brain can be related in cause and effect fashion to learning non seems simplistic and unproductive. Remove the battery from a car and the car will not go Drive the car a long distance at

high speed and the battery will become more highly charged. Neither of these facts proves that the battery power the car, only knowledge of the overall automotive system will reveal its mechanism of locomotion and the role of the battery within the system.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to show that extensive experimentation has
1. Not supported the hypothesis that learning is directly dependent on protein synthesis
2. Cast doubt on the value of puromycin in the newer behavioral study of learning
3. Revealed the importance of amnesia in the neuron behavioral study of learning
4. Demonstrated the importance of amino acid fragmentation in the induction of amnesia.
5. Not yet demonstrated the applicability of molecular biology to behavioral research.

Answer: A

2. According to the passage, neuron behaviorists initially based their belief that protein synthesis was related to learning on which of the following?
1. Specific research into learning on which of the following
2. Traditional theories about learning
3. Historic experiments on the effects of puromycin
4. Previous discoveries in molecular biology
5. New technique in protein synthesis.

Answer: D

3. This passage was most likely excerpted from
1. A book review in a leading journal devoted to genetic research.
2. A diary kept by a practicing neuron behavioral researcher
3. An article summarizing a series of scientific investigations in neuron behavioral research.
4. A newspaper article on recent advances in the biochemistry of learning
5. A technical article on experimental techniques in the field of molecular biology.

Answer: C

4. It can be inferred from the passage that after puromycin was perceived to be a disappointment, researchers did which of the following?

1. They continued to experiment with puromycin until a neuron anatomical framework was developed.
2. They continued to experiment with puromycin, but also tried other protein synthesis inhibitors
3. They ceased to experiment with puromycin and shifted to other promising protein synthesis inhibitors.
4. They ceased to experiment with puromycin and reexamined through experiments the relationship between genetic information and acquired information.
5. They continued to experiment with puromycin, but applied their results to other facts of memory research.

Answer: C

5. In the example of the car (lines 62-70) the battery is meant to represent which of the following elements in the neuron behavioral research program?

1. glutarimides
2. acquired information
3. puromycin
4. amnesia
5. protein synthesis

Answer: E

6. The passage all of the following as effects of puromycin except

1. Fragmentation of amino-acid chain
2. Inhibition of protein synthesis
3. Brain seizures
4. Memory loss
5. Destruction of genetic information

Answer: E

7. Which of the following statements would be most likely to come after the last sentences of the passage?

1. It is important in the future, therefore for behavioral bio- chemist to focus on the several components of the total learning system.
2. The ambivalent status of current research, however should not deter neuron behaviorists from exploring the deeper connection between protein production and learning.
3. The failures of the past, however must not impede further research into the amnestic of protein-synthesis inhibitors.
4. It is important in the future, therefore, for behavioral biochemist to emphasize more strongly place of their specific findings within the overall protein synthesis model of learning.
5. It is a legacy of this research, therefore, that molecular biology's genetic models have led to disagreement among neuron behaviorists.

Answer: A

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About Toefl

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About Toefl

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About the Exam

TOEFL is to be taken for seeking admission in any course in USA and Canada. The score is also used for admission in many other countries where the medium of instruction is English. The test aims at evaluating proficiency in English of candidates whose mother tongue is not English. It is important to note that 'American English' is not quite like the language we are used to in India. Their accent in particular, is quite different. Scores in TOEFL help the colleges to judge whether the applicant, seeking admission, would be able to comprehend the lectures etc.

Eligibility

TOEFL is mandatory for seeking admission in any academic course at any level- undergraduate, graduate or post graduate, in USA and Canada.

Test Details

TOEFL can be taken in any working day of the month meaning it is held five days in a week. It is advisable that a candidate takes the test as early as possible so that the score is reported timely.

Exam Structure

TOEFL has been introduced as a computer based test in most of the countries. The computer-based test has four sections

The first two sections- Listening and Structure are computer adaptive, meaning, each time a question is answered, the computer scores that question and adjusts to the response. It determines the next question to be presented to the candidate by using this information. Both of these are multiple-choice sections and the candidate is presented with a question of moderate difficulty at first. If answered correctly, the second question will be tougher and if the response is incorrect the second question would be easier. The computer will continue presenting questions based on the responses, with the goal of determining the ability level of the candidate and at the same time meeting the requirement of the test for which it is designed.

