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TOEFL iBT

TEST BOOK

ACTUAL TEST LISTENING LEVEL 1

.명희·박규병·박영활·최은정·이현주·Carey Groleau·Henry John Amen IV 지음

능률교육

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TEST BOOK ACTUAL TEST LISTENING LEVEL 1

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ANSWER KEY 86

능률교육

Actual Test 01

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. The Listening section is divided into 2 separately timed parts. In each part you will listen to 1 conversation and 2 lectures. You will hear each conversation or lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer questions about it. The questions typically ask about the main idea and supporting details. Some questions ask about a speaker's purpose or attitude. Answer the questions based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

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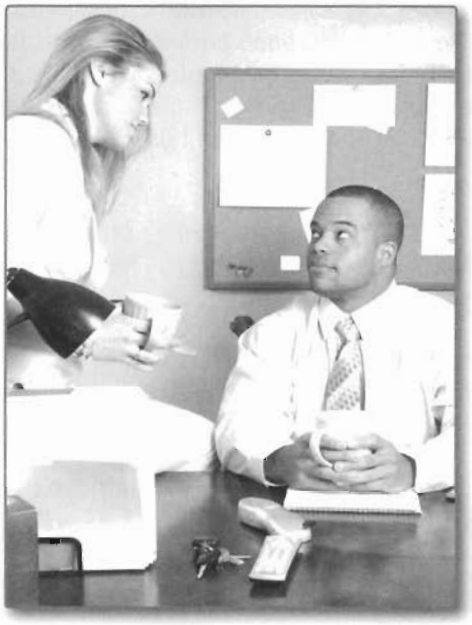
1. Conversation | Instructor's Office Hours

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 1~5: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a professor.



• 자습서 p.38

토마토 TOEFL Listening

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

1. Why does the woman go to see her professor?

(A) To report that a student in the class stole her paper
(B) To ask him a question about the paper
(C) To ask for an extension on the paper's due date
(D) To ask him for advice on a mentally ill roommate

2. What is the woman's problem with her paper?

(A) She cannot find enough information about the topic.
(B) She did not start writing her paper until the night before it was due.
(C) She lost her paper when her computer stopped working.
(D) She does not have her paper because her computer was stolen.

3. What was the woman's paper about?

(A) Problems with defining abnormal behavior as mental illness
(B) The treatment of mental illness and the fostering of normal behavior
(C) The history of illness in the Middle Ages
(D) Definitions of acceptable behavior in different cultures

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

4. What can be inferred about the professor?

(A) He is tired of hearing his students' excuses.
(B) He understands that the students have a stressful workload.
(C) He is very busy and stressed out.
(D) He does not have time to talk to the student.

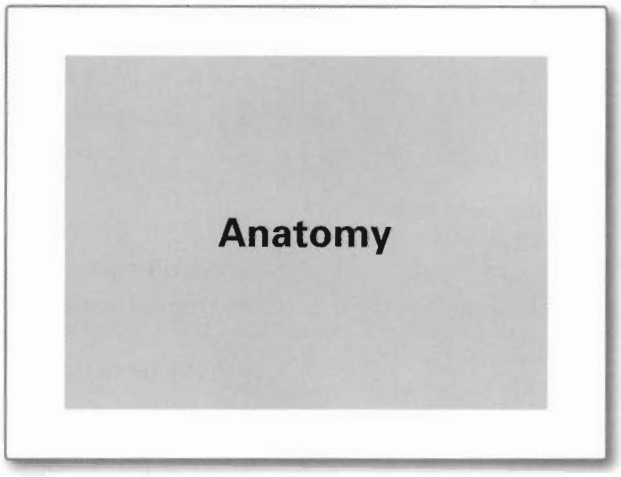
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

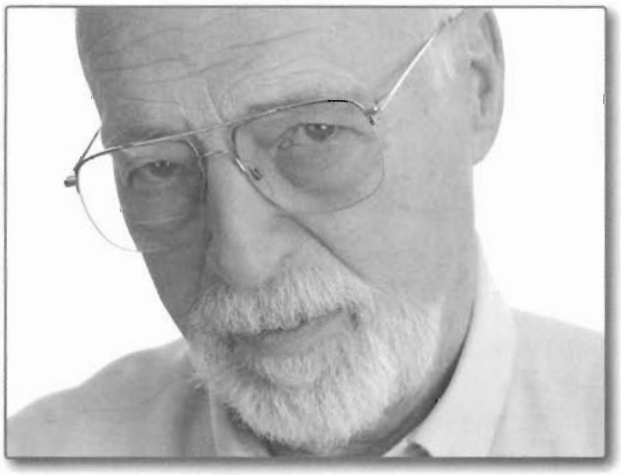
5. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To indicate that he does not believe the student's story
(B) To offer the student an alternative way to prove that she is not lying
(C) To indicate that he does not have time to look at a police report
(D) To offer an alternative way to get credit for writing the paper

• 자습서 p.40

Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a lecture in an anatomy class.





• 자습서 p.41

6. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The muscles of birds
(B) The differences between red muscles and white muscles
(C) The different muscle compositions of humans and birds
(D) The distribution of red and white muscles in athletes

7. How does the professor introduce the two different types of muscles?

(A) He explains the molecular differences between the two types.
(B) He defines each type of muscle based on its function.
(C) He discusses turkey meat to give the students a familiar example.
(D) He traces the evolution of muscles in different species.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a difference between white muscles and red muscles?

(A) Red muscles are more common in birds than in mammals.
(B) White muscles have no myoglobin.
(C) White muscles are used for short, quick bursts of motion.
(D) Red muscles are used for continuous and slow activity.

9. According to the professor, how are turkey and eagle muscles different?

(A) Eagle muscles do not contain myoglobin.
(B) Turkey muscles are darker in color.
(C) They have opposite muscle types in their wings.
(D) Eagles have red muscles and turkeys have white muscles.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

10. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

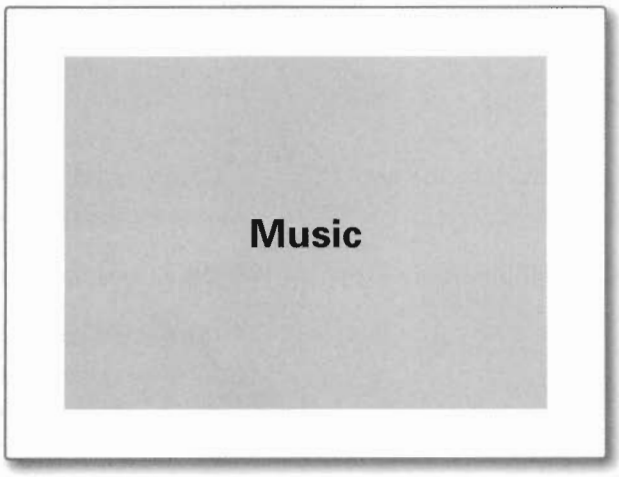
(A) To introduce an explanation about people with other muscle ratios
(B) To emphasize that the majority of people have the same amount of red and white muscles
(C) To indicate that there is some uncertainty about the red-to-white muscle ratio
(D) To provide the students with a hint about what will be on the test

11. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) Research based on red and white muscles is relatively new.
(B) The idea that genes affect muscle composition is highly controversial.
(C) Muscle composition probably depends more on heredity than on behavior.
(D) Training is the most important factor in running ability.

• 자습서 p.44

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a talk in a music appreciation class.



• 자습서 p.45

12. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The effect of the end of slavery on American music
(B) How ragtime music improved upon jazz styles by creating a formula
(C) The characteristics of ragtime music and how it influenced jazz music
(D) How ragtime was not taken seriously as an art until it became jazz music

13. How does the professor explain syncopation?

(A) By discussing the cultural origin of the style
(B) By giving examples of musicians who used the style in their music
(C) By providing details about the purpose of syncopation
(D) By giving a demonstration of a syncopated measure

14. Indicate whether each of the following describes ragtime, jazz, or both.
Click in the correct box for each phrase.

	Ragtime	Jazz	Both
(A) Was developed by African Americans			
(B) Uses syncopated rhythms			
(C) Is often played as piano solos			
(D) Uses a lot of improvisation			

15. According to the professor, how did ragtime music differ from jazz music?

(A) Ragtime music became popular later than jazz music.
(B) Ragtime music had a greater influence on popular American music.
(C) Ragtime music had several different subgenres.
(D) Ragtime music relied heavily on sheet music.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

16. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To define the word "syncopated"
(B) To express disagreement with a popular opinion
(C) To show how the word "ragtime" was derived
(D) To imitate the rhythm of ragtime music

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

17. What can be inferred about the professor?

(A) She does not want to provide further explanation about syncopation.
(B) She does not mind talking about syncopation even though it was an unplanned topic.
(C) She did not expect that the students would be interested in syncopation.
(D) She is interested in the various kinds of syncopation in American music.

• 자습서 p.48

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between two students.

• 자습서 p.49

18. What do the two students mainly discuss?

(A) Meeting with a professor to ask questions about an exam
(B) Missing the Student Council meeting that night
(C) Planning the budget for the Student Council
(D) Studying for the upcoming economics exam

19. Why is the woman unable to attend the meeting at 7:30?

(A) She needs to go to an economics review session.
(B) She made other plans with her friends.
(C) She has an economics exam at that time.
(D) She does not want to go.

20. Why does the woman suggest speaking to Clarisse?

(A) To invite her to join the Student Council
(B) To find out if she is going to the meeting
(C) To ask her for help on the economics exam
(D) To get better acquainted with her

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

21. What can be inferred about the woman?

(A) She dislikes attending Student Council meetings.
(B) She does not usually go to Student Council meetings.
(C) She had forgotten about the Student Council meeting.
(D) She did not know there was a Student Council meeting.

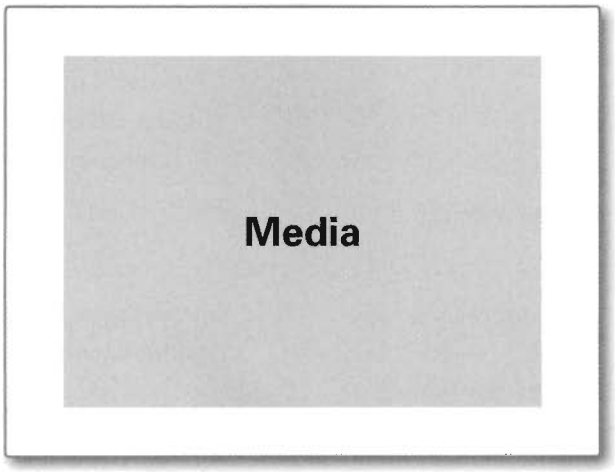
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

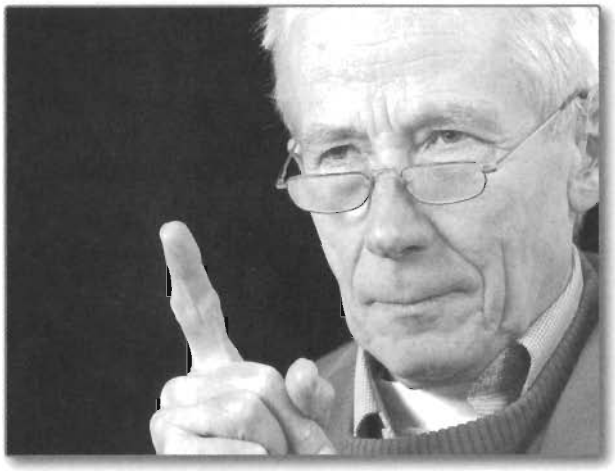
22. What does the woman mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She thinks it will be convenient for her to attend the meeting.
(B) She would prefer not to go to the meeting.
(C) She does not want to miss the meeting.
(D) She does not want to do the man a favor.

