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DELTA'S Key to the TOEFL iBT[®] Complete Skill Practice



Fourth Edition



- ◆ Diagnostic pre-test
- ◆ 5 complete practice tests
- ◆ Answer key and audio scripts
- ◆ 35 skill units for TOEFL practice
- ◆ Over 11 hours of audio on included 



DELTA PUBLISHING COMPANY

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NANCY GALLAGHER

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INTRODUCTION

The TOEFL iBT®

The Test of English as a Foreign Language® (TOEFL®) is a standardized test that measures the English proficiency of students who wish to enter college and university programs where English is the language of instruction. The TOEFL is also a requirement of many employers. The TOEFL is produced and administered by Educational Testing Service, a professional test development organization in Princeton, New Jersey, USA.

The Internet-based TOEFL iBT® was introduced in 2005. The TOEFL iBT replaced the computer-based test (CBT) and the paper-based test (PBT). The TOEFL iBT has four sections to assess reading, listening, speaking, and writing. The test is approximately four hours long, with one ten-minute break following the Listening section.

TOEFL iBT®			
Section	Content	Number of Questions	Approximate Time
Reading	3–4 passages (12–14 questions each)	36–56	60–80 minutes
Listening	2–3 conversations 4–6 lectures (5–6 questions each)	34–51	60–90 minutes
Break			10 minutes
Speaking	2 independent tasks 4 integrated-skills tasks	6	20 minutes
Writing	1 integrated-skills task 1 independent task	2	55 minutes

In the Reading section, test takers read three or four passages and answer questions about them. In the Listening section, they listen to two or three conversations and four to six lectures and then answer questions about them. In the Speaking section, test takers speak in response to two questions about their own experience and four questions about texts that they listen to or read during the test. In the Writing section, test takers complete two writing tasks. One task is about a reading passage and a lecture, and the other is an essay question about a general topic.

The major differences between the TOEFL iBT and previous versions of the test are:

- Note taking is permitted during the test.
- Speaking skills are evaluated.
- Some tasks integrate skills, such as reading, listening, and speaking.
- Knowledge of grammar is not tested separately but is tested indirectly in all sections of the test.

The content of the TOEFL iBT reflects the language used in real college and university settings. Reading passages are similar to those in textbooks and other course materials. Listening content includes conversations, lectures, and discussions about campus situations and academic topics.

INTRODUCTION

The Speaking and Writing sections include some tasks that combine skills. For example, a test taker will read a passage, listen to a lecture, and then write or speak in response. The integrated-skills tasks reflect how people use language in real life. They are a useful measure of how well prospective students will be able to communicate in an English-speaking environment.

The TOEFL iBT does not have a separate grammar section; however, knowledge of English grammar is important in all four sections of the test.

For the most current information about the TOEFL iBT, including information about registration and test dates, go to the official TOEFL Web site: www.ets.org/toefl.

THE TEST SCORE

The TOEFL score is a measure of English proficiency for academic study and employment. Educational institutions use TOEFL scores when evaluating prospective students for admission. The admissions officer will look at a student's section scores and total test score to determine if the student's English skills are adequate for enrollment in a specific program of study. There is no single passing score for all institutions; rather, each institution sets its own standards for admission. Generally, graduate programs require a higher score than do undergraduate programs.

In each section of the test, the number of raw points earned is converted to a scaled section score of 0 to 30. The four section scores are combined to obtain the total test score of 0 to 120.

The TOEFL iBT score report will show:

- a section score of 0 to 30 for each of the four language skills;
- a total test score of 0 to 120.

TOEFL iBT® SCORES				
Section	Number of Questions	Raw Points per Correct Answer	Raw Points Possible	Scaled Section Score
Reading	36–42	1–4	40–46	0–30
Listening	34	1–2	34–36	0–30
Speaking	6	1–4	24	0–30
Writing	2	1–5	10	0–30
Total Test Score				0–120

In the Reading section, most correct answers will earn 1 raw point each, but some questions are worth 2, 3, or 4 points. In the Listening section, most correct answers will earn 1 raw point, but some questions may be worth 2 points. In the Speaking section, each of the six responses will earn a raw score of 1 to 4 points. In the Writing section, the two responses will each earn a raw score of 1 to 5 points.