Listening Section evaluates the ability of the candidate to understand English as spoken in US and Canada. Candidates are given headphones to hear recorded sessions. The questions based on the recording appear on the screen and thereafter the answer choices appear. The time spent in hearing the test material is not counted, however the material and the questions are presented only once. Structure Section contains incomplete and incorrect sentences. These are required to be completed or corrected by using words/phrases from the given choice

The other two sections are Reading and Writing respectively. These sections are not 'computer adaptive' since the selection of passages and topics in them are not based on the performance of the candidate. The section on Reading contains short passages and questions on them. It measures the ability of the candidate to comprehend short passages, similar to those, which he may actually encounter while pursuing the actual course. The section on Writing comprises of essay writing on a given topic, within 30 minutes. The candidate has the option to type out his essay on the computer or write it on a sheet

Application Details

For details like scheduling of an appointment for the test, list of test centers, and more it is best to obtain a copy of the 'TOEFL Information Bulletin for Computer Based Testing'. It is a free publication

and can be obtained from the Regional Registration Center or downloaded from <http://www.toefl.org/>

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Structure and Written expression

2 Replies

Structure and Written expression

- a. Verb
- b. Prepositional Phrase
- c. Subject
- d. Connector
- e. Word Order
- f. Infinitive
- g. Parallel Structure
- h. Appositive
- i. Adjective Clause
- j. Adverb Clause
- k. Main Verb
- l. Noun Clause

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Paying by Check or Money Order

Paying by Electronic Check (e-check)

Acceptable Currencies

Refunds

ITEM

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- * By sending your check, you are authorizing ETS to make a one-time electronic debit from your account for the amount of your check. No additional amount will be added. If you do not have sufficient funds in your account, an additional service fee of \$20 (U.S.) will be debited electronically from your account.

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ACCEPTABLE CURRENCIES

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Structure and Written -Adjective Clause

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Dubbing is an audio process _____ one sound over another sound.

1. imprints
2. that imprints it
3. which imprints
4. that it imprints

Answer: C

Thomas Jefferson, _____ of fathering several children by one of his slaves, was supposedly committed to the principle of equal rights for all.

1. in that he was accused

2. that was accused
3. he was accused
4. who was accused

Answer: D

The cheetah is a member of the feline family _____ are being drastically reduced by in-breeding and lion predation.

1. whose numbers
2. those numbers
3. that its numbers
4. its numbers that

Answer: A

Wrap-around sound, a process patented by Dolby, is an audio device _____ the moviegoer in the center of the action.

1. puts
2. that puts them
3. that they put
4. that puts

Answer: D

Coca-Cola, begun in an Atlanta drugstore in 1888, remains a powerful beverage company _____ with numerous smaller food producers.

1. that has merged
2. that merged it
3. which merging

4. whose to merge

Answer: A

The next point _____ is at the sawmill.

1. at which it is important to put a check upon wood waste
2. by which that is important to put a check upon wood waste
3. that is important to put a check upon wood waste
4. important to put a check upon wood waste

Answer: A

Carl Maria von Weber was one of those peculiar types _____, round whom the darker shadows of the world may close for years almost unnoticed.

1. that always young in animal spirits
2. whom always young in spirits animal
3. who are always young in animal spirits
4. they are always young in animal spirits

Answer: C

Grieg went out into his own fertile by-way, leaving the broad valley for the narrower region _____.

1. to exploring for the first time
2. that explored for the first time
3. in it the first time of exploration
4. which he explored for the first time

Answer: D

When speaking of the social mammals, there are other conditions of life, however, _____ that the newly born young one should be put on the spot almost at once because the situation is full of danger.

1. in that it is necessary
2. in which it is necessary
3. if it is necessary
4. that they are necessary

Answer: B

In many ways, the most striking of the carnivorous plants in the Venus Fly-trap, _____.

1. it grows in marshy places in Carolina
2. that growing in marshy places in Carolina
3. which it grows in marshy places in Carolina
4. which grows in marshy places in Carolina

Answers: D

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Structure and Written-Appositive

Leave a reply

The Duncan sofa, _____ is highly valued in today's antique furniture market.

1. a colonial masterpiece,

2. a colonial masterpiece which
3. it is a colonial masterpiece that
4. whose colonial masterpiece

Answer: A

Ulysses S. Grant, _____, showed great magnanimity in receiving the surrender of his arch-rival, Robert E. Lee at the end of the Civil War.

1. that was the supreme commander of Northern forces
2. who supremely commanding Northern forces
3. he was the supreme commander of Northern forces
4. the supreme commander of Northern forces

Answer: D

Though renowned for his work with the deaf, Alexander Graham Bell is best remembered for his invention of the telephone, _____.

1. that it was an invention of ingenuity and impact
2. it was an invention of ingenuity and impact
3. an invention of ingenuity and impact
4. invention ingeniously and impaction

Answer: C

Mars, _____, has been a source of human fascination for untold generations of sky gazers.

1. the fourth planet from the Sun
2. it is the fourth planet from the Sun
3. which the fourth planet from the Sun is it

4. is it the fourth planet from the Sun

Answer: A

Of all the saturated vegetable oils, coconut oil, _____, has the greatest concentration of polysaturated oils.

1. that derived it from the meat of the coconut
2. it is derived from the meat of the coconut
3. derived from the meat of the coconut
4. is derived it from the meat of the coconut

Answer: C

Recently, severe management problems have afflicted Coca-Cola, _____.