• 자습서 p.52

Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in a media class.





• 자습서 p.53

23. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) Difficulties associated with news reporting
(B) How different types of news agencies arose
(C) The formation of the Associated Press
(D) How the telegraph revolutionized the news

24. How did the newspaper business change in the early nineteenth century?

(A) Employees became involved in the entire process.
(B) Newspaper companies began to hire less-specialized employees.
(C) Newspapers began to require full-time reporters.
(D) Small newspaper companies began to have a competitive advantage.

25. What was the role of Charles Havas's company?

(A) To have different papers work together to gather news
(B) To translate news stories to be sold in different countries
(C) To run a telegraph service involved in the sale of news
(D) To stop the telegraph companies from gaining a monopoly

26. How did the Associated Press come to be?

(A) Several newspapers decided to work together.
(B) A telegraph company expanded its business.
(C) A translation service began selling international news.
(D) Telegraph companies in the United States formed a monopoly.

27. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) This man was involved in a news agency he mentioned earlier.
(B) This man has been discussed in previous lectures.
(C) The students have probably studied him in history.
(D) The students probably have not heard of him.

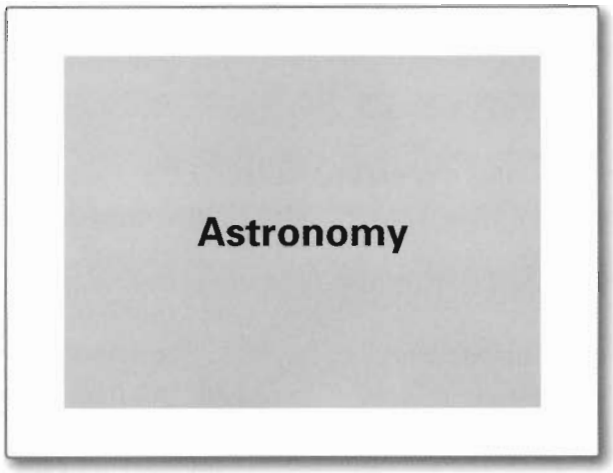
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

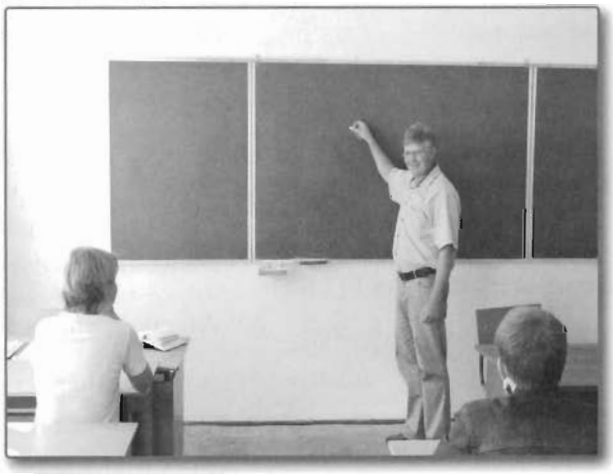
28. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To clarify the timeline of the lecture
(B) To suggest Reuters caused the newspaper industry to change
(C) To give an example of a telegraph company
(D) To compare European news agencies with American news agencies

• 자습서 p.56

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a talk in an astronomy class.





• 자습서 p.57

29. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) How new technologies lead to new discoveries about space
(B) How the theory of the Big Bang has changed over time
(C) How a discovery disproved a theory about the universe
(D) How dark matter and string theory explain superclusters

30. How does the professor introduce the subject matter of the lecture?

(A) By comparing it to a paradox associated with the general quest for knowledge
(B) By explaining what methods led to the discovery of superclusters in 1987
(C) By discussing how telescopes, satellites, and robotic explorers assist astronomers
(D) By defining the term "supercluster" and how it relates to the Milky Way galaxy

31. Which concept from the lecture is most concerned with the origin of the universe?

(A) Galaxy superclusters
(B) String theory
(C) The Big Bang
(D) Dark matter

32. What does the professor say about superclusters?

(A) They provide evidence to support the Big Bang theory.
(B) They merge together to form the Milky Way galaxy.
(C) They interfere with the smooth growth rate of the universe.
(D) They prove that the universe does not expand uniformly.

33. What does the professor imply about string theory?

(A) It was abandoned by scientists in favor of the Big Bang theory.
(B) It does not fully account for the forming of superclusters.
(C) It provides more answers than the theory of dark matter.
(D) It is the most advanced idea in the field of physics.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

34. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He wants the students to research the theories on their own.
(B) He knows the students already understand the theories.
(C) He does not want to explain the theories in detail.
(D) He does not agree with either of the theories.

• 자습서 p.61

Actual Test 02

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

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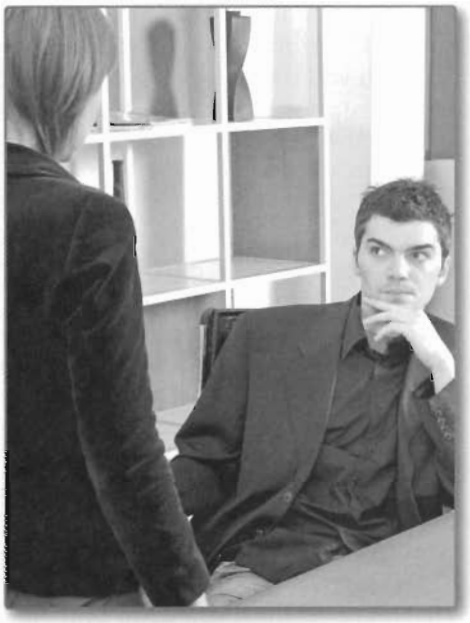
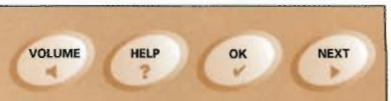
1. Conversation | Instructor's Office Hours

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 1~5: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and an academic advisor.



• 자습서 p.64



1. Why does the student go to see her academic advisor?

(A) She failed both of her English classes.
(B) She is worried about graduating late.
(C) She wants information on summer classes.
(D) She is thinking about changing her major.

2. Why is the student considering summer classes?

(A) So she can learn more about history.
(B) So she does not have to graduate late.
(C) So she can retake her English classes.
(D) So she can save money by skipping a semester.

3. What does the advisor tell the student to do?

(A) Take another English class before making a decision
(B) Switch her major to history
(C) Drop her difficult classes
(D) Think about her options for a while

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

4. Why does the advisor say this: 🎧

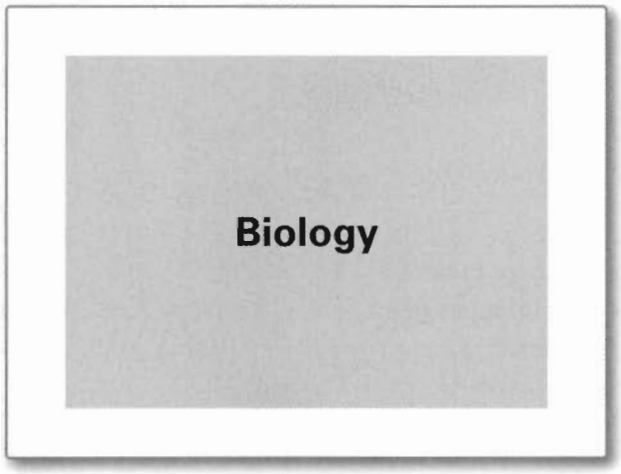
(A) To check that he heard the student correctly
(B) To encourage the student to explain her choice
(C) To express doubt about her choice
(D) To ask the student a question about her major

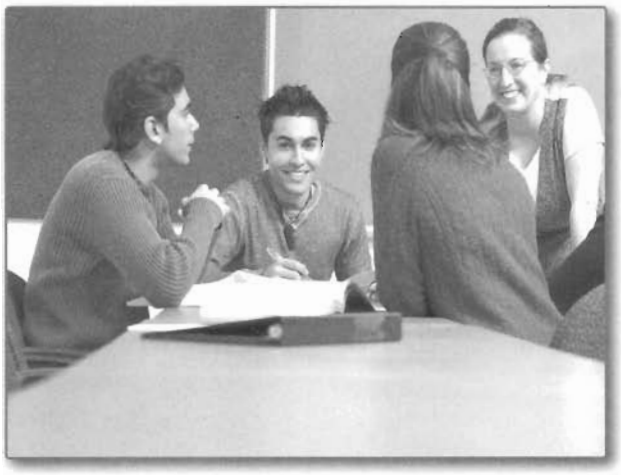
5. What does the advisor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) The student's difficulties in the class are understandable.
(B) The student made a mistake when she chose those classes.
(C) The student does not understand the requirements for her major.
(D) The student overestimated her academic abilities.

• 자습서 p.66

Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.





• 자습서 p.67

6. What aspect of deciduous trees does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) The food-making process in leaves
(B) The general life cycle of leaves
(C) The role of chlorophyll in leaves
(D) The reason leaves change color

7. Why does the professor mention transpiration and respiration?

(A) To demonstrate a difference between deciduous and evergreen leaves
(B) To compare chlorophyll with other pigments present in leaves
(C) To emphasize that leaves are the most essential part of a tree
(D) To provide examples of the various functions that leaves perform

8. Which of the following is a factor that causes leaves to stop making food for the tree?

(A) Production of yellow pigments
(B) Shorter periods of daylight
(C) Lack of warm weather
(D) Arrival of snow

9. According to the professor, why is carbon dioxide availability NOT a factor in autumn leaf loss?

(A) Carbon dioxide levels increase during autumn and winter.
(B) Trees rely on water and sunlight more than on carbon dioxide.
(C) The amount of carbon dioxide in the air is relatively constant.
(D) Trees can always get carbon dioxide through their roots.

10. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To explain the organizational structure of her lecture
(B) To express disappointment with the students' lack of background knowledge
(C) To suggest that the lecture topic is more difficult than usual
(D) To find out what the students already know about the lecture topic

11. What does the professor mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She is uncertain about the conclusion she is making.
(B) She disagrees with a commonly accepted theory.
(C) She feels the relationship being explained is obvious.
(D) She believes the cause of the color change is not known.

• 차습서 p.71

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a talk in an American culture class.

• 자습서 p.72

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) The addition of Shaker furniture to American popular culture
(B) Woodworking and furniture craftsmanship as spiritual practices
(C) The various designs of and uses for Shaker furniture
(D) The characteristics of Shaker furniture

13. What contrast does the professor make between European and Shaker furniture?

(A) The quality of their craftsmanship
(B) The color of their paint
(C) The style of their decoration
(D) The popularity of their designs

14. According to the professor, how is Shaker furniture usually painted?

(A) With thick, shiny glosses
(B) With several layers of earth-toned paint
(C) With nothing
(D) With partially transparent stains

15. Why does the professor mention the armless chair and the low chair?

(A) To give an example of the functionality of Shaker furniture
(B) To identify the furniture Shaker craftspeople usually made
(C) To suggest that Shakers lived a simple lifestyle
(D) To introduce the idea of quality in Shaker craftsmanship

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

16. What is the professor's attitude toward Shaker furniture?

(A) She is annoyed that Shaker furniture is displayed at an art museum.
(B) She is impressed that Shaker furniture is valued as an art form.
(C) She is doubtful about the cultural value of Shaker furniture.
(D) She is hopeful that people will someday recognize Shaker furniture as art.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

17. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To reassure students that the lecture will not be difficult
(B) To find out what ideas the students are having trouble with
(C) To suggest that the look of Shaker furniture is easy to imitate
(D) To emphasize that Shaker furniture is unornamented

• 자습서 p.76

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between two students.