The scoring scale of the TOEFL iBT is different from the scoring scale of the paper-based TOEFL (PBT). The table on the next page shows a general comparison of the total test scores in the two scales.

TOTAL SCORE COMPARISON	
TOEFL iBT®	TOEFL® PBT
120	677
100	600
80	550
61	500
46	450

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

Delta's Key to the TOEFL iBT: Complete Skill Practice is a complete test preparation program for advanced and high-intermediate learners of English. The course has two objectives: (1) to prepare students to take the TOEFL iBT, and (2) to build the language skills necessary for success in college and university.

Complete Skill Practice contains 35 skill units and five full-length practice tests, with 1,300 questions that are similar in form and content to those on the TOEFL iBT. There is ample material for 15 weeks of study. The book and audio can be used in many ways:

- 🔑 as the primary text in a comprehensive TOEFL preparation course;
- 🔑 as the primary or secondary text for courses in reading, listening, speaking, or writing skills; or
- 🔑 as a resource for independent study, laboratory, or tutoring.

Complete Skill Practice is inspired by cognitive learning theory and designed around the five-part unit: *Focus, Study, Practice, Extension, and Progress.*

Pre-Test

The *Pre-Test* is a short version of the TOEFL that can be used to acquaint students with the various question types and to diagnose skill areas requiring special attention and practice. Instructors and students can use *Pre-Test* results to create individual programs of study based on need.

Focus

Each unit begins with an exercise to focus attention, activate prior learning, and help students predict the content. *Focus* presents a short text—a reading passage, a conversation, a lecture, or part of an essay—and challenges the learner to identify a relevant principle. *Focus* stimulates inductive thinking. The exercises can be done in class or as homework.

Study

Study provides instruction in one of the four skill areas: reading, listening, speaking, or writing. *Study* defines relevant terms and concepts, explains how the skill will be tested, provides sample questions, explains answers, and suggests useful strategies. The content can form the basis of classroom instruction, or it can be studied independently.

INTRODUCTION



Practice

Practice consists of sets of test questions that challenge students to apply their skills. The exercises foster ease with TOEFL form and content and build confidence and skill retention. They can be done in class or assigned as homework.



Extension

People acquire language through social interaction, and *Extension* presents activities that foster cooperation, stimulate discussion, extend skill practice, guide peer review, and link the classroom with the real world. *Extension* activities are student-centered, and many of them engage students in finding or creating their own TOEFL-like texts.



Progress

Regular assessment is an integral part of skill building. Thirty-four timed quizzes simulate parts of the TOEFL, with each quiz assessing the skills studied in one or more units. Quiz content builds cumulatively, with some quizzes covering material from several units.



Tests

The five full-length tests contain questions that are similar in form and content to the questions on the TOEFL iBT. The tests can be used to review course material and to assess readiness for taking the real TOEFL iBT. Test sections can be completed in class or as homework.



Answer Key

The *Answer Key* provides the correct answers for all exercises, quizzes and tests. The *Answer Key* includes short explanations and references to relevant units for further study.



Audio Scripts

The *Audio Scripts* are the transcripts for the companion audio. The scripts can be used to check answers. They can also be used in other ways. For example, students can read the conversations aloud in class, or they can study vocabulary and idioms in context.



Progress Charts

Students can graph their scores for all quizzes and tests on the *Progress Charts* in the back of the book. The charts motivate students and encourage them to set goals for achievement.



Companion Audio

The companion audio is presented in mp3 format on a single disk. The audio files are the listening component for all exercises, quizzes, and tests in the book. In addition to being used for TOEFL preparation, the recordings can be used for practice in note taking and summarizing and for the study of pronunciation, vocabulary, idioms, and English for academic purposes.