1. which is a large multinational corporation
2. a large multinational corporation
3. there is a large multinational corporation
4. a large multinational corporation is it

Answer: B

Chopin, a famous Polish composer, died at Place Vendome, _____.

1. a famous Paris square
2. it is a famous Paris square
3. a famous Paris square which
4. that is a famous Paris square

Answer: A

Henry and June, _____ was bowdlerized at first publication.

1. what a novel of sexual exploration
2. it is a novel of sexual exploration
3. which it explored sexuality,
4. a novel of sexual exploration,

Answer: D

Arachidic acid, _____ is used in organic synthesis, lubricating greases, waxes, and plastics.

1. a widely distributed but minor component of the fats of peanut oils and related plant species,
2. widely distributed, it is a minor component of the fats of peanut oils and related plant species
3. a minor component of the fats of peanut oils and related plant species that it is widely distributed
4. a minor component widely distributed of the fats of peanut oils and related plant species

Answer: A

The common sand crab, _____, carries a small garden on top of its shell.

1. which it is Hyas araneus
2. is it Hyas araneus
3. there it is Hyas araneus
4. Hyas araneus

Answers: D

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Structure and Written-Infinitive

Leave a reply

From the inception of his long and distinguished career, Frank Lloyd Wright was concerned with how _____ architecture with topography.

1. integrating
2. to integrate
3. did he integrate
4. integrated

Answer: B

Legendary home of the Nabateans, Petra is known _____ housed more than 15,000 residents at one time.

1. to have
2. to be
3. is
4. which

Answer: A

Unless an observer knows _____ an eclipse properly, severe retinal and cornea damage can result.

1. to observing
2. how observing
3. how to observe
4. to have observed

Answer: C

Sibling confrontations containing the seeds of unrequited hostility can serve _____ familial difficulties lasting for years.

1. the creation of
2. to create
3. creating
4. that creates

Answer: B

Judging from the blurry image of his right leg in many of his “seated” photographs, Abraham Lincoln is thought _____ from Marfon’s Disease.

1. to suffer
2. to be suffering
3. to have suffered
4. to have been suffered

Answer: C

The most important function of the Department of Agriculture is _____ for providing a sufficient and wholesome supply of food for the nation’s people.

1. when supplying the means
2. to supply the means
3. to have supplied the means
4. that to supply the means

Answer: B

Knowing _____ the alarm for an impending earthquake is a crucial problem confronting seismologists.

1. when to sound
2. to have sounded
3. that to sound
4. to sound that

Answer: A

The Asiatic wild ass, otherwise known as the "onager," is famed for knowing _____ fast.

1. running
2. to run
3. how to run
4. how to have run

Answer: C

Lafon's reagent, a solution of ammonium or sodium selenite, finds use as a test _____ codeine.

1. detection
2. to detect
3. to have detected
4. to detectable

Answer: B

Thomas Edison is generally considered _____ one of the most productive of all inventors.

1. to be
2. to have been

3. being

4. who was Answers: B

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Listening Comprehension

Leave a reply

Paper and Pencil Test

On this part of the paper and pencil test you will hear 30 short conversations. Listen carefully to the speakers. Focus especially on the the second speaker.

Example-1 Woman: Put your foot on the clutch and gently depress it.

Man: But every time I do it, it jumps.

Question: What is the man's problem?

1. His bicycle is broken.
2. He doesn't perform well in the clutch.
3. He doesn't know how to drive.
4. He is extremely depressed and nervous.

answer: C

Example-2

Man: When it comes to fixing faucets, I hear you're the best in town..

Woman: That, and replacing pipes.

Question: What can be inferred about the woman?

1. She's a heavy smoker.
2. She plays the organ.
3. She owns four sets of pipes.
4. She is a plumber.

Answers: D

Example-3

Man: Here, take this towel. You're dripping all over the floor.

Woman: I got caught in a downpour.

Question: What is the woman's problem?

1. She spilled her coffee as she was pouring it.
2. She was arrested by the police.
3. She tripped on the floor.
4. She is soaked.

answer: D

Example-4

Woman: She said to cut down on my fat intake and to get more exercise. The checkup didn't last long.

Man: Did you talk to her about the problem with your ear?

Question: What are these speakers discussing?

1. A sporting event.
2. A doctor's appointment.
3. A grammar exercise.
4. Taking overweight people to the gym..

Answers: B

Example- 5

Woman: I just can't stand my job anymore. My boss is not supportive at all.

Man: If I were you I wouldn't take it anymore. I'd let her know how you feel.

Question: What does the man suggest the woman do?

1. Take more rest breaks while at work.
2. Quit her job and find a new one.
3. Request an immediate leave of absence from her boss.
4. Confront her supervisor.