• 자습서 p.77

18. What is the man's problem?

(A) He does not have a television.
(B) He does not get along with his roommates.
(C) He missed an important class.
(D) He has a professor who is unfair.

19. Why was the man unaware of the plan for the bus drivers' strike?

(A) He did not watch television or listen to the radio.
(B) He did not talk to his roommates.
(C) He did not read the newspapers.
(D) He missed class when the professor notified the students.

20. Why is the man worried about speaking to the professor?

(A) The professor failed him the previous term.
(B) The professor seems to be very strict.
(C) The professor gives all her students low grades.
(D) The professor has unfair attendance policies.

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

21. What can be inferred about the man?

(A) He appreciates that the woman told him what he missed.
(B) He is excited to make up for the assignment he missed.
(C) He is frustrated about his situation.
(D) He does not care about the class.

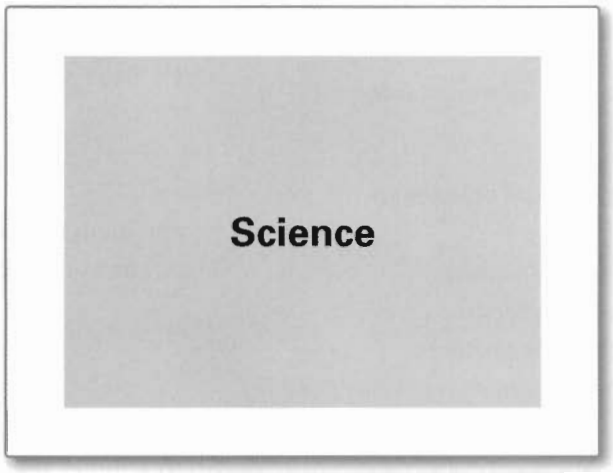
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

22. What does the woman mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She wants the man to stop complaining.
(B) She thinks the man should talk to the professor.
(C) She wants the man to be kind to the professor.
(D) She thinks the man will get into trouble with the professor.

• 자습서 p.79

Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in a science class.



• 자습서 p.80

23. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The use of centrifuges in milk production processes
(B) The process of milk production in large-scale dairy plants
(C) Methods for removing bacteria from dairy products
(D) The ability of centrifuges to extend the shelf life of perishable food

24. According to the professor, what is the purpose of the separation process?

(A) To remove natural bacteria from dairy products
(B) To process more milk in a shorter period of time
(C) To make milk healthier for consumers
(D) To standardize the fat content in dairy products

25. How did the first centrifuge improve upon the gravity separation process?
Click on 2 answers.

(A) It removed far more bacteria than gravity separation.
(B) It completed the process much faster than gravity separation.
(C) It removed more fat than gravity separation.
(D) It extended the shelf life of a batch of milk.

26. Why does the professor mention that dairy products are perishable?

(A) To emphasize the importance of clarification
(B) To give an example of the difficulties faced by the dairy industry
(C) To show one of the challenges of maintaining product consistency
(D) To explain his opinion about the quality of dairy products

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

27. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To correct a definition he just provided
(B) To remind the students of something they previously discussed
(C) To introduce a term that the students are unfamiliar with
(D) To give an example of one of the uses of centrifuges

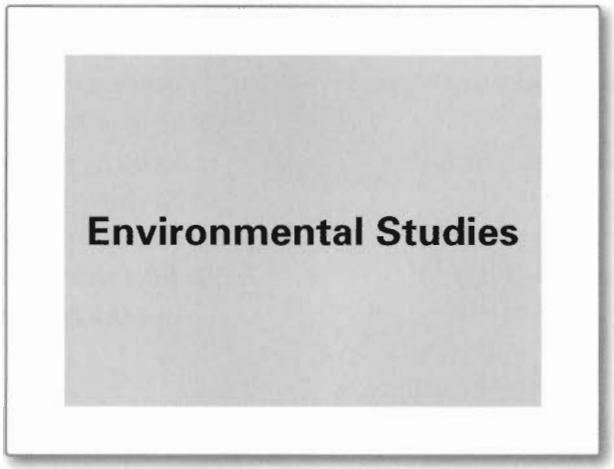
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

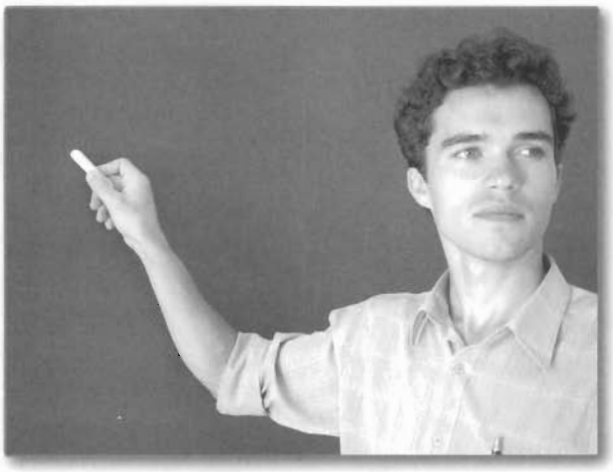
28. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

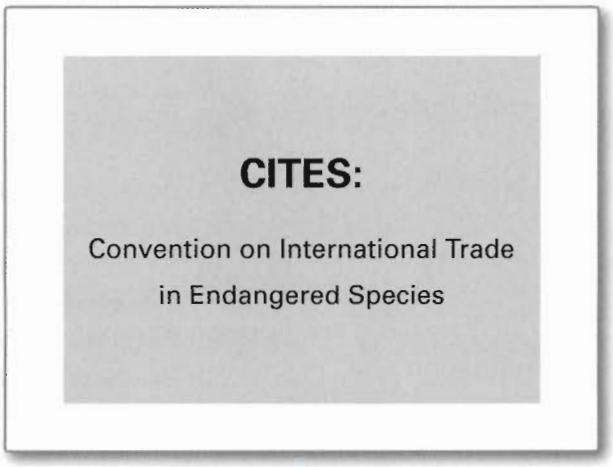
(A) He thinks the students have observed the process before.
(B) He wants the students to picture the process in their minds.
(C) He thinks the idea is simple.
(D) He wants the students to give their opinions.

• 자습서 p.84

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a talk in an environmental studies class.







• 자습서 p.85

29. What is the discussion mainly about?

(A) Different policies for protecting the tiger
(B) Traditional Chinese medicine and its uses
(C) Ways to prevent illegal poaching of tigers
(D) The effects of allowing the trade of tigers in China

30. How does the professor introduce the proposal to lift the ban on China's domestic tiger trade?

(A) By briefly tracing the history of the issue
(B) By showing the advantages and disadvantages of the ban
(C) By explaining why tigers are an endangered species
(D) By giving examples of the uses of tiger bones as medicine

31. Which of the following has helped protect the tiger from extinction?

(A) China's ban on the domestic trade of tigers
(B) China's policy of only selling tigers that die naturally
(C) The practice of traditional Chinese medicine
(D) The increase in demand for alternative medicines

32. According to the professor, what is a major concern related to lifting the ban on the domestic tiger trade in China?

(A) Tiger populations will become unmanageably large.
(B) Illegal poachers will have to kill other endangered species.
(C) The demand for tiger parts will increase.
(D) The practice of traditional Chinese medicine will suffer.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

33. What can be inferred about the student?

(A) He does not agree with the lifting of the ban.
(B) He is surprised that tiger populations are still low.
(C) He is hopeful about China's decision to resume the tiger trade.
(D) He is unconcerned about the issue of tiger poaching.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

34. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) The demand for tigers will quickly decrease.
(B) The legal trade of tigers will increase illegal poaching.
(C) The removal of the trade ban will improve China's economy.
(D) The trade ban does not affect the demand for tigers.

• 자습서 p.89

Actual Test 03

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. The Listening section is divided into 2 separately timed parts. In each part you will listen to 1 conversation and 2 lectures. You will hear each conversation or lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer questions about it. The questions typically ask about the main idea and supporting details. Some questions ask about a speaker's purpose or attitude. Answer the questions based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

You may take notes while you listen. You may use your notes to help you answer the questions. Your notes will not be scored. If you need to change the volume while you listen, click on the Volume icon at the top of the screen.

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You must answer each question. After you answer, click on **Next**. Then click on **OK** to confirm your answer and go on to the next question. After you click on **OK**, you cannot return to previous questions.

Questions1~5: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a secretary.

• 자습서 p.92

1. Why does the student go to the Financial Services Office?

(A) To cash a check from the college
(B) To complain about bad service
(C) To correct the spelling of her name
(D) To prove that she paid her tuition

2. How does the student know that the college received her check on time?

(A) She has a letter from the Financial Services Office.
(B) She received the documentation from her bank.
(C) She personally entered the information in the system.
(D) She explained the situation to her academic advisor.

3. Why did the computer automatically generate a letter?

(A) Because the student never paid her tuition bill
(B) Because the student complained to her bank
(C) Because the student's check contained a typo
(D) Because the student's name was spelled incorrectly

4. Why does the secretary mention the phone number on the letter?

(A) To suggest that the student does not need to come to the office
(B) To imply that the problem was caused by the student
(C) To show the student that he is willing to help her out
(D) To explain why the student received a letter

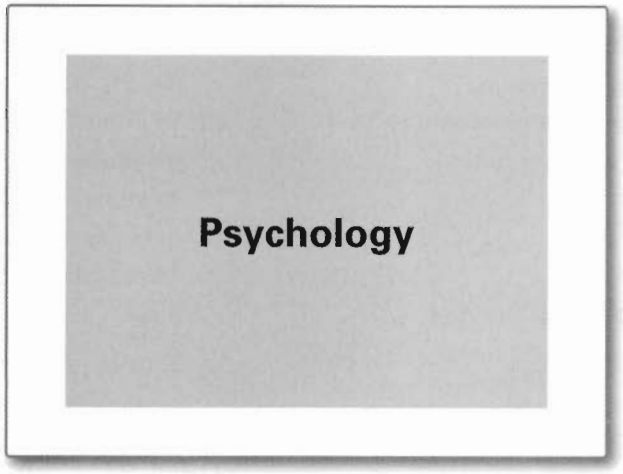
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

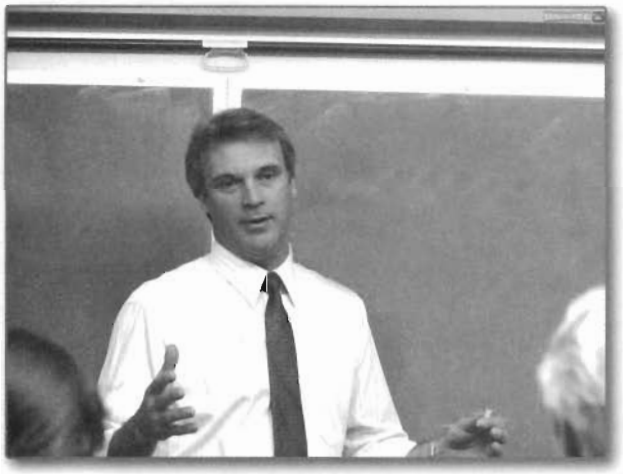
5. What can be inferred about the secretary?