SAMPLE COURSE OUTLINES

15-week Test Preparation Course 75 hours of instruction			
Week	Units	Topics	Quiz or Test
1	— 1.1 – 1.2	Pre-testing Reading: Facts & Details; Negative Facts	Pre-Test Reading Quiz 1 & 2
2	1.3 2.1 – 2.2	Reading: Vocabulary in Context Listening: Topic & Main Idea; Details	Reading Quiz 3 & 4 Listening Quiz 1
3	1.4 – 1.5 2.3	Reading: Inferences; Purpose Listening: Attitude & Purpose	Reading Quiz 5 & 6 Listening Quiz 2 & 3
4	1.6 2.4	Reading: Paraphrases Listening: Inferences & Predictions	Listening Quiz 4 & 5
5	1.7 2.5 – 2.6	Reading: Coherence Listening: Function; Organization	Reading Quiz 7 & 8 Listening Quiz 6
6	1.8 – 1.9	Reading: Summarizing; Organizing	Reading Quiz 9 Listening Quiz 7 & 8
7	—	Review and evaluation	Reading Quiz 10 Test 1
8	3.1 – 3.4	Speaking: Independent Tasks	Speaking Quiz 1, 2 & 3
9	3.5 4.1 – 4.3	Speaking: Integrated Tasks Writing: Integrated Tasks	—
10	3.6 – 3.7 4.4 – 4.5	Speaking: Integrated Tasks Writing: Sentences; Evaluating Writing	Writing Quiz 1, 2 & 3
11	3.8 – 3.9 4.6 – 4.8	Speaking: Integrated Tasks Writing: Independent (Essay)	—
12	4.9 – 4.10	Writing: Sentences; Evaluating the Essay	Writing Quiz 4, 5 & 6 Test 2
13	3.10	Speaking: Evaluating Integrated Tasks	Speaking Quiz 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Writing Quiz 7
14	—	Review and evaluation	Writing Quiz 8 Test 3
15	—	Review and evaluation	Test 4 Test 5

4-week Intensive Course 24 – 32 hours of instruction		
Week	Topics	Quiz or Test
1	Diagnostic pre-testing Reading: selected units as needed	Pre-Test Select from Reading Quiz 1 – 10
2	Listening: selected units as needed Speaking: selected units as needed	Select from Listening Quiz 1 – 8 Select from Speaking Quiz 1 – 8
3	Writing: selected units as needed Review and evaluation	Select from Writing Quiz 1 – 8 Test 1 Test 2
4	Review and evaluation	Test 3 Test 4 Test 5

Generally, TOEFL preparation should include practice in all four skill areas: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Depending on student need, some skill areas may require greater attention than do others.

The 15-week Test Preparation Course is suitable for a typical semester of study, in which a class meets for five hours per week. For shorter terms of study, the course outline can be divided into two terms of six to eight weeks each, or it can be condensed to fit a 10-week quarter.

The 4-week Intensive Course is suitable for situations where students have a shorter period to prepare for the TOEFL. In such cases, the Pre-Test may be used to diagnose skill areas requiring attention. Content can be selected based on student need.



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PRE-TEST

PRE-TEST

READING SECTION DIRECTIONS

The Reading section measures your ability to understand a passage in academic English. You will read a passage and answer questions about it. Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

You have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Most questions are worth one point, but the last question is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

The passage may include a word or phrase in **bold** type. For these words and phrases, you will see a definition in a glossary at the end of the passage.