Answers: D

Example-6

Woman: You had three rebounds and four blocked shots on the court tonight.

Man: Don't forget my twelve assists and twenty points.

Question: What can be inferred about the man?

1. He needs assistance to solve his problem.
2. He was shot four times during the robbery.
3. He played in a basketball game.
4. His case was blocked in court.

Answers: C

Example-7

Woman: I'd like to buy a new car, but this model of Toyota is too expensive.

Man: More so than I thought.

Question: What does the man say about the car?

1. He thinks it is extremely nice.

2. He thought the car was less expensive.
3. He would like to take it for a test ride.
4. He would prefer more choices.

Answers: B

Example-8

Woman: I've heard great things about that movie that just came out. You want to go see it tonight?

Man: I'd love to, but I've got a history final in two days, and I haven't studied all quarter. I think I'd better take a rain check this time.

What does the man mean?

1. He needs to take a break from his studying.
2. He loves the woman very much.
3. He doesn't like going out in the rain.
4. He will not be able to accompany the woman.

Answer: D

Example-9

Man: It sounds like it is going to be extremely tough. I've heard that at the end of the quarter most of the questions are essay.

Woman: I hope not. I really prefer matching or multiple choice.

Question: What are these people talking about?

1. A final exam they are going to take.
2. A multiplication problem that they cannot find the solution to.
3. A journey they are about to take.
4. Something they forgot to say to their friend.

Answers: A

Example-10

Man: What does Susan think about her new job? I've heard it through the grapevine that she's dissatisfied.

Woman: It's not exactly that. She simply feels that she's not cut out for it.

Question: What does the woman say about Susan?

1. She is cutting classes.
2. She works on grape vines.
3. She feels she isn't suited for her new job.
4. Susan's new job is too simple.

Answer: C

Example-11

Woman: The truck is gone and I don't see Fred anywhere.

Man: He must have decided to go to work after all.

Question: What had the man assumed about Fred?

1. Fred had stolen a truck.
2. Fred wasn't going to work.
3. Fred couldn't make a decision..
4. Fred's truck was broken down..

Answers: B

Example-12

Man: Michael passed the GRE test easily.

Woman: You're surprised?

Question: What had the woman assumed about Michael?

1. Michael would do well on the test.
2. Michael never talked about his past.
3. Michael surprised his professor.
4. Michael was in love with her.

Answers: A

Example-13

Woman: What a birthday party! All of the food is great—but this strawberry cheesecake is especially good. Why don't you try some?

Man: If I weren't on a diet I would. Strawberry cheesecake is my favorite.

Question: What is the man probably going to do?

1. Pass up the food.
2. Try a bite of the cake.
3. Buy a strawberry cheesecake.
4. Get the recipe for the cake.

Answers: A

Example-14

Man: John's grades in math are incredibly low. Maybe he needs a tutor to get through the class.

Woman: That could be true, but we should talk to him first.

Question: What are these people probably going to do next?

1. Study math with John.
2. Take John to a doctor.
3. Discuss the problem with John.

4. Find John a study group.

Answers: C

Example-15

Man: It's really hot today. The temperature must be over a hundred. The forecast is for rain in the afternoon.

Woman: How about putting off the picnic until tomorrow?

Question: What does the woman suggest that they do?

1. Take a walk in the rain.
2. Delay their outing.
3. Go on a picnic.
4. Find out the weather forecast.

Answers: B

Example-16

Man: It looks like Jane is coming apart at the seams. I think she should seek psychological help.

Woman: Oh, I wouldn't say that. She seems to be coping with her problems reasonably well.

Question: What does the woman imply?

1. Jane is not losing emotional control.
2. Jane is more intelligent than she seems.
3. Jane made an excellent copy of the parts.
4. Jane wouldn't say that.

Answer: A

Example-17

Man: I've heard that the new Chemistry class is really difficult.

Woman: Oh, I wouldn't say that. I took Chemistry 402 last quarter, and I think the course went very smoothly.

Question: What does the woman mean?

1. The chemistry class is very tough.
2. The chemistry class is not teaching this quarter.
3. The chemistry class is easier than the man thinks.
4. The chemistry class should be avoided if possible.

Answer: C

Example-18

Woman: The milk in the refrigerator is sour. I don't think it's drinkable.

Man: No joke. The expiration date was three weeks ago.

Question: What does the man imply?

1. The woman has an extremely sour disposition.
2. They need to replace the refrigerator.
3. The woman is just kidding.
4. It's not surprising the milk has ruined.