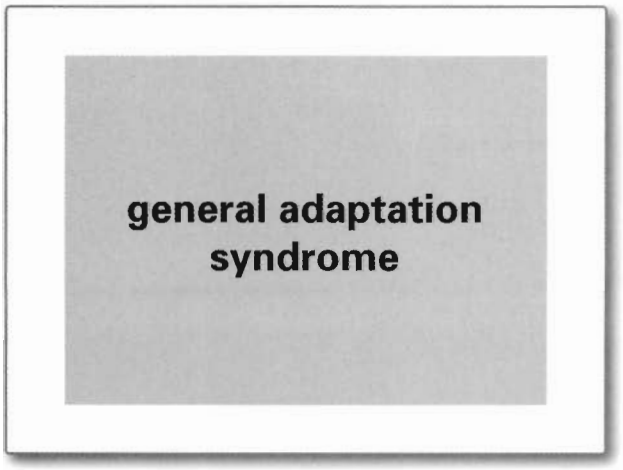
(A) He is sure that the student's problem has been resolved.
(B) He doubts that the student made her payment on time.
(C) He is uncertain about the cause of the student's problem.
(D) He is confident that the computer was responsible for the mistake.

• 자습서 p.94

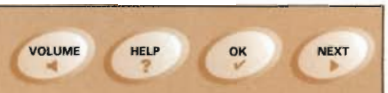
Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a lecture in a psychology class.







• 자습서 p.95



6. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) A person's physical responses to stress
(B) The emotional effects of long-term stress
(C) The "fight or flight" response to stress
(D) The effect of exhaustion on the immune system

7. According to the professor, what is the body's first response to a stressor?

(A) An alarm reaction that prepares the body for action
(B) An increase in the efficiency of the immune system
(C) A heightened ability to absorb nutrients from food
(D) A desire to conserve the body's energy

8. According to the professor, what is one way the body resists the stressor of starvation?

(A) By increasing a person's appetite
(B) By initiating a "fight or flight" response
(C) By decreasing a person's desire for exercise
(D) By burning calories more rapidly

9. Why does the professor mention heart attacks?

(A) To explain that stress affects every person differently
(B) To introduce an effect of exhaustion caused by long-term stress
(C) To provide background information about common sources of stress
(D) To explain why the body's immune system works poorly

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

10. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) The paper will be easy to complete.
(B) The deadline for the paper will be extended.
(C) The students should not be worried about the paper.
(D) The students all share a common stressor.

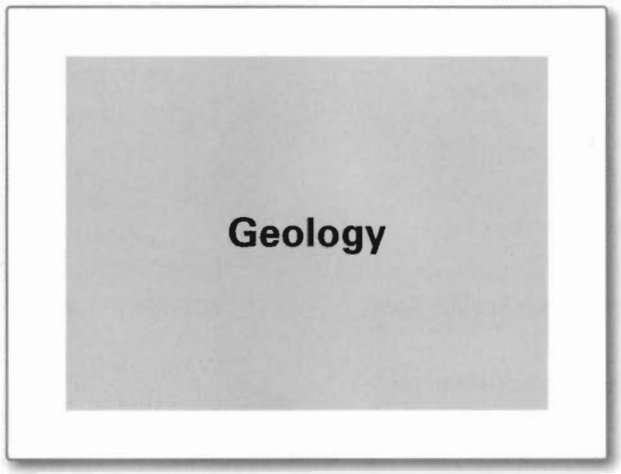
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

11. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He wants the students to ask more questions.
(B) He thinks the students are confused about the lecture material.
(C) He thinks the concept would be easier to understand with an example.
(D) He wants the students to think of examples of stressful situations.

• 자습서 p.99

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a talk in a geology class.



• 자습서 p.100

12. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) How Earth's atmosphere has changed over time
(B) How the first life forms came to exist on Earth
(C) How plants turn carbon dioxide into oxygen
(D) How the Earth and its atmosphere were formed

13. In the lecture, the professor describes the process of oxygen formation in Earth's atmosphere. Put the following events in order.
Drag each sentence to the space where it belongs.

(A) Plants grew on land.
(B) Plant life increased oxygen levels and decreased carbon dioxide levels.
(C) Ozone was formed.
(D) Photolysis created small amounts of oxygen.

1	
2	
3	
4	

14. What can be inferred about the increase of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere?

(A) It began around the time of the planet's first atmosphere.
(B) It was the primary difference between the planet's second and third atmospheres.
(C) It began when Earth's volcanoes became dormant.
(D) It caused a decrease in nitrogen levels in the atmosphere.

15. Where did the majority of the oxygen on our planet originate?

(A) Plants produced it through photosynthesis.
(B) Ultraviolet light created it through photolysis.
(C) Volcanoes released it from the planet's interior.
(D) The ozone layer converted it from carbon dioxide.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

16. What does the student imply when she says this: 🎧

(A) The information is new to her.
(B) She disagrees with the professor.
(C) The professor is making a joke about the topic.
(D) She does not understand what the professor means.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

17. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To add information that he originally forgot
(B) To emphasize the main point of the lecture
(C) To apologize for a confusing explanation
(D) To briefly mention a point that is not important

• 자습서 p.103

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between two students.

• 자습서 p.104

18. Why do the students meet?

(A) To find out when a project is due
(B) To finish a project and hand it in
(C) To discuss a problem with a project
(D) To start work on a project together

19. What kind of project have the students been assigned?

(A) Planning a work schedule
(B) Designing an amusement park
(C) Writing a paper on engineering
(D) Drawing a blueprint of a building

20. Why does the man mention his part-time job?

(A) To offer an excuse for not doing his share of the work
(B) To make it clear that he is dedicated to the project
(C) To explain why there is a problem with his schedule
(D) To imply that he needs a new partner for the project

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

21. What can be inferred about the woman?

(A) She is excited at the idea of working separately.
(B) She is confused about the project requirements.
(C) She is disappointed by the man's suggestion.
(D) She is not interested in completing the project.

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

22. Why does the man say this: 🎧

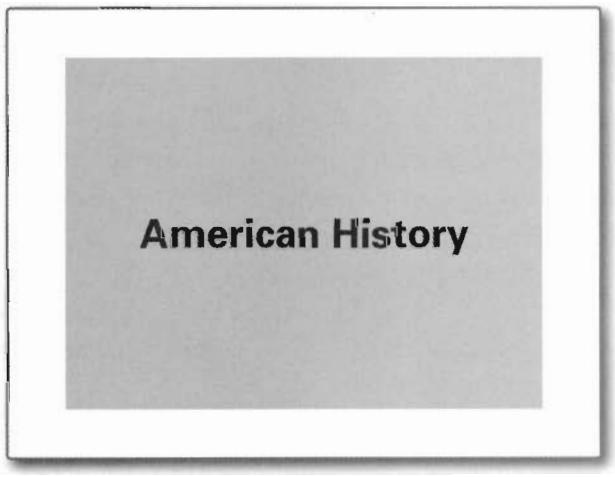
(A) To indicate that he may not be available early in the morning
(B) To suggest that they meet on Sunday
(C) To indicate that he would prefer to finish the project on Monday
(D) To suggest that they meet before noon

• 자습서 p.106

5. Monologue | American History

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in an American history class.



• 자습서 p.107

23. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) The growth and standardization of early American railroads
(B) The role of railroads in American western expansion
(C) The use of the steam engine in early forms of transportation
(D) The impact of the Civil War on American transportation systems

24. According to the professor, what change to the early railway systems allowed them to become so popular?

(A) The combination of steam engines with railroad tracks
(B) The use of golden spikes for connecting railroad tracks
(C) The development of small local railroad systems
(D) The construction of private roads and canals

25. How does the professor illustrate the rapid rate of railroad construction in the mid-1800s?

(A) By comparing the railroad to other forms of transportation like roads and canals
(B) By explaining the advantages of steam engines over horse-drawn carriages
(C) By discussing the importance of railroads in the American Civil War
(D) By reporting how many miles of tracks existed in various years

26. What does the professor say were the major factors leading to the standardization of track widths?
Click on 2 answers.

(A) The sudden increase in people moving west
(B) The needs of the military during wartime
(C) The increase in crop transportation to the East
(D) The invention of the steam engine

27. Why does the professor call the golden spike "symbolic"?

(A) The golden spike was not actually a real railroad spike.
(B) The golden spike represented the completion of the transcontinental railroad.
(C) The golden spike was used to show that the American Civil War had ended.
(D) The golden spike was considered to be the standard-size railroad spike.

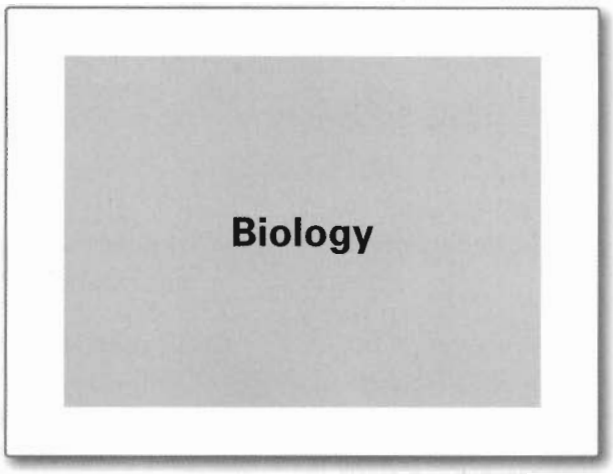
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

28. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To show that railroad tracks had replaced roads in America
(B) To imply that the government did not want a standard track width
(C) To explain why the transcontinental railroad was never completed
(D) To suggest that setting a standard width led to major railroad developments

• 자습서 p.111

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a talk in a biology class.



• 자습서 p.112

29. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The origins of well-known myths about polar bears
(B) The habitat and behavior of polar bears
(C) References to polar bears in the mythology of different cultures
(D) Common misconceptions about polar bears

30. Indicate whether each of the following is a fact or a myth about polar bears.
Click in the correct box for each sentence.

	Fact	Myth
(A) They live only in the North Pole.		
(B) They tend to rely on their left paws more than their right paws.		
(C) They cover their noses for camouflage.		
(D) Killer whales prey on them.		
(E) They have no pigment in their fur.		

31. Why does the professor mention that polar bears have black noses?

(A) To hint that there is a misconception about polar bears' predators
(B) To cast doubt on the idea that their coloration is for camouflage
(C) To indicate that their noses appear to be black but are actually colorless
(D) To support the student's theory about the evolution of polar bears

32. What does the professor say about polar bears and Arctic foxes?

(A) They have a mutually beneficial relationship.
(B) Arctic foxes warn polar bears about potential dangers.
(C) Arctic foxes do not live in the same hemisphere as polar bears.
(D) Polar bears do not receive any benefit from Arctic foxes.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

33. What does the professor mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She thinks the students may have some incorrect information about polar bears.
(B) She thinks the students will be unable to provide much information about polar bears.
(C) She wants the students to speak up even if they are not sure about certain facts.
(D) She wants the students to feel comfortable making mistakes.

34. Why does the student say this: 🎧

(A) To introduce a new topic for discussion
(B) To correct something the professor just said
(C) To remind the professor of an earlier point
(D) To apologize for interrupting the professor

• 자습서 p.116

Actual Test 04

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. The Listening section is divided into 2 separately timed parts. In each part you will listen to 1 conversation and 2 lectures. You will hear each conversation or lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer questions about it. The questions typically ask about the main idea and supporting details. Some questions ask about a speaker's purpose or attitude. Answer the questions based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

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1. Conversation | Instructor's Office Hours

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 1~5: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and a professor.

