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TOEFL Ibt

- 120 points
- 30 points per section
- Four sections: reading, listening, speaking and writing
- 4 hours with a 10 minutes break

Test Format

Test Section	Number of Questions	Timing
Reading	3–4 passages, 12–14 questions each	60–80 minutes
Listening	4–6 lectures, 6 questions each 2–3 conversations, 5 questions each	60–90 minutes
BREAK		10 minutes
Speaking	6 tasks: 2 independent and 4 integrated	20 minutes
Writing	1 integrated task 1 independent task	20 minutes 30 minutes

Escalas de pontuação

Habilidade	Intervalo de pontuação	Nível
Leitura	0 a 30	Alto (22 a 30) Intermediário (15 a 21) Baixo (0 a 14)
Compreensão oral	0 a 30	Alto (22 a 30) Intermediário (15 a 21) Baixo (0 a 14)
Expressão oral	0 a 30	Boa (26 a 30) Satisfatória (18 a 25) Limitada (10 a 17) Insuficiente (0 a 9)
Escrita	0 a 30	Boa (24 a 30) Satisfatória (17 a 23) Limitada (1 a 16)
Pontuação total	0 a 120	

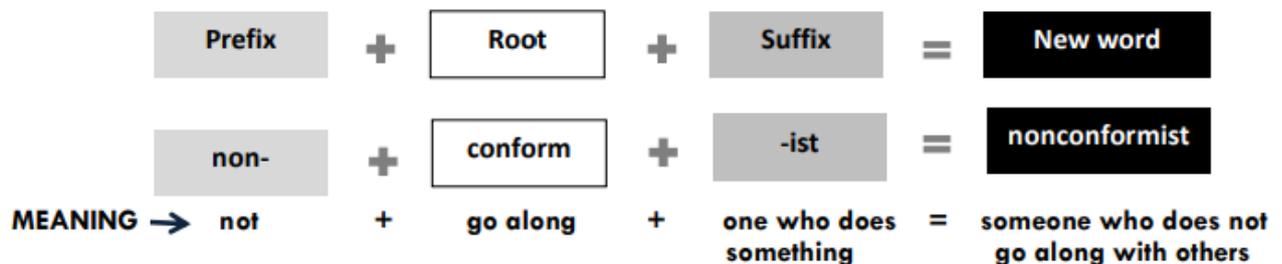
Reading

1. Suffix and Prefix

Suppose that you come across the following sentence in a literature textbook.
Ralph Waldo Emerson led a movement of nonconformist thinkers.

If you did not know the meaning of nonconformist, how could you determine it?

Many words in the English language are made up of word parts called prefixes, roots, and suffixes. These word parts have specific meanings that, when added together, can help you determine the meaning of the word as a whole.



[Suffixes and Prefixes – Duke Idioms](#)

2. Clauses and Sentences

What is a clause?

A clause must contain a verb. Typically a clause is made up of a subject, a verb phrase and, sometimes, a complement.

What is a sentence?

It can contain more than one clause.

*I looked at her **and** she smiled at me. (two main clauses connected by and)*

Speaking

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Speaking:

- 20 minutes.
- 6 tasks.
- Speak clearly. There will be other people in the same room.

Instructions:

1. Express your own opinion.

- a. State true facts about yourself (Focus on your life experiences).

2. Facts about other people's experience.

3. Create stories, your answer doesn't need to be based on true facts.

Practice paraphrasing, which is expressing the same idea in different ways.

- a. Paraphrasing: during the preparation repeat 3 or 4 times each exercise using different words in the presentation for the teaching.

Exercise 1 and 2

- Topics to speak about with no extra material.
- 15 seconds to prepare.
- 45 seconds to speak.

b. the teaching.

Some people think it is more fun to spend time with friends in restaurants or cafés. Others think it is more fun to spend time with friends at home. Which do you think is better? Explain why.

Talk about a pleasant and memorable event that happened while you were in school. Explain why this event brings back fond memories.

Speaking #1

APPROACH TIPS

- Use preparation time to organize your thoughts.
- Take notes but don't write a full response.
- Raters want to hear you speaking, not reading.

Don't n... respons...

APPROACH TIPS

SCORING CRITERIA

language use

- use of grammar and vocabulary to express your ideas

SCORING CRITERIA

topic development

- how fully you answer
- how clearly you express your ideas
- how you connect ideas

SKILL BUILDING TIPS

Collect pictures and describe each one in 45 seconds. Try describing the same picture using different words and details.