Answer: D

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Reading Comprehension

Leave a reply

Following are TOEFL writing samples:

In TOEFL Sample Reading Comprehension section you will read three passages and answer reading comprehension questions about each passage. Most TOEFL sample reading comprehension questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

Paper and Pencil Test

Passage-I

There was an increase of about 10 % in the investment in the public sector, like electricity, irrigation quarrying, public services and transport; even though the emphasis leaned towards transport and away from the other sectors mentioned. A 16-17% growth in investment, including a 30% increase in investment in business premises has been recorded in trade and services. Although there continued to be a decline in the share of agriculture in total gross investment in the economy, investment grew by 9% in absolute terms, largely spurred on by a 23% expansion of investment in agriculture

equipment. Housing construction had 12% more invested in it in 1964, not so much owing to increase demand, as to fears of impending new taxes and limitation of building.

There was a rise of close to 11% in the total consumption in real terms during 1964 and per capita personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remains unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. Once again a swift advance in the standard of living was indicated in consumption patterns. Though fruit consumption increased, expenditure on food, especially bread and staple items, declined significantly. There was a continuing increase in the outlay on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. The changing composition of purchased durable goods demonstrated the progressive affluence of large sectors of the public. On the one hand increased purchase of automobiles and television sets were registered, a point of saturation was rapidly being approached for items like the first household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators.

1. It is possible to conclude from this passage, that the people of the country were

1. spending more money than they earn
2. investing and consuming at an accelerated pace
3. saving more money than previously
4. spending their money wisely
5. lacking in necessities

Answer: B

2. According to the author the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption is “undesirable” as:

1. there was an increase in the expenditure on frills and luxuries
2. the people were affluent
3. there was a rise in the standard of living
4. people were eating less
5. people were saving less

Answer: E

3. It is possible to conclude that the United States is not the discussed country as:

1. there was a decline in the expenditures for food
2. From the statement that the saturation point was rapidly being approached for first household radios
3. there is no mention of military expenditures
4. the people were affluent
5. the people were not saving their money

Answer: B

4. The area, which saw the greatest expenditure of investment funds was

1. The public sector
2. Business premises
3. Housing construction
4. Agricultural equipment
5. A field which cannot be determined

Answer: E

Sample-II

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure; the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is
1. Not a natural activity.
 2. Not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time.
 3. Not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in same way.
 4. Only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole.
 5. Now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel process.

Answer: A

2. In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterized as
1. A biased exposition
 2. A speculative study
 3. A dispassionate presentation
 4. An indignant denial
 5. A dogmatic explanation.

Answer: C

3. The author is primarily concerned with
1. Explaining how the brain receives images
 2. Synthesizing hypotheses of visual recognition
 3. Examining the evidence supporting the serial recognition hypothesis
 4. Discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it.
 5. Reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity.

Answer: B

4. According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?

I A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation

II An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.

III The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step

1. II only
2. III only
3. I and III only
4. II and III only
5. I, II and III

Answer: D

sample-III

According to Albert Einstein the non mathematician, is seized by a mysterious shuddering when he hears of 'four-dimensional' things, he is seized by a feeling, which is very similar to the thoughts awakened by the occult. And at the same time the statement that the world in which we live is a four-dimensional space – time continuum is quite a common place statement.

This might lead to an argument regarding the use of the term "commonplace" by Einstein. Yet the difficulty lies more in the wording than the ideas. Einstein's concept of the universe as a four-dimensional space-time continuum becomes plain and clear, when what he means by "continuum" becomes clear. A continuum is something that is continuous, A ruler, for example, is a one-dimensional space continuum. Most rulers are divided into inches and fractions, scaled down to one-sixteenth of an inch.

Will it be possible to conceive a ruler, which is calibrated to a millionth or billionth of an inch. In theory there is no reason why the steps from point to point should not be even smaller. What distinguishes a continuum is the fact that the space between any two points can be sub-divided into an infinite number of smaller divisions.

A railroad track is a one-dimensional space continuum and on it the engineer of a train can describe his position at any time by citing a single co-ordinate point – i.e., a station or a milestone. A sea captain, however, has to worry about two dimensions. The surface of the sea is a two-dimensional continuum and the co-ordinate points by which sailor fixes his positions in his two dimensional continuum are latitude and longitude. An airplane pilot guides his plane through a three – dimensional continuum, hence he has to consider not only latitude and longitude, but also his height

above the ground. The continuum of an airplane pilot constitutes space as we perceive it. In other words, the space of our world is a three-dimensional continuum.

Just indicating its position in space is not enough while describing any physical event, which involves motion. How position changes in time also needs to be mentioned. Thus to give an accurate picture of the operation of a New York – Chicago express, one must mention not only that it goes from New – York to Albany to Syracuse to Cleveland to Toledo to Chicago, but also the times at which it touches each of those points. This can be done either by means of a timetable or a visual chart. If the miles between New York and Chicago are plotted horizontally on a piece of ruled paper and the hours and minutes are plotted vertically, then a diagonal line properly drawn across the page illustrates the progress of the train in two – dimensional space – time continuum. This type of graphic representation is familiar to most newspaper readers; a stock market chart, for example, pictures financial events in a two – dimensional dollar – time continuum. Similarly for the best picturization of the flight of an airplane from New York to Los Angeles a four – dimensional space – time continuum is essential. The latitude, longitude and altitude will only make sense to the traffic manager of the airline if the time co – ordinate is also mentioned. Therefore time is the fourth dimension. If a flight has to be looked at, perceived as a whole, it wouldn't work if it is broken down into a series of disconnected take – offs, climbs, glides, and landing, it needs to be looked at and perceived as a continuous four – dimensional space – time continuum curve.