• 자습서 p.120

토마토 TOEFL Listening

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

1. Why does the student want to talk to the professor?

(A) To ask about making a change to an assignment
(B) To ask for more tips on conducting an interview
(C) To ask for another copy of a handout
(D) To ask about the purpose of an assignment

2. Why is the student reluctant to interview an elderly stranger?

(A) He feels uncomfortable around people he does not know.
(B) He thinks it will be difficult to find an appropriate person.
(C) He dislikes spending time at nursing homes.
(D) He would rather interview his own grandmother.

3. What does the professor imply about the person the student wants to interview?

(A) The student already knows too much about her life.
(B) She is not old enough for the purpose of the assignment.
(C) She will be a very interesting person to interview.
(D) The student will feel uncomfortable if he interviews her.

4. What idea does the professor recommend to the student?

(A) That he complete an alternative assignment
(B) That he interview a grandfather instead
(C) That he conduct the interview with a partner
(D) That he do the assignment like everyone else

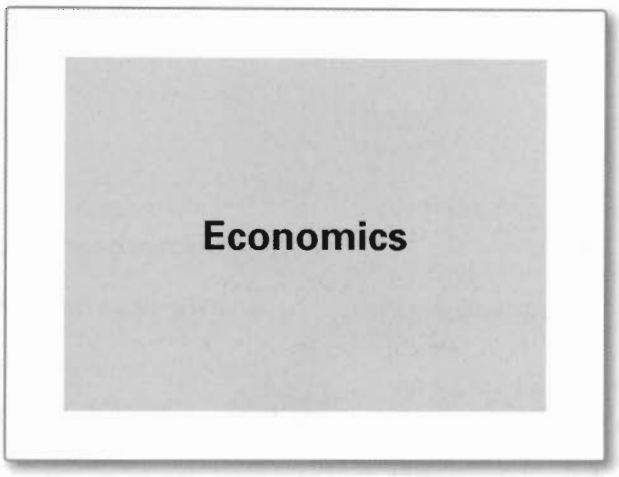
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

5. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To encourage the student to be creative with the assignment
(B) To clarify a confusing detail about the assignment
(C) To imply that the student's idea is not acceptable
(D) To indicate that there are many options available to the student

• 자습서 p.122

Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a lecture in an economics class.



• 자습서 p.123

6. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) The use of laws to control citizens' behavior during colonial times
(B) Fashion in the North American colonies
(C) The purpose of taxes on cigarettes and alcohol
(D) The difference between excise taxes and sumptuary laws

7. Why does the professor mention excise taxes?

(A) To contrast them with the sumptuary laws that once existed in the American colonies
(B) To show how the government currently influences people's behavior
(C) To complain about an unjust policy of the current government
(D) To explain the different ways that governments raise revenue

8. According to the professor, what was the purpose of the 1651 Massachusetts sumptuary law?

(A) To prevent people from engaging in health-damaging activities
(B) To help financially support the lowest economic classes
(C) To punish poor people who dressed above their status
(D) To discourage forms of class discrimination

9. According to the professor, why did sumptuary laws fail?

(A) The rich, new merchant class began to ignore the laws.
(B) The existing aristocracy lost its social power.
(C) The production of silks became an international trade.
(D) The excessive fashions were replaced by simpler styles.

10. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) The government's practice of taxing cigarettes is oppressive.
(B) He would start smoking if the price of cigarettes went down.
(C) He strongly supports many forms of government taxes.
(D) The cost of cigarettes influenced his decision to quit smoking.

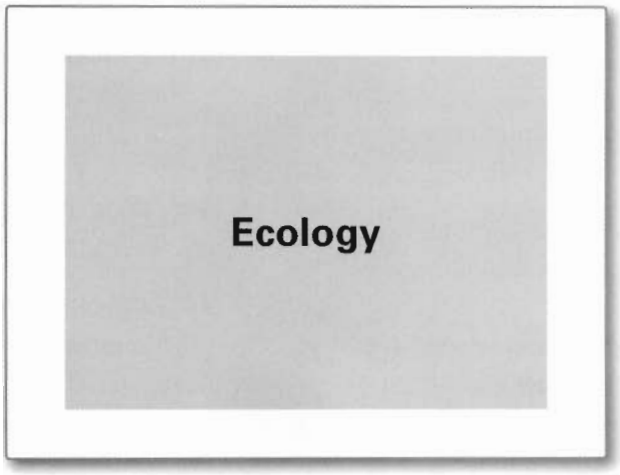
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

11. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He wants the students to remember the purpose of taxation.
(B) He does not think the students are familiar with this use of the word "excessive."
(C) He does not think that lace and silks are excessive.
(D) He wants the students to think about why lace and silks were considered excessive.

• 자습서 p.127

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a discussion in an ecology class.



• 자습서 p.128

12. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) How different species of insects use substrate vibration
(B) How substrate vibration helps thornbugs find sources of food
(C) How female thornbugs use substrate vibration to fight predators
(D) How thornbugs use substrate vibration in different situations

13. According to the professor, how do potential thornbug mates locate each other?

(A) They create a long trail of tree sap.
(B) They send messages back and forth.
(C) They cut slits into the bark of trees.
(D) They send vibrations through the air.

14. What does the professor imply about newly hatched thornbugs?

(A) They cannot send substrate vibrations.
(B) They can fly from branch to branch.
(C) They work together to fight predators.
(D) They are unable to defend themselves.

15. What does the professor say a female thornbug uses her hind legs for?

(A) To attract a mate
(B) To fight predators
(C) To feed on tree sap
(D) To jump in the air

16. Why does the professor mention human speech and the sound of a barking dog?

(A) To show how sounds that travel through the air differ from substrate vibrations
(B) To suggest that substrate vibrations are an effective form of communication
(C) To indicate the difference between the substrate vibrations of different insects
(D) To demonstrate how humans sometimes communicate with substrate vibrations

17. What does the student mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She has never heard the words in the term before.
(B) She does not want to make a guess about the meaning of the term.
(C) She thinks she can probably figure out the meaning of the term.
(D) She knows the meaning of the term but cannot remember it.

• 자습서 p.132

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between two students.

• 자습서 p.133

18. What is the man's problem?

(A) He does not know how to find the computer lab.
(B) He is not prepared for his midterm.
(C) He cannot study because he lost his book.
(D) He cannot find his username and password.

19. What advice for the future does the woman suggest?

(A) Going to the computer lab instead of going to class
(B) Borrowing a classmate's notes and studying the book
(C) Going to class and then using the computer lab
(D) Dropping the course and taking something else

20. What does the woman imply about learning to use computers?

(A) Many students practice their skills in the computer lab.
(B) It is too expensive and not worth the money.
(C) Some people find it to be an easy task.
(D) It is difficult to accomplish without actually using computers.

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

21. What is the man's attitude toward his computer class?

(A) He is bored with the subject matter.
(B) He is frustrated by the lack of equipment.
(C) He dislikes the instructor of the course.
(D) He finds it too time-consuming.

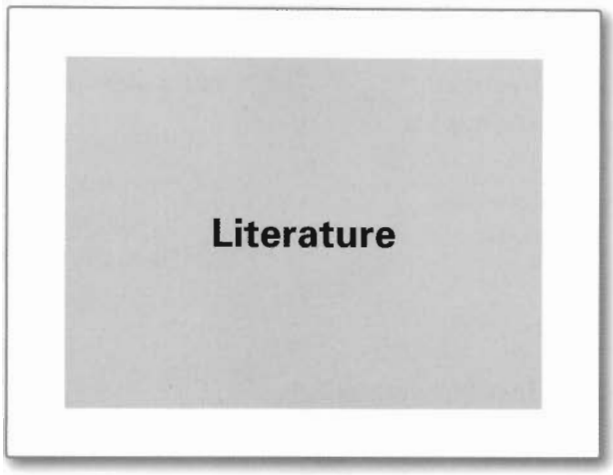
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

22. What does the woman mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) Few people know about the computer lab.
(B) The computer lab is easy to use.
(C) The man should have known about the computer lab.
(D) The computer lab is hard to find.

• 자습서 p.136

Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in a literature class.



• 자습서 p.137

23. What aspect of Alcott's writing does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) The use of symbolism to portray women in nineteenth-century America
(B) The revolutionary ideas portrayed in her writing
(C) The contradictions between *Little Women* and Alcott's life
(D) The use of the autobiographical form to write about radical ideas

24. Why does the professor mention abolition and suffrage?

(A) To indicate that Alcott grew up in a progressive environment
(B) To suggest that Alcott was primarily interested in activism, not writing
(C) To give an example of topics that Alcott frequently wrote about
(D) To explain why Alcott's writing was considered revolutionary

25. Why is it strange that *Little Women* supports traditional gender roles?

(A) The author was not a traditional woman.
(B) It was written in the nineteenth century.
(C) The author came from a traditional family.
(D) It was not a common characteristic of conduct fiction.

26. How was *Little Women* received by the public?

(A) It did not earn much attention.
(B) It was perceived as overly moralizing.
(C) It was initially disregarded but later became famous.
(D) It was accepted as a work of conduct fiction.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

27. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He thinks he misstated a fact.
(B) He wants the students to start taking notes.
(C) He wants to introduce a new topic for discussion.
(D) He wants to return to the main topic.

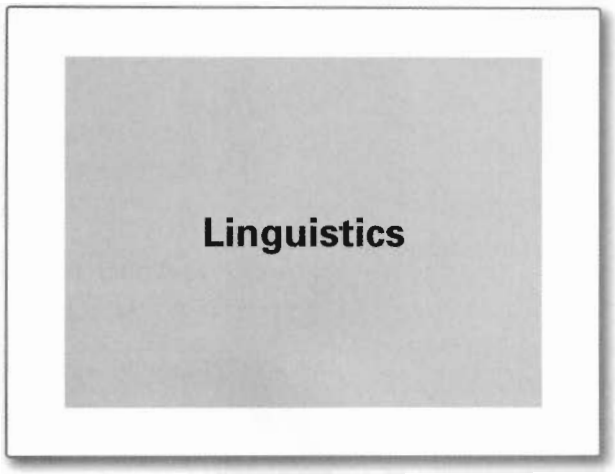
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

28. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To imply that Alcott wanted to be more like the characters in *Little Women*
(B) To suggest that Alcott felt as though she had failed as a writer
(C) To demonstrate that Alcott's life did not follow the morals prescribed in her novel
(D) To explain why Alcott chose a career as a conduct fiction writer

• 자습서 p.141

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a discussion in a linguistics class.



• 자습서 p.142

29. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) When and how human language first began
(B) How hand gestures are used instead of language
(C) Different ways that *Homo erectus* communicated
(D) Evidence that early human ancestors could talk

30. What does the professor say modern linguists believe?

(A) That human speech began more than 2.5 million years ago
(B) That human speech evolved from animal sounds
(C) That the ability to speak is instinctual in humans
(D) That some animals will eventually evolve speech

31. According to the professor, why is it difficult to find proof that human ancestors could talk?

(A) Because modern scientists do not have any bones from ancient ancestors
(B) Because there are many different species of early humans
(C) Because most modern linguists do not believe in evolution
(D) Because organs of speech production do not fossilize

32. Why does the professor mention the curvature at the base of the skull?

(A) To demonstrate a way that modern humans differ from *Homo erectus*
(B) To suggest that fossilized remains prove that human language is innate
(C) To emphasize the differences between modern apes and other animals
(D) To give an example of a skeletal feature that indicates the ability to speak

33. What does the professor imply about *Homo erectus*?

(A) They could not stand upright and walk on two legs.
(B) They may have communicated with hand gestures.
(C) They did not have the physical capacity for speech.
(D) They were the very first species to stand upright.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

34. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To remind the students there is no proof about the evolution of language
(B) To persuade the students to support a particular theory
(C) To dismiss her previous statement as a mistake
(D) To indicate that she agrees with the hand-gesture theory

• 자습서 p.146

Actual Test 05

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

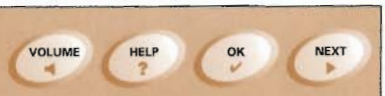
This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. The Listening section is divided into 2 separately timed parts. In each part you will listen to 1 conversation and 2 lectures. You will hear each conversation or lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer questions about it. The questions typically ask about the main idea and supporting details. Some questions ask about a speaker's purpose or attitude. Answer the questions based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

You may take notes while you listen. You may use your notes to help you answer the questions. Your notes will not be scored. If you need to change the volume while you listen, click on the Volume icon at the top of the screen.