THE WORK OF CELLS

- 1 Living is work, and all forms of life require an ongoing supply of energy to perform the work of life. Energy is the capacity to do work, where work is defined as the ability to move matter or to rearrange a collection of matter. The cell is the basic unit of life. The work of life depends on the ability of cells to use energy to perform their many tasks. Energy enables cells to cause specific changes that are necessary for life. Many cells move or change their shapes. They grow and reproduce. Cells organize small organic molecules into proteins and DNA. Cells pump substances across membranes. They export products that are used in other parts of the organism. Cells must work just to maintain their own complex structure. The changes caused by cellular activities involve the transformation of energy from one type to another. Different kinds of change define the kinds of work performed by cells, which fall into three main categories: mechanical, synthetic, and concentration.
- 2 Mechanical work involves a physical change in the position of a cell or some part of the cell. One example is the movement of a cell in relation to its environment. Such movement requires the presence of some sort of **appendage**, such as the long, thread-like structure called a **flagellum**. Many bacteria have such appendages, and they wag these tail-like structures to push themselves through the environment. Sometimes, however, the environment is moved past a cell. This occurs with the beating of cilia, hair-like cellular structures that move rhythmically. The human **trachea** is lined with cilia that beat upward to sweep inhaled particles back to the mouth or nose, thus protecting the lungs. An example of mechanical work that involves not just a single cell but a large number of cells is muscle contraction. Muscle tissue is specialized for mechanical work. It consists of bundles of muscle fibers, each of which is an individual muscle cell containing numerous myofibrils, the contractile elements of the cell. Still another example of mechanical work occurs within a cell, and this is the movement of chromosomes during cell division. Matching pairs of chromosomes move apart and are **propelled** along the surface of the nucleus by the lengthening spindle fibers between them. The chromosomes eventually travel to opposite poles of the cell.
- 3 Synthetic work involves changes in chemical bonds. A cell is a miniature chemical industry, where thousands of reactions occur within a microscopic space. Almost every cell is continuously engaged in the important work of biosynthesis, which causes the formation of new bonds and the generation of new molecules. This activity can be observed in a population of growing cells, where the cells increase in size, number, or both, as additional molecules are being synthesized. Most structural components of a cell are in a state of constant turnover. The molecules that compose the structure are continuously being degraded and replaced. Almost all of the energy that cells need for biosynthetic work goes toward making energy-rich organic molecules from simpler starting materials, such as proteins from amino acids, and into activating these molecules for incorporation into larger molecules.
- 4 Concentration work is the transport of substances across a membrane or boundary when the substances are **pumped against the direction of spontaneous movement**. The purpose of concentration work is either to accumulate substances within a cell or to remove by-products of cellular activity that are not needed or might be toxic if allowed to remain. The transport of substances enables the cell to maintain internal concentrations of small molecules that differ from concentrations in the environment. For example, compared to its surroundings, an animal cell has a much higher concentration of potassium molecules and a much lower concentration of sodium molecules. The cell's plasma membrane helps maintain these differences by pumping sodium out of the cell and potassium into the cell. A specialized case of concentration work is electrical work, which involves the movement of ions across a membrane against an electrical gradient. Every membrane has some electrical potential that is generated through concentration. Electrical work is important in the mechanism whereby impulses are conducted in nerve and muscle cells.

Glossary:

appendage: a part attached to an organism, such as an arm, leg, or tail

trachea: the tube that carries air from the throat to the lungs; windpipe

- According to paragraph 1, what is essential to the work of life?
 - The discovery that the cell is the unit of life
 - The use of energy to cause cellular changes
 - The availability of water
 - The ability of organisms to adapt to their environment
- In paragraph 1, the author makes the point that
 - cells require energy from outside sources
 - a cell's ability to work decreases with age
 - all life forms can evolve from simple to complex
 - energy changes form during cellular activities
- Paragraph 1 supports which of the following statements?
 - Life is characterized by various kinds of change.
 - Energy requirements impose a limit on the size of a cell.
 - The work of cells is supported by energy from sunlight.
 - Cellular respiration drives the energy use of a cell.
- The author mentions a **flagellum** in paragraph 2 in order to
 - illustrate how a cell can move through its environment
 - compare appendages with other parts of the cell
 - identify the most interesting cellular structure of bacteria
 - describe the diversity of structures found in cells
- The word **propelled** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - hidden
 - pushed
 - caught
 - absorbed
- All of the following are given as examples of mechanical work EXCEPT
 - the beating of cilia in the human trachea
 - the contraction of muscle tissue
 - the organization of small molecules into proteins
 - the activity of chromosomes during cell division
- What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?
 - To define the concept of work in cell biology
 - To compare synthetic work and biosynthesis
 - To describe the structural components of a cell
 - To explain the function of synthetic work
- Which sentence below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
 - Observation of cell growth is an easy way to learn about the structure of molecules.
 - Cell activity during synthetic work involves an increase in the rate of cell growth and reproduction.
 - Biosynthesis occurs when new molecules are generated as cells grow in size, number, or both.
 - A population of growing cells needs a large input of energy so that new molecules can be synthesized.