1. In order to explain a difficult topic, the author use
1. Simply phrased definition's
2. An incessant metaphor
3. A plain writing style
4. Familiar images
5. A quotation from Einstein

Answer: D

2. The significant feature of a continuum, according to the passage, revolves around
1. The divisibility of the interval between any two points.
2. An ordinary ruler's caliber for marking
3. Its unending curve
4. Its lucid from providing comprehensibility to the non – scientists as well
5. Its variety of co – ordinates.

Answer: A

3. The purpose of this passage is to highlight the point that

1. Plots and sea captains have something in common
2. Stock market charts may be helpful to physicists
3. The fourth dimension is time.
4. Non – mathematician's are often afraid of the commonplace
5. There is a marked quality to distance

Answer: C

4. According to the passage, an airlines traffic manager depends upon all of the following EXCEPT

1. latitude
2. altitude
3. the time co – ordinate
4. longitude
5. the continuous curve in co four

Answer: E

5. The underlying tone of this selection is

1. persuasive
2. deferential
3. candid
4. instructive
5. gently condescending

Answer: D

6. According to the author if one wishes portray a physical event in which motion plays a role – one has to

1. Make use of a time-table
2. Indicate how position changes in time
3. Be conversant with the scientist's theories
4. Describe it graphically
5. Be aware of altitude, latitude and longitude

Answer: B

7. The sea-captain's example has been cited in order to
 1. Help understand a two – dimensional continuum
 2. Set up a logical progression
 3. Simplify what ever is too elaborate
 4. Mitigate the gap between the engineer and pilot
 5. To sustain out interest in the reading of the passage.

Answer: A

sample-IV

From the 197 million square miles, which make up the surface of the globe, 71 per cent is covered by the interconnecting bodies of marine water; the Pacific Ocean alone covers half the Earth and averages near 14,000 feet in depth. The portions which rise above sea level are the continents- Eurasia, Africa; North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica. The submerged borders of the continental masses are the continental shelves, beyond which lie the deep-sea basins.

The ocean are deepest not in the center but in some elongated furrows, or long narrow troughs, called deeps. These profound troughs have a peripheral arrangement, notably around the borders of the pacific and Indian oceans. The position of the deeps, like the highest mountains, are of recent origin, since otherwise they would have been filled with waste from the lands. This is further strengthened by the observation that the deeps are quite often, where world-shaking earthquakes occur. To cite an example, the "tidal wave" that in April, 1946, caused widespread destruction along Pacific coasts resulted from a strong earthquake on the floor of the Aleutian Deep.

The topography of the ocean floors is none too well known, since in great areas the available soundings are hundreds or even thousands of miles apart. However, the floor of the Atlantic is

becoming fairly well known as a result of special surveys since 1920. A broad, well-defined ridge-the Mid-Atlantic ridge-runs north and south between Africa and the two Americas and numerous other major irregularities diversify the Atlantic floor. Closely spaced soundings show that many parts of the oceanic floors are as rugged as mountainous regions of the continents. Use of the recently perfected method of submarine topography. During world war II great strides were made in mapping submarine surfaces, particularly in many parts of the vast Pacific basin.

Most of the continents stand on an average of 2870 feet above sea level. North America averages 2300 feet; Europe averages only 1150 feet; and Asia, the highest of the larger continental subdivisions, averages 3200 feet. Mount Everest, which is the highest point in the globe, is 29,000 feet above the sea; and as the greatest known depth in the sea is over 35,000 feet, the maximum relief (that is, the difference in altitude between the lowest and highest points) exceeds 64,000 feet, or exceeds 12 miles. The continental masses and the deep-sea basins are relief features of the first order; the deeps, ridges, and volcanic cones that diversify the sea floor, as well as the plains, plateaus, and mountains of the continents, are relief features of the second order. The lands are unendingly subject to a complex of activities summarized in the term erosion, which first sculpts them in great detail and then tends to reduce them ultimately to sea level. The modeling of the landscape by weather, running water, and other agents is apparent to the keenly observant eye and causes thinking people to speculate on what must be the final result of the ceaseless wearing down of the lands. Much before there was any recognizable science as geology, Shakespeare wrote "the revolution of the times makes mountains level."

1. The peripheral furrows or deeps are found

1. only in the Pacific and Indian oceans

2. near earthquakes

3. near the shore

4. in the center of the ocean

5. to be 14,000 feet in depth in the Pacific.