SKILL BUILDING TIPS

Think for 15 seconds about what you did yesterday, then talk about it for 45 seconds. Do the same to talk about what you will do tomorrow.

SKILL BUILDING TIPS

Practice making a recommendation. Explain why your idea is the best way to proceed.

Exercise 3 and 5 (Campus Situations)

Question 3

- Reading and listening passages.
- As you read the passage write down the key vocabulary.
 - 45 seconds to read the text.
 - Listen to a response.
 - 30 seconds to prepare your answer (summary).
 - 60 seconds to speak.
- **SUMMARIZING** and combining information from the 2 sources.
 - How that person's opinion relates to the issues presented in the reading passage.

TOEFL Speaking Questions 3 & 5: Campus Situations **QUESTION STRUCTURE**

Question 3

- read a passage
- listen to a response
- 30 seconds to prepare
- 60 seconds to speak



Question 3

Listen carefully to the speaker's reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with points made in the reading.

Make sure you summarize the opinion of the speaker.

Good News for Movie Fans

The Student Association has just purchased a new sound system for the Old Lincoln Hall auditorium, the place where movies on campus are currently shown. By installing the new sound system, the Student Association hopes to attract more students to the movies and increase ticket sales. Before making the purchase of the new equipment, the Student Association conducted a survey on campus to see what kind of entertainment students liked best. Going to the movies ranked number one. "Students at Northfield College love going to the movies," said the president of the Student Association "so we decided to make what they already love even better. We're confident that the investment into the sound system will translate into increased ticket sales."



Question 3

The man expresses his opinion of the Student Association's recent purchase. State his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

Speaking #3

Question 5

- Listening passage. No reading.
- More than summarize. You need to give your opinion.
- Conversation about a Campus problem.
- Describe the problem and give you opinion about what the solution should be.
- Focus on what the problems and possible solutions are.

Question 5



TOEFL Speaking Questions 3 & 5: Campus Situations

QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 5

Briefly summarize the problem the speakers are discussing. Then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.

Question 5

As you listen, identify the problem and possible solutions.

Do more than summarize. You need to give your opinion.

Explain *why* it is the best solution.

Speaking #5

Speaking #5 - student

- 3/4 points
- Imprecise use of language



Exercise 4 and 6 (Academic Courses)

ETS TOEFL Speaking Questions 4 & 6: Academic Courses QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 4

- read a passage
- listen to lecture
- 30 seconds to prepare
- 60 seconds to speak



ETS TOEFL Speaking Questions 4 & 6: Academic Courses QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 6

- listen to lecture
- 20 seconds to prepare
- 60 seconds to speak



Question 4 (Important Academic term or concept)

- Reading and listening usually about science or psychology.
- Reading 45 seconds.
- When you answer the question you will speak about how the example support or illustrates the term or concept.

ETS TOEFL Speaking Questions 4 & 6: Academic Courses QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 4: Reading Passage

Flow

In psychology, the feeling of complete and energized focus in an activity is called *flow*. People who enter a state of flow lose their sense of time and have a feeling of great satisfaction. They become completely involved in an activity for its own sake rather than for what may result from the activity, such as money or prestige. Contrary to expectation, flow usually happens not during relaxing moments of leisure and entertainment, but when we are actively involved in a difficult enterprise, in a task that stretches our mental or physical abilities.

ETS TOEFL Speaking Questions 4 & 6: Academic Courses QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 4: What It's Asking

Explain *flow* and how the example used by the professor illustrates the concept.

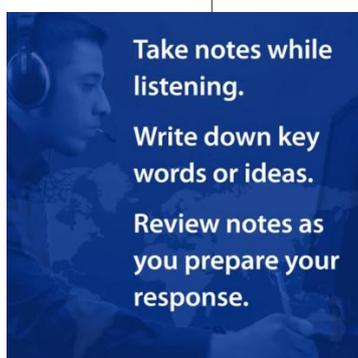
Question 6

- Listening passage. No reading.
- Starts with a professor defining a concept or highlighting an issue.
- **SUMMARY:** The question will ask you to explain the main concept or issue, using the points and examples that were given in the lecture.