9. The word **turnover** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) disturbance
(B) purification
(C) stress
(D) replacement
10. By stating in paragraph 4 that substances are pumped against the direction of spontaneous movement, the author implies that
- (A) moving the substances requires the use of force
(B) this work creates molecules of higher structural complexity
(C) the substances move in a continuously changing direction
(D) cell division is necessary to perform concentration work
11. What can be inferred about concentration work from paragraph 4?
- (A) Concentration work is a specialized case of mechanical work.
(B) Animal cells synthesize new molecules during concentration work.
(C) Some concentration work generates electrical impulses.
(D) Concentration work involves a low rate of energy consumption.
12. Look at the four squares, **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**, which indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit?

The result is not just a change in concentration but also the establishment of an electrical potential across the membrane.

Concentration work is the transport of substances across a membrane or boundary when the substances are pumped against the direction of spontaneous movement. The purpose of concentration work is either to accumulate substances within a cell or to remove by-products of cellular activity that are not needed or might be toxic if allowed to remain. **A** The transport of substances enables the cell to maintain internal concentrations of small molecules that differ from concentrations in the environment. **B** For example, compared to its surroundings, an animal cell has a much higher concentration of potassium molecules and a much lower concentration of sodium molecules. The cell's plasma membrane helps maintain these differences by pumping sodium out of the cell and potassium into the cell. **C** A specialized case of concentration work is electrical work, which involves the movement of ions across a membrane against an electrical gradient. **D** Every membrane has some electrical potential that is generated through concentration. Electrical work is important in the mechanism whereby impulses are conducted in nerve and muscle cells.

13. An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Cells use energy to generate the specific changes that define the different kinds of work they do.

•
•
•

Answer Choices

- (A) Cells perform mechanical work, which causes the movement of cells in relation to their environment or the movement of components within cells.
- (B) Mechanical work can involve a single cell or a large number of cells, such as muscle tissue, which contains bundles of fiber-like cells.
- (C) Most cells engage in synthetic work, the formation of new chemical bonds and the generation of new molecules.
- (D) Animal cells perform concentration work when they pump potassium and sodium molecules across the plasma membrane.
- (E) Cells perform electrical work to maintain the electrical potential across cell membranes, even when the organism is at rest.
- (F) Concentration work involves accumulating substances and moving substances across a membrane or against an electrical gradient.

How to Score 2-Point Question	
Answers Correct	Points Earned
3	2
2	1
0 – 1	0

Answers to the Reading questions are on page 631.


Use your Pre-Test results to identify the skills and question types that you need to practice.



LISTENING SECTION DIRECTIONS

The Listening section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. You will hear each conversation and lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer some questions about it. Answer the questions based on what the speakers state or imply.

You may take notes while you listen. You may use your notes to help you answer the questions. Your notes will not be scored.

In some questions, you will see this icon: . This means that you will hear, but not see, part of the question. Some questions have special directions, which appear in a gray box.


You will now begin the Listening section.

*Album 1, Track 2***QUESTIONS 1 — 5****Conversation**

1. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A Arrangements for a guest speaker next week
- B Material to review for an upcoming test
- C The student's vacation in the mountains
- D A report that the student is preparing

2. Listen again to part of the conversation.

Then answer the question. 

Why does the professor say this: 

- A To imply that the student does not need advice
- B To inform the student that he has only a little time to talk
- C To invite the student to come to a meeting
- D To suggest that the student's presentation will be too long


3. What types of data does the student plan to use?


Click on 2 answers.