Answer: C

2. The largest ocean is the

1. Atlantic

2. Pacific

3. Aleutian deep

4. arctic
5. Indian.

Answer: B

3. We may conclude from this passage that earth quakes
 1. Occur more frequently in newly formed land or sea formations
 2. Are caused by the weight of the water
 3. Cause erosion
 4. Occur in the deeps
 5. Will ultimately "make mountains level".

Answer: A

4. The highest mountains are
 1. oldest
 2. in excess of 12 miles
 3. near the deeps
 4. relief features of the first order
 5. of recent origin.

Answer: E

5. The science of geology was started
 1. By the Greeks
 2. During world war II
 3. April 1946
 4. After 1600
 5. In 1920

Answer: D

6. The highest point on North America is

1. 2870 feet above sea level
2. not mentioned in the passage
3. higher than the highest point in Europe
4. 2300 feet above sea level
5. in Mexico.

Answer: B

7. The deeps are subject to change caused by

1. erosion
2. soundings
3. earthquakes
4. waste
5. weathering

Answer: C

8. The continental masses

1. Rise above sea level
2. Consist of six continents
3. Are relief features of the second order
4. Are partially submerged
5. Comprise 29 per cent of the earth's surface.

Answer: D

sample-V

A new hearing device is now available for some hearing-impaired people. This device uses a magnet to hold the detachable sound-processing portion in place. Like other aids, it converts sound into

vibrations. But it is unique in that it can transmit the vibrations directly to the magnet and then to the inner ear. This produces a clearer sound. The new device will not help all hearing-impaired people only those with a hearing loss caused by infection or some other problem in the middle ear. It will probably help no more than 20 percent of all people with hearing problems. Those people who have persistent ear infections, however, should find relief and restored hearing with the new device.

Following are some toefl sample questions on this passage:

1. What is the author's main purpose?

1. To describe a new cure for ear infections
2. To inform the reader of a new device
3. To urge doctors to use a new device
4. To explain the use of a magnet

Answer: B

2. The word "relief" in the last sentence means:

1. Less distress
2. Assistance
3. Distraction
4. Relaxation

Answer: A

sample-VI

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4. Relaxation

Answer: A

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TOEFL Sample Questions : Writing

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Sample-I

A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.

Sample essay is as follows:

New factories often bring many good things to a community, such as jobs and increased prosperity. However, in my opinion, the benefits of having a factory are outweighed by the risks. That is why I oppose the plan to build a factory near my community.

I believe that this city would be harmed by a large factory. In particular, a factory would destroy the quality of the air and water in town. Factories bring smog and pollution. In the long run, the environment will be hurt and people's health will be affected. Having a factory is not worth that risk.

Of course, more jobs will be created by the factory. Our population will grow. To accommodate more workers, more homes and stores will be needed. Do we really want this much growth, so fast? If our town is going to grow, I would prefer slow growth with good planning. I don't want to see rows of cheaply constructed townhouses. Our quality of life must be considered.

I believe that this growth will change our city too much. I love my hometown because it is a safe, small town. It is also easy to travel here. If we must expand to hold new citizens, the small town feel will be gone. I would miss that greatly.

A factory would be helpful in some ways. However, I feel that the dangers are greater than the benefits. I cannot support a plan to build a factory here, and hope that others feel the same way.

Sample-II

It has been said, "Not everything that is learned is contained in books." Compare and contrast knowledge gained from experience with knowledge gained from books. In your opinion, which source is more important? Why?

Sample essay is as follows:

People always are learning and practicing through their whole lives. From reading words in text book such as toy, car, train etc., people have the concept and ideas. They further understand the actual meaning of these words by playing toys and riding or driving cars, trains etc.

Education (books) and experience are the main two channels for People to gain their knowledge. Each play different roles for people. In my opinion, knowledge from experience is more important than that from books.

Experience first can prove if the knowledge from books are true or false. Textbooks are very wonderful in teaching people essential principles, how is the world looks like? what is the basic law of change of people and things? We can learn a lot through primary school, secondary school until university. However, people can only understand the really meaning of those from books and justify them if they are right through practices. A few hundred years ago, people learnt from text book that the earth was flat. However scientists found that was wrong through observations and measurement.

The knowledge from experience can improve and advance the world and our society. As books have limitation, they only teach us the what people found in the past. The knowledge from the books are constrained to the certain conditions and environment. For example, mould and tools design for plastics industry, the university course only taught me very simple cases, most knowledge are obtained from various different and complicated cases in my career.

There are a lot new inventions and new products which could not be found from textbooks. Our society and world are developed through continuous practices, those knowledge, never found in books, such as internet, e-business etc. are all developed through new practices.

“The truth comes from practices and experience”, people are continually discovering new things and assessing the creditability of the knowledge written in books. The knowledge from experience help us much more than those from books.