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

Most questions are worth one point. If a question is worth more than one point, it will have special directions that indicate how many points you can receive.

You must answer each question. After you answer, click on **Next**. Then click on **OK** to confirm your answer and go on to the next question. After you click on **OK**, you cannot return to previous questions.



Questions 1~5: Listen to part of a conversation in a university bookstore.

• 자습서 p.150

1. What is the student's problem?

(A) He cannot afford the new edition of the psychology textbook.
(B) He cannot sell his old edition of the psychology textbook.
(C) He needs a psychology textbook, and the bookstore does not have one.
(D) He has a psychology quiz tomorrow, and he lost his textbook.

2. Why is the student unable to wait a month for the psychology textbook?

(A) Because he has an exam this week
(B) Because his paper is due next week
(C) Because he lost his brother's book
(D) Because he has a quiz every week

3. Why is the student unable to use his brother's book from last year?

(A) The professor is using a new edition of the textbook.
(B) His brother wants to sell it to someone else.
(C) He is taking a different class than his brother did.
(D) It will take too long to mail it from New York.

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

4. What can be inferred about the bookstore clerk?

(A) She is tired of hearing students' complaints.
(B) She is empathetic to the student's problem.
(C) She is concerned about her daughter in New York.
(D) She is taking classes at the university as well.

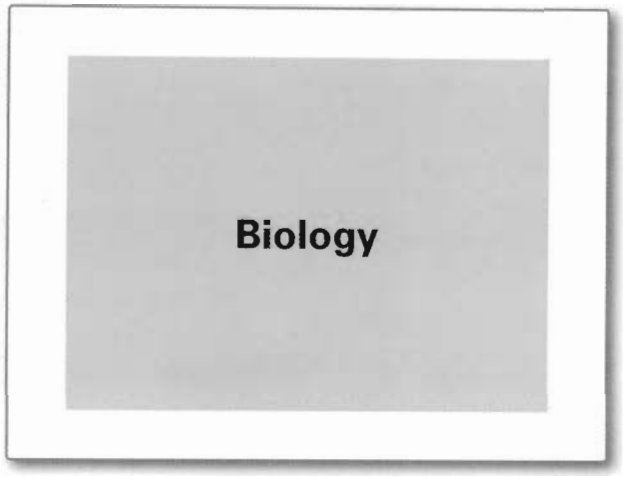
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

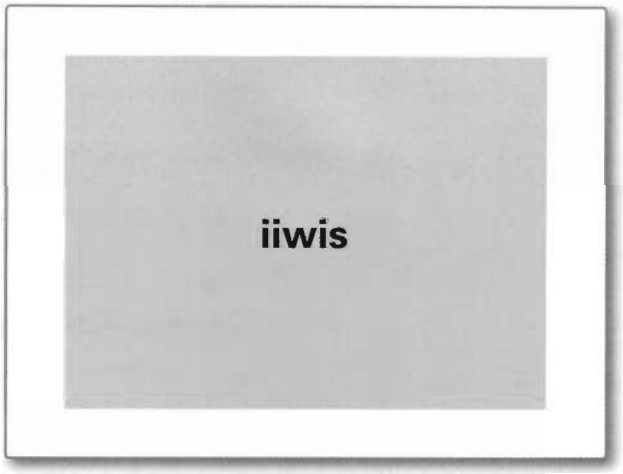
5. Why does the bookstore clerk say this: 🎧

(A) To show that the student is being unreasonable
(B) To recommend a course of action
(C) To emphasize the importance of buying the textbook
(D) To express that there is nothing she can do

• 자습서 p.152

Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.





• 자습서 p.153

6. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The environmental impact of introduced animals
(B) The evolution of the Hawaiian iiwi
(C) The evolution of the Hawaiian lobelioid
(D) The evolution of the Hawaiian honeycreeper

7. Why does the professor talk about Hawaii?

(A) To show how the iiwis have evolved
(B) To give an example to explain evolution
(C) To show how it differs from the rest of the U.S.
(D) To recommend a destination for bird watchers

8. According to the professor, why are iiwis' long bills problematic?

(A) They do not fit into lobelioids.
(B) They are getting shorter.
(C) They are too specialized.
(D) They cannot fight off enemies.

9. What does the professor say about honeycreepers?
Click on 2 answers.

(A) They have highly specialized bills.
(B) They have all evolved from a common ancestor.
(C) They are related to the finch.
(D) They are different from the iiwi.

10. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) The iiwi chose the lobelioid because of its shape.
(B) It is fortunate that the iiwi likes the lobelioid.
(C) This occurrence proves that the theory of evolution is wrong.
(D) The iiwi evolved the way it did because it ate the lobelioid.

11. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To express doubt about the statement
(B) To encourage the students to think critically
(C) To emphasize the importance of the statement
(D) To indicate that the statement is surprising

• 자습서 p.156

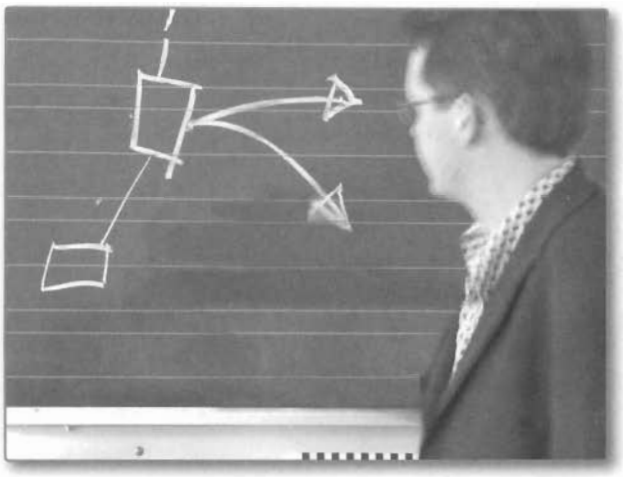
토마토 TOEFL Listening

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a talk in an ecology class.

Ecology

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna: ICCAT



Thunnus thynnus

• 자습서 p.157

12. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) The migratory patterns of bluefin tuna and management of the commercial fisheries
(B) How ICCAT has affected populations of bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean
(C) The bluefin tuna's circulatory system
(D) The controversy surrounding the management of bluefin tuna fisheries

13. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the professor as a place where bluefin tuna can be found?

(A) Off the coast of Africa
(B) In the Mediterranean Ocean
(C) In the Pacific Ocean
(D) In the Arctic Ocean

14. Why are bluefin tuna able to live in vastly different water temperatures?

(A) Because they are a kind of fish and therefore cold-blooded
(B) Because they are mammals and therefore warm-blooded
(C) Because their body temperature is above the water temperature
(D) Because their body temperature is the same as the water temperature

15. What can be inferred from the numbers of tons in the fishing quotas for western and eastern fisheries?

(A) The western bluefin population is larger than the eastern bluefin population.
(B) The eastern bluefin population is larger than the western bluefin population.
(C) The western bluefin population is exactly equal to the eastern bluefin population.
(D) The two populations of bluefin are nearly the same size.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

16. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To give an example of a type of *Thunnus thynnus*
(B) To introduce the more common name for *Thunnus thynnus*
(C) To clear up a misconception about the appearance of *Thunnus thynnus*
(D) To correct something he just said

17. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) ICCAT is an unpopular organization.
(B) ICCAT was established too late to help bluefin populations.
(C) Stocks of bluefin tuna are gradually increasing.
(D) ICCAT has been unable to prevent the overfishing of bluefin tuna.

• 자습서 p.161

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between two students by a soda machine.

• 자습서 p.162

18. What does the woman mainly help the man with?
(A) Retrieving his soda from the machine
(B) Getting a good discount on photocopies
(C) Using his student ID as a debit card
(D) Parking his car on campus for free

19. Why did the man's student ID not work when he tried to buy a soda?
(A) He did not look like the picture on the ID.
(B) He did not have enough change on him.
(C) His student ID was from another school.
(D) He had no money on his card.

20. Which of the following is NOT true about the student ID card?
(A) It can be used to purchase many goods on campus.
(B) It has a photograph of the student on it.
(C) It provides students with a discount on photocopies.
(D) It withdraws money from the student's banking account.

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

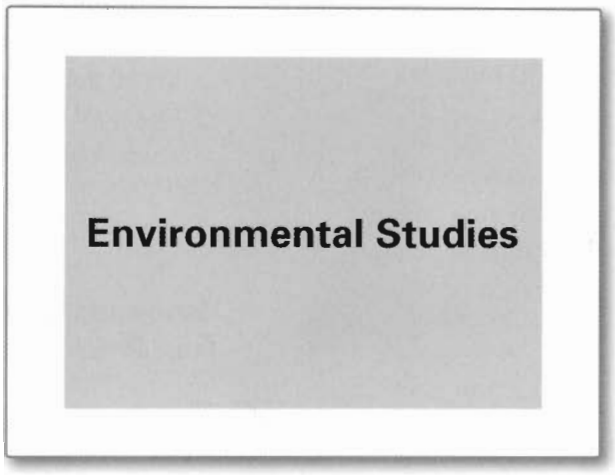
21. What does the woman imply?
(A) Most students are familiar with the student ID/debit card system.
(B) Students cannot use their IDs as debit cards until they are seniors.
(C) Some students do not like to use their IDs as debit cards.
(D) The man has never actually been a student at the university.

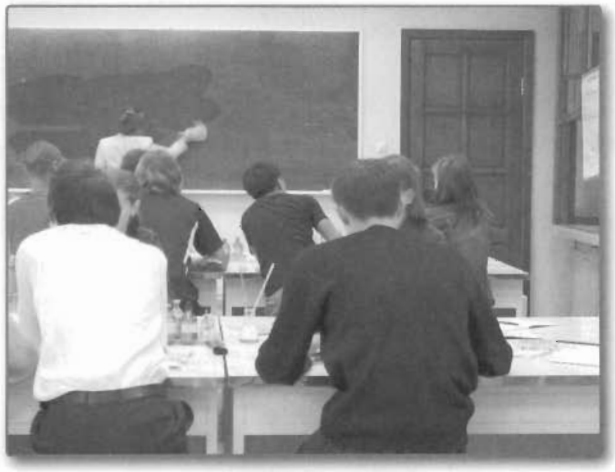
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

22. What does the woman mean when she says this: 🎧
(A) She does not understand what the problem is.
(B) She wants to know how the man plans to solve his problem.
(C) She wants the man to try using his student ID card.
(D) She wants to know which parking lot the man parked in.

• 자습서 p.165

Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in an environmental studies class.