- A A summary of volcanic eruptions
- B A photograph of an observatory
- C A recorded interview with a geologist
- D A series of pictures of a mountain

4. What is the student's opinion of the photographs?

- A They are the best photographs she has ever taken.
- B They are old and poor in quality, but will have to suffice.
- C They show the mountain's changes very clearly.
- D They would be more interesting if they were in color.

5. Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question. 

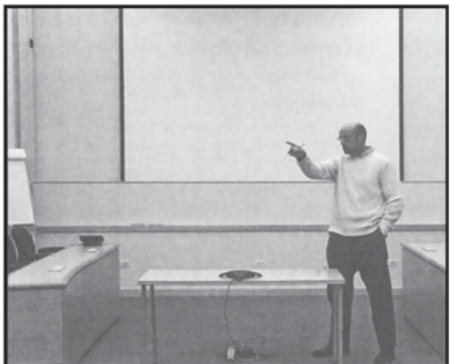
What does the professor mean when he says this: 

- A The audience is very likely to ask about the meaning of the bulge.
- B Some questions may require a long time to answer completely.
- C The student should prepare a list of questions in advance.
- D There will be questions about the volcano on the next test.

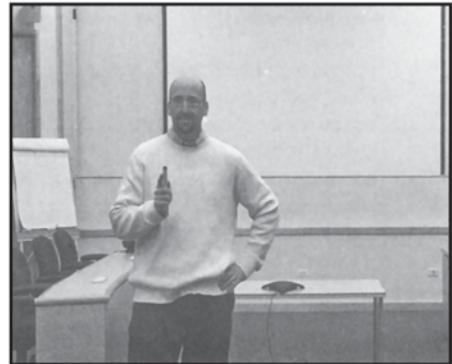
QUESTIONS 6 — 11

PRE-TEST

Ecology



Phenology





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Delta's Key to the TOEFL iBT®: Complete Skill Practice; Fourth Edition

Delta's Key to the TOEFL iBT: Complete Skill Practice is a comprehensive course for high-intermediate learners of English who are studying for the Internet-based Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL iBT). In 2005, the TOEFL iBT is one of the world's leading assessments of English proficiency.

Complete Skill Practice has two objectives: to prepare students for the TOEFL iBT and to build the English skills necessary for study at the university level. The book's many exercises and practice tests will develop the proficiency and confidence that are keys to success in an English-speaking environment. The course format is appropriate for both classroom and independent study.

Delta's Key to the TOEFL iBT: Complete Skill Practice manifests the highest standards in quality, design, and utility. The book is easy-to-use, with content that is adaptable to a variety of individual and program needs. This new edition includes an all-new diagnostic pre-test and addition of a fifth full-length test, making **Delta's Key** the best value for TOEFL preparation.

Features:

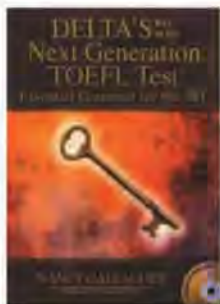
- ◆ Short diagnostic pre-test to identify skills needing special attention
- ◆ 35 units of study in reading, listening, speaking, and writing
- ◆ Five full-length tests similar to the real TOEFL iBT
- ◆ Over 11 hours of listening on mp3 CD (included)
- ◆ 1,300 questions in the exercises, quizzes, and tests
- ◆ Answer key, audio scripts, and charts to track progress
- ◆ Ample material for 15 weeks of study

Also available:



Delta's Key to the TOEFL iBT *Seven Practice Tests — Revised Edition*

Seven Practice Tests gives students plenty of practice as they prepare for the Internet-based TOEFL (iBT). This book/audio package contains a concise introduction to the TOEFL and the various question types, along with seven full-length tests, one of which has not been published before. It also includes 7 hours of audio in mp3 format.



Delta's Key to the Next Generation TOEFL Test *Essential Grammar for the iBT*

Although the TOEFL iBT does not have a discrete grammar section, knowledge of English sentence structure is important throughout the test. **Essential Grammar for the iBT** reviews the skills that are fundamental to success on tests. Content includes noun and verb forms, clauses, agreement, parallel structure, punctuation, and much more.



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