Sample-III

Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Sample essay is as follows:

The twentieth century has brought with it many advances. With those advances, human lives have changed dramatically. In some ways life is worse, but mostly it is better. Changes in food preparation methods, for example, have improved our lives greatly.

The convenience of preparing food today is amazing. Even stoves have gotten too slow for us. Microwave cooking is much easier. We can press a few buttons and a meal is completely cooked in just a short time. People used to spend hours preparing an oven-cooked meal, and now they can use that time for other, better things. Plus, there are all kinds of portable, prepackaged foods we can buy. Heat them in the office microwave, and lunch at work is quick and easy.

Food preparation today allows for more variety. With refrigerators and freezers; we can preserve a lot of different foods in our homes. Since technology makes cooking so much faster, people are willing to make several dishes for even a small meal. Parents are more likely to let children be picky, now that they can easily heat them up some prepackaged macaroni and cheese on the side. Needless to say, adults living in the same house may have very different eating habits as well. If they don't want to cook a lot of different dishes, it's common now to eat out at restaurants several times a week.

Healthful eating is also easier than ever now. When people cook, they can use new fat substitutes and cooking sprays to cut fat and calories. This reduces the risk of heart disease and high cholesterol. Additionally, we can buy fruits and vegetables fresh, frozen or canned. They're easy to prepare, so many of us eat more of those nutritious items daily. A hundred years ago, you couldn't imagine the process of taking some frozen fruit and ice from the freezer, adding some low fat yogurt from a plastic cup and some juice from a can in the refrigerator, and whipping up a low fat smoothie in the blender!

Our lifestyle is fast, but people still like good food. What new food preparation technology has given us is more choices. Today, we can prepare food that is more convenient, healthier, and of greater variety than ever before in history.

Sample-IV

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Parents are the best teachers. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Sample essay is as follows:

Throughout my life, I have been lucky enough to have a very good relationship with my parents. They have supported me, given me necessary criticism, and taught me a great deal about how to live my life. Parents can be very important teachers in our lives; however, they are not always the best teachers.

Parents may be too close to their children emotionally. Sometimes they can only see their children through the eyes of a protector. For example, they may limit a child's freedom in the name of safety. A teacher might see a trip to a big city as a valuable new experience. However, it might seem too dangerous to a parent.

Another problem is that parents may expect their children's interests to be similar to their own. They can't seem to separate from their children in their mind. If they love science, they may try to force their child to love science too. But what if their child's true love is art, or writing, or car repair?

Parents are usually eager to pass on their values to their children. But should children always believe what their parents do? Maybe different generations need different ways of thinking. When children are young, they believe that their parents are always right. But when they get older, they realize there are other views. Sometimes parents, especially older ones, can't keep up with rapid social or technological changes. A student who has friends of all different races and backgrounds at school may find that his parents have narrower views. A student who loves computers may find that her parents don't really understand or value the digital revolution. Sometimes kids have to find their own ways to what they believe in.

The most important thing to realize is that we all have many teachers in our lives. Our parents teach us, our teachers teach us, and our peers teach us. Books and newspapers and television also teach us. All of them are valuable.

Sample-V

People attend college or university for many different reasons (for example, new experiences, career preparation, increased knowledge). Why do you think people attend college or university? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Sample essay is as follows:

College is a place that the students can learn more and new knowledge and experience in it. Of course, different people have different reasons to study in college. For example, some people want to go on a further study after they graduate from the college; some people hope to find a good job after their studying in the college and also some people wish to exchange their present situation through studying in the college. In my opinion, no matter what reason people study in the college for, studying in the college is just a preparation for their future life.

First of all, students can learn new knowledge and experiences from the studying in the college. There are many teachers, professors with abundant teaching experience who teach students lots of new knowledge and help them to solve the problems in their study. With their help, students can learn a lot of useful basic and professional knowledge which is very helpful for their future work. After they finish their study in the college, students go to work in the society and contribute to the different fields.

Secondly, students can learn how to arrange their own time reasonably. Before their studying in college, their life is often arranged by their parents and their study is often arranged by their teachers. It is very different for them to live and study in college, because students studying in college have to arrange their life and study by themselves. They have to arrange their part time, such as when to get up, when is the sport-time, when to finish the assignment etc. This is very important experience for students' work and life in the future.

Finally, studying in the college makes students have the opportunity to live with other students and learn how to cooperate with other people. Usually, people often have an uncomfortable feeling to live with a stranger, because they do not know each other and perhaps their habits and personalities are different. But for the long run, it is good for them. They have to cooperate with each other and solve a lot of problems they will face together. Gradually, they can learn how to care and understand other people. It is a preparation for students to go to cooperate with other people in the society.

All in all, students not only can learn lots of new knowledge from the books but also can learn much more necessary experience such as how to arrange time and how to cooperate with other people. It is very important for their future' wok and life.