• 자습서 p.166

23. What is the lecture mainly about?

(A) The causes of summer thunderstorms in urban centers
(B) The implications of increased temperatures as a result of pollution
(C) A weather phenomenon that occurs in cities as a result of city features
(D) The reasons why global warming affects cities more than rural areas

24. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause of the urban heat island effect?

(A) Fewer trees absorbing and carrying away the heat
(B) Lightning storms heating up the air
(C) Automobiles that generate heat
(D) Materials that trap and hold the heat of the sun

25. In the lecture, the professor explains how the urban heat island effect can lead to harsh rains and thunder and lightning. Indicate whether each of the following was mentioned as a step in the process.
Click in the correct box for each sentence.

	Yes	No
(A) Hot air rises.		
(B) Wind is created.		
(C) Clouds form in the sky above the city.		
(D) Water forms raindrops in polluted air.		

26. How does the professor conclude her lecture about the urban heat island effect?

(A) By emphasizing that specific populations are at risk of heatstroke
(B) By mentioning ways to reduce the urban heat island effect
(C) By reminding the students about the temperature difference between the city and the countryside
(D) By giving an example of the harmful side effects caused by the urban heat island effect

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

27. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To correct a mistake she made in an earlier statement
(B) To invite students to comment on her statement
(C) To reinforce a new concept she has introduced
(D) To emphasize the significance of the difference

28. What does the professor imply when she says this: 🎧

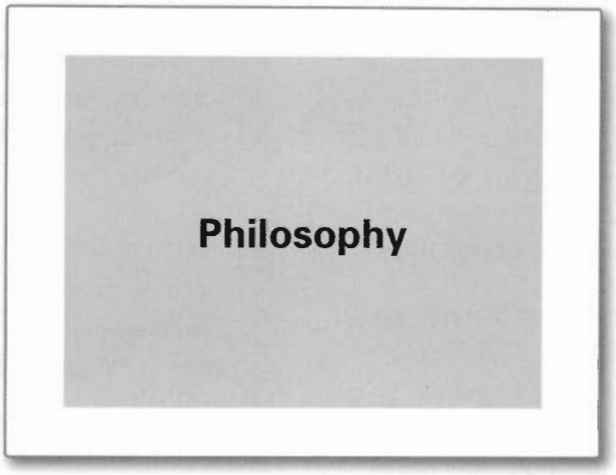
(A) Students who think they have a solution should rethink their answers.
(B) There have been conflicting reports about this phenomenon.
(C) A seemingly desirable event may actually not be so.
(D) This concept is a theory that has not been proven.

• 자습서 p.169

6. Interactive | Philosophy

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a talk in a philosophy class.



● :자습서 p.170

29. What is the discussion mainly about?

(A) A pattern of deductive reasoning
(B) Decision-making methods
(C) The invention of the syllogism
(D) The formula of a fallacy

30. Why does the professor mention crossing the street?

(A) To provide an example of an activity commonly recognized as dangerous
(B) To illustrate the usefulness of deductive reasoning in everyday life
(C) To give an example of a general principle being applied in a specific situation
(D) To explain the circumstances under which syllogisms were first created

31. What does the professor say about Aristotle?

(A) He warned people about the drawbacks of syllogisms.
(B) He developed a process of deductive reasoning.
(C) He had little interest in the philosophy of logic.
(D) He lived during a revolutionary time period.

32. Which of the following describes the structure of a valid syllogism?

(A) A → B; C → A; C → B
(B) A → B; B → C; C → A
(C) A → B; C → B; C → A
(D) A → B; A → C; B → C

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

33. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To ask the students for their interpretations
(B) To test the students' understanding of a concept
(C) To introduce a definition of a term
(D) To express uncertainty about a concept

34. What does the professor mean when she says this: 🎧

(A) She wants to briefly introduce the concept without explaining it.
(B) She wants the students to study the concept for homework.
(C) She thinks the students need a lot of help understanding the concept.
(D) She does not think the concept is related to the lecture.

• 자습서 p.174

Actual Test 06

iBT TOEFL Listening

Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English. The Listening section is divided into 2 separately timed parts. In each part you will listen to 1 conversation and 2 lectures. You will hear each conversation or lecture only one time. After each conversation or lecture, you will answer questions about it. The questions typically ask about the main idea and supporting details. Some questions ask about a speaker's purpose or attitude. Answer the questions based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

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1. Conversation | Instructor's Office Hours

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 1~5: Listen to part of a conversation between a student and his professor in the professor's office.

• 자습서 p.178

토마토 TOEFL Listening

VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

1. Why does the man go to see his professor?

(A) To express that he thinks the grade on his paper is unfair
(B) To get help choosing a topic for his next research paper
(C) To ask for feedback on a paper for which he got a poor grade
(D) To request clarification on a research topic he thinks is vague

2. What does the professor imply about the man's research?

(A) The Internet is not a reliable source of information.
(B) The articles he cited were not relevant to the topic.
(C) The information was not specific enough.
(D) The journals he used were not credible.

3. What are two aspects of the man's paper criticized by the professor?
Click on 2 answers.

(A) His lack of a meaningful conclusion
(B) His examination of the research
(C) His presentation of the findings
(D) His thesis statement

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

4. What does the man mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He does not want the professor to misunderstand why he has come to visit her.
(B) He does not want to suggest that he should be given a chance to rewrite the paper.
(C) He wants to be nice in the hopes that the professor will give him a second chance.
(D) He wants to make it clear that he understands why he got a poor grade on the paper.

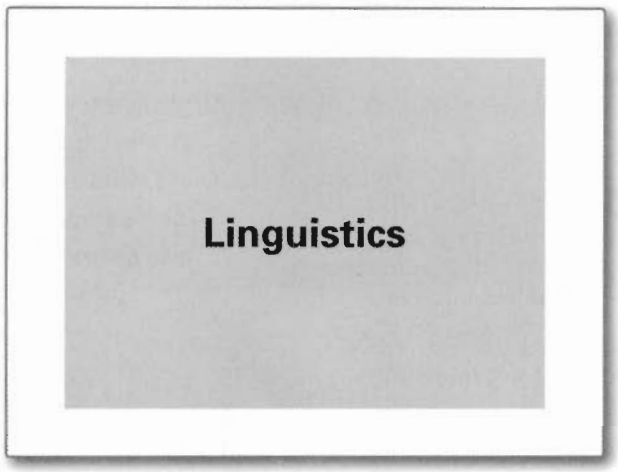
Listen again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

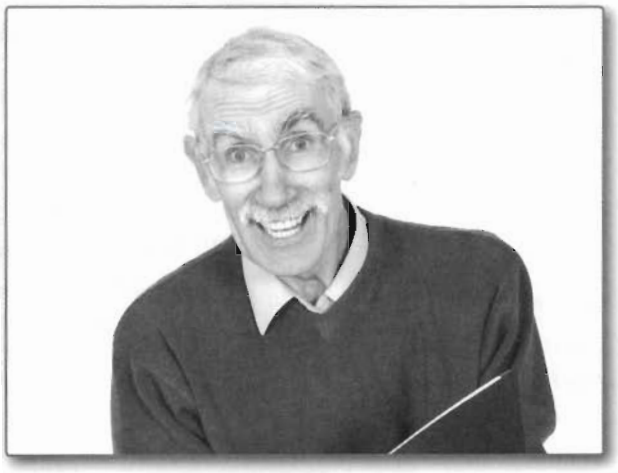
5. Why does the man say this: 🎧

(A) To find out if the professor remembers his research paper
(B) To politely challenge the professor's evaluation of his paper
(C) To tactfully point out a mistake the professor made
(D) To agree with the professor's comment

• 자습서 p.181

Questions 6~11: Listen to part of a talk in a linguistics class.





• 자습서 p.182

6. What aspect of Latin does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) Its importance in historical linguistics
(B) Different systems of Latin pronunciation
(C) Its importance in Roman literature
(D) Sources used to determine the correct pronunciation of Latin

7. How does the professor introduce his explanation of how we know Latin pronunciation?

(A) By giving an example of some confusion in the language
(B) By reminding the students of a complaint they had made
(C) By pointing out that Latin is no longer a spoken language
(D) By comparing features of Latin to the English language

8. Which of the following are mentioned as sources of information about Latin pronunciation?
Click on 3 answers.

(A) The fact that Romans spelled words as they sounded in the language
(B) Books written by ancient Roman grammarians explaining the sounds
(C) Populations of native speakers
(D) Words that were transcribed into other languages from Latin
(E) Audio recordings of Roman pronunciation

9. What is a reason given by the professor for learning correct Latin pronunciation?

(A) It will be helpful in another field of study.
(B) It will appear on the next test.
(C) It will assist in the interpretation of Roman texts.
(D) It will be useful in everyday life.

10. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) English is easier to learn than Latin.
(B) English is not closely related to Latin.
(C) English is not a phonetic language like Latin.
(D) English has fewer rhyming words than Latin.

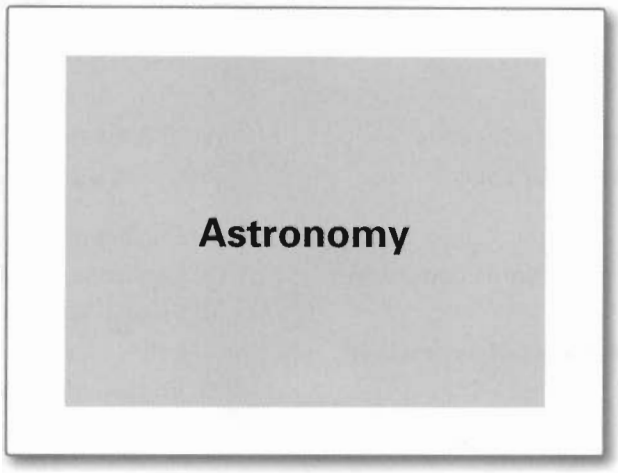
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

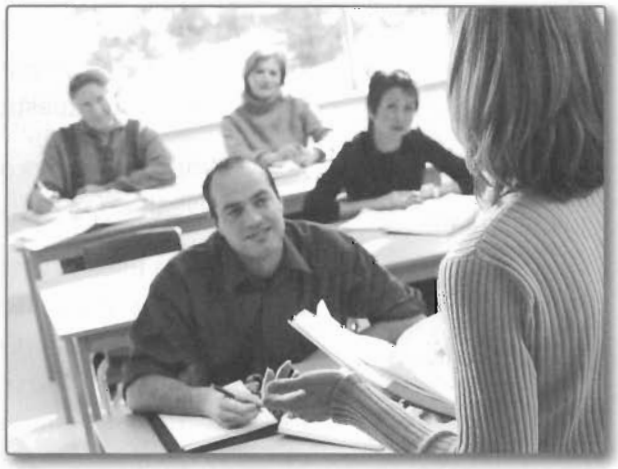
11. What does the professor mean when he says this: 🎧

(A) He thinks the students are fortunate to have information about Roman pronunciation.
(B) He thinks the students view the work of Roman grammarians as an inconvenience.
(C) He thinks the students are already familiar with the information about Roman grammarians.
(D) He thinks the students want to hear more information about the role of Roman grammarians.

• 자습서 p.185

Questions 12~17: Listen to part of a discussion in an astronomy class.





• 자습서 p.186

12. What is the discussion mainly about?

(A) Why Halley's comet is such a well-known object in the solar system
(B) How a comet's appearance and orbit make it especially recognizable
(C) The nucleus, coma, and tail that form the three parts of a comet's structure
(D) The discovery of a comet and Edmund Halley's predictions about its orbit

13. Why is "dirty snowball" a good term for a comet's nucleus?

(A) It is made up of ice and dust.
(B) It travels along a curved path.
(C) It gradually melts over time.
(D) It has a small, compact shape.