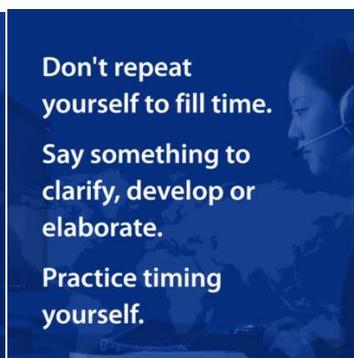
ETS TOEFL Speaking Questions 4 & 6: Academic Courses QUESTION STRUCTURE

Question 6: What It's Asking

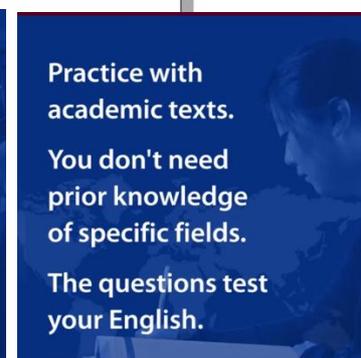
Using points and examples from the talk, describe the two different definitions of tools given by the professor.



Take notes while listening.
Write down key words or ideas.
Review notes as you prepare your response.



Don't repeat yourself to fill time.
Say something to clarify, develop or elaborate.
Practice timing yourself.



Practice with academic texts.
You don't need prior knowledge of specific fields.
The questions test your English.

Writing

Test Format

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Question # 1

- No maximal length, but typically and affective response has between 150 to 225 words.
- Students can only hear the listening passage once.
- Integrated task – combining information.
- For this this task you will read a passage, listen to a short lecture related to the same topic, and then answer a question based on what you have read and heard.
 - Relation between the lecture and the reading passage.
 - The question will not ask you to express your personal opinion.
 - Look for the main idea.
 - Summarize the lecture.
 - How the lecture responds to the points in the reading passage.
- While you listen you may also take notes.
- Students have 3 minutes to read the text and 20 minutes to type and revise the answer in the computer.
 - Use the 3 minutes to take notes
 - The text will be in left hand side when you start writing.

Critics say that current voting systems used in the United States are inefficient and often lead to the inaccurate counting of votes. Miscounts can be especially damaging if an election is closely contested. Those critics would like the traditional systems to be replaced with far more efficient and trustworthy computerized voting systems.

Current voting systems are inaccurate and unreliable. They should be replaced by computerized voting.

accidentally vote for the wrong candidate. Voters usually have to find the name of their candidate on a large sheet of paper containing many names—the ballot—and make a small mark next to that name. People with poor eyesight can easily mark the wrong name. The computerized voting machines have an easy-to-use touch-screen technology: to cast a vote, a voter needs only to touch the candidate's name on the screen to record a vote for that candidate; voters can even have the computer magnify the name for easier viewing.

Computerized voting would reduce mistakes by people when they vote.

Another major problem with old voting systems is that they rely heavily on people to count the votes. Officials must often count up the votes one by one, going through every ballot and recording the vote. Since they have to deal with thousands of ballots, it is almost inevitable that they will make mistakes. If an error is detected, a long and expensive recount has to take place. In contrast, computerized systems remove the possibility of human error, since all the vote counting is done quickly and automatically by the computers.

It would reduce mistakes people make when they count the votes.

Finally some people say it is too risky to implement complicated voting technology nationwide. But without giving it a thought, governments and individuals alike trust other complex computer technology every day to be perfectly accurate in banking transactions as well as in the communication of highly sensitive information.

Not any riskier than other common electronic transactions like banking.

Lecture

- same topic, different perspective
- 2 minutes
- take notes
- listen for points that respond to the reading passage



Writing # 1.wav

People not familiar with computers can vote incorrectly or not at all if they are afraid of them.

Computers can also make mistakes counting votes if programmed poorly.

Computer voting systems don't have written records that can be checked.

Computers for banking are used every day. Voting machines are used only once or twice a year.

Critics say that current voting systems used in the United States are inefficient and often lead to the inaccurate counting of votes. Miscounts can be especially damaging if an election is closely contested. Those who argue that current voting systems should be replaced with far more efficient and trustworthy computerized voting systems.

In traditional voting systems, voters usually have to find the name of their candidate on a large sheet of paper containing many names—the ballot—and make a small mark next to that name. People with poor eyesight can easily mark the wrong name. The computerized voting machines have an easy-to-use touch-screen technology. To cast a vote, a voter needs only to touch the candidate's name on the screen to record a vote for that candidate. Voters can even have the computer magnify the name.

Another major problem with old voting systems is that they rely heavily on people to count the votes. Officials just often count up the votes one by one, going through every ballot and recording the vote. Since they have to deal with thousands of ballots, it is almost inevitable that they will make mistakes. If an error is detected, a long and expensive recount has to take place. In contrast, computerized systems remove the possibility of human error, since all the vote counting is done quickly and accurately by a computer.

Finally, some critics say that it is too risky to use computerized voting technology nationwide, but without using it a thousand governments and businesses use computers every day to be perfectly accurate in banking transactions as well as in the communication of highly sensitive information.

Computerized voting would reduce mistakes by people when they vote.

It would reduce mistakes people make when they count the votes.

Not any riskier than other common electronic transactions like banking.

People not familiar with computers can vote incorrectly or not at all if they are afraid of them.

Computers can also make mistakes counting votes if programmed poorly.

Computer voting systems don't have written records that can be checked.

Computers for banking are used every day. Voting machines are used only once or twice a year.

5/5

The lecture explained why the computerized voting system can not replace the traditional voting system. There are the following three reasons.

First of all, not everyone can use computers correctly. Some people do not have access to computers, some people are not used of computers, and some people are even scared of this new technology. If the voters do not know how to use a computer, how do you expect them to finish the voting process through computers? This directly refutes the reading passage which states that computerized voting is easier by just touching the screen.

Secondly, computers may make mistakes as the people do. As computers are programmed by the human beings, thus errors are inevitable in the computer system. Problems caused by computer voting systems may be more serious than those caused by people. A larger number of votes might be miss counted or even removed from the system. Furthermore, it would take more energy to recount the votes. Again this contradicts what is stated in the reading which stated that only people will make mistakes in counting.

Thirdly, computerized voting system is not reliable because it has not reached a stable status. People trust computers to conduct banking transactions because the computerized banking system is being used daily and frequently and has been stable. However, the voting does not happen as often as banking thus the computerized voting system has not been proved to be totally reliable.

All in all, not everyone can use a computer properly, computer cause mistakes and computerized voting system is not reliable are the main reasons why computerized voting system can not replace the traditional voting system.

- well organized
- selects important information from the lecture
- explains how the points in the lecture relate to claims in the reading passage

Question 2

- 300 words or more
- Independent writing question – based on knowledge and experience
- You will give your opinion on an issue
- 30 minutes to answer and revise your essay

Sample Topics

Some people like to travel with a companion. Others prefer to travel alone.

Which do you prefer?

Sample Topics

It has recently been announced that a new restaurant may be built in your neighborhood.

Do you support or oppose this plan?

Make an Outline

Some people like to travel with a companion. Others prefer to travel alone.

Which do you prefer?

Make an outline

- Safer
 - Travel companions can look after each other
- More fun
 -
- Easier to travel
 -

The screenshot shows a test interface with a dark red header. It includes a 'Test Section' dropdown set to 'Writing', a 'Question Number' indicator showing '2 of 2', and a 'Review Tools' button labeled 'Sample'. On the right, there are 'HELP', 'BACK', and 'NEXT' buttons, and a 'HIDE TIME' button next to a timer showing '29:55'. Below the header, there are 'Cut', 'Paste', and 'Undo' buttons, and a 'Word Count' indicator showing '0'. The main content area contains 'Directions' and 'Question' sections. A yellow speech bubble with the text '30 minutes' is overlaid on the question text.

Directions:
Read the question below. You have 30 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 300 words.

Question:
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?
A teacher's ability to relate well with students is more important than excellent knowledge of the subject being taught.
Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

30 minutes

Given the word choice and unclear connection of idea

I disagree with the idea that the possessing the ability to relate well with student is more important than excellent knowledge of the subject being taught for a teacher. There are several reasons why I disagree with that idea.

Writer's point of view

First, teachers' job is to educate their student with their knowledge. The ability to relate well with their student is something a counselor should possess, not a teacher. That's why the board of education gives an award to a teacher with an excellent knowledge of the subject they teach. Teachers who can get along with their students but have no knowledge can be popular and be liked by his or her students, however I don't consider a teacher with no knowledge a good teacher.

Second, Students go to schools because they want to learn knowledge from their teachers not to get along with their teachers. I knew a math teacher who was well known among other mathematics teachers. Some students always complained how he never entertains his students which made many of his students to fall asleep. Nevertheless, all of his classes were all full even before the semester began because many students who were eager to learn already booked in. He won the Apples prize (it's given to a noticed teacher annually) a couple of times and that enabled students to firmly believe in his way of teaching.

Supporting Points

Thirdly, teachers are responsible for conceding their knowledge to their next generation. Teachers already had an experience of getting advantaged education from college. Teachers should not let that privilege become useless and workless. We all learn because we want to become the better person that this world needs. Students will also eventually grow up to be influencing other people and teachers should voluntarily be their students' role models.

For conclusion, I think the most important quality a teacher must have is an excellent knowledge of the subject they teach, not an ability to relate well with their students.

Conclusion