14. What happens when a comet approaches the sun?

(A) It begins to move slower in its orbit.
(B) It disappears from Earth's view.
(C) Solar heat causes the coma to melt.
(D) Solar winds create a gaseous tail.

15. What is suggested by the fact that Halley's comet is named after scientist Edmund Halley?

(A) Its discovery was a major breakthrough in the science of astronomy.
(B) The theory about its structure helped astronomers discover other comets.
(C) Edmund Halley was the first person to record observations of Halley's comet.
(D) The calculation of its orbit was more important than its discovery.

16. What does the professor cite as a difference between planets and comets?

(A) The size of their comas
(B) Their distance from the sun
(C) The shape of their orbits
(D) Their relative size as seen from Earth

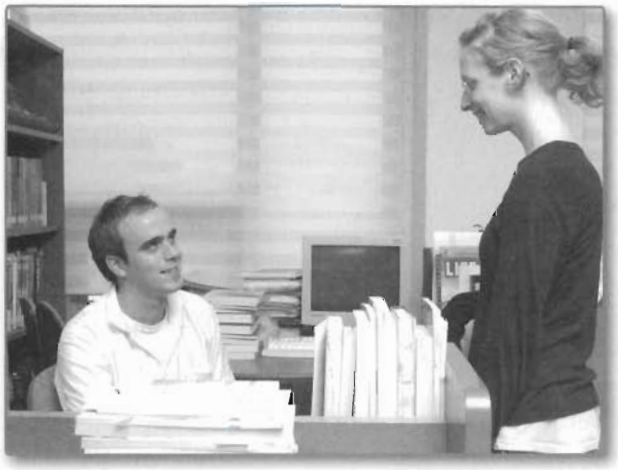
Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

17. Why does the professor say this: 🎧

(A) To encourage the students to form an opinion
(B) To remind the students of something they already know
(C) To compare a comet to something more familiar
(D) To introduce a common misconception

• 자습서 p.190

Questions 18~22: Listen to part of a conversation between a librarian and a student.



• 자습서 p.191

18. Why does the student go to see the librarian?

(A) To get an explanation of the inter-library loan program
(B) To pay the fine for an overdue book
(C) To ask for assistance in finding a book
(D) To complain about the electronic card catalogue

19. What does the librarian conclude about the book the student is looking for?

(A) It has disappeared permanently.
(B) It was taken by the student.
(C) It is in its normal place on the shelf.
(D) It was loaned to another library.

20. How does the librarian know the book is not misplaced?

(A) They have ordered the book through inter-library loan before.
(B) They update the electronic card catalogue every month.
(C) They notify students when their books arrive.
(D) They periodically check the organization of the shelves.

21. What does the librarian imply about the book's delivery?

(A) The book will most likely arrive in about a week.
(B) The book will probably arrive before the forty-eight-hour deadline.
(C) The forty-eight-hour delivery policy does not apply to the inter-library loan program.
(D) The student would be better off going to Western College to pick up the book.

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

22. Why does the librarian say this: 🎧

(A) To accuse the student of stealing the book
(B) To explain why the book is not on the shelf
(C) To suggest that many students need to use the book
(D) To indicate that the book will be possible to find

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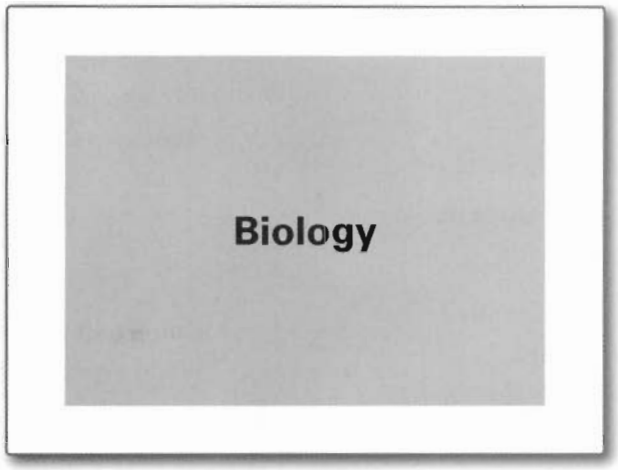
Questions 23~28: Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.



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23. What aspect of developmental biology does the professor mainly discuss?

(A) Levels of independence among bird species' young
(B) Various species that exhibit altricial characteristics
(C) Eating habits of precocial and altricial species
(D) Similarities between altricial and precocial birds

24. What does the professor's choice to discuss birds suggest about other animals?

(A) They have not been studied by developmental biologists.
(B) They cannot be divided into altricial and precocial groups.
(C) They are harder to observe in the wild than birds are.
(D) They are more difficult to categorize than birds are.

25. Why does the professor describe developmental biology as a spectrum?

(A) To prove that precocial and altricial species are opposites of one another
(B) To imply that it is easy to categorize animals by their developmental processes
(C) To explain that some species exhibit both altricial and precocial qualities
(D) To introduce the idea that there is some variation within the precocial category

26. In the lecture, the professor describes precocial and altricial young. Indicate whether each of the following is related to precocial or altricial young.
Click in the correct box for each phrase.

	Precocial	Altricial
(A) Are named for a Latin word that means "nourish"		
(B) May be a great deal less independent than other species in the same group		
(C) May be shown food by their parents		
(D) Make minimal demands on their parents during pregnancy		
(E) Are less vulnerable to predators than species in the other group		

27. According to the lecture, what are some of the disadvantages of altricial development?
Click on 2 answers.

(A) Altricial eggs need a lot of energy to develop.
(B) Altricial young must forage for food soon after birth.
(C) Altricial young must defend themselves against predators.
(D) Altricial hatchlings are more likely to be killed as an entire brood.
(E) Altricial hatchlings must be fed by their parents.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

28. Why does the professor say this: 🎧 •

(A) To evaluate students' comprehension of the terms
(B) To indicate that she is going to provide definitions
(C) To ask for students' opinions about the topic
(D) To express uncertainty about the topic

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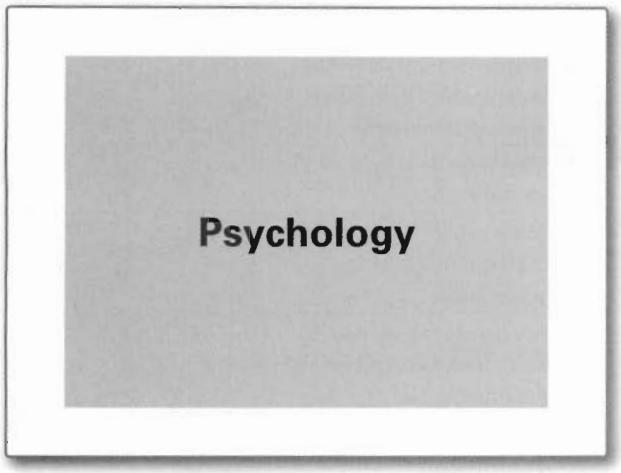
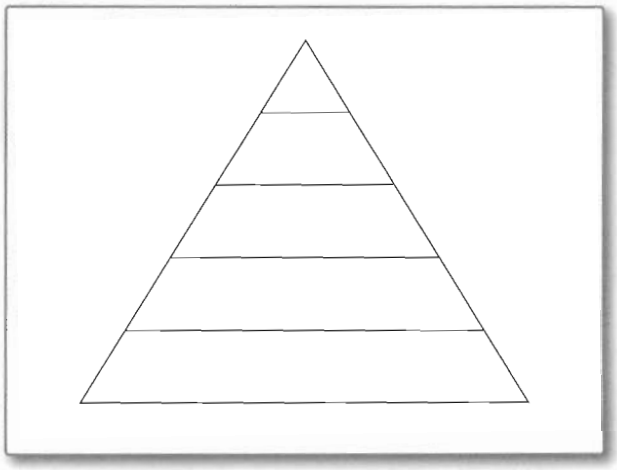
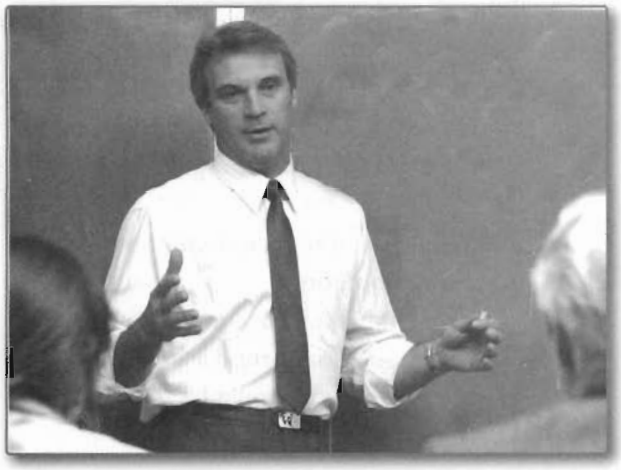
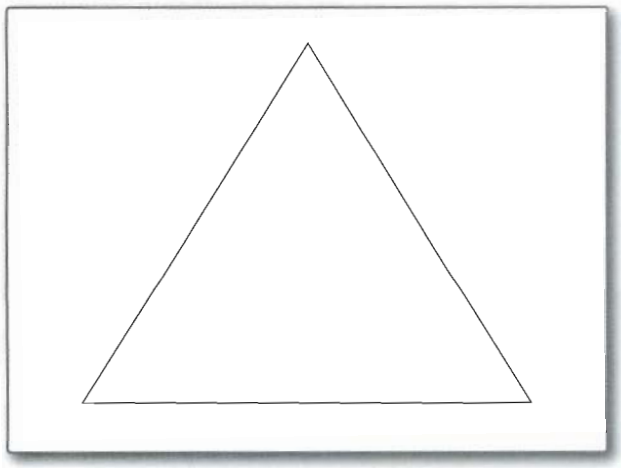
VOLUME HELP OK NEXT

Questions 29~34: Listen to part of a talk in a psychology class.









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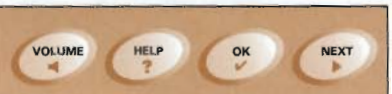

29. What is the talk mainly about?

(A) Theories about human personality development
(B) Maslow's theory of personality development
(C) Maslow's belief in self-actualization
(D) The psychological effects caused by physiological needs

30. In what order does the professor explain Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

(A) From the most difficult to the easiest
(B) From the last achieved to the first achieved
(C) From the most concrete to the most conceptual
(D) From the most complicated to the simplest

31. According to the professor, why are friends important in personality development?

(A) They can help you to attain basic needs such as food, water, and shelter.
(B) The self-esteem necessary to become self-actualized comes from friends.
(C) Friendship provides an outside perspective for self-reflection and growth.
(D) Friendship counters negative feelings that can stunt personality growth.

32. According to the professor, what did Maslow consider the ultimate goal of personality development?

(A) To meet all of the basic needs in order to find happiness
(B) To feel loved and accepted by people around you
(C) To reach your own personal potential as a human being
(D) To earn the respect of others

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

33. What can be inferred about the student?

(A) He is certain that the need for food is separate from concern for safety.
(B) He doubts that safety needs are related to personality development.
(C) He is uncertain about where concern for safety fits into Maslow's hierarchy.
(D) He doubts that Maslow included concern for safety in his hierarchy of needs.

Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

34. What does the professor imply when he says this: 🎧

(A) Maslow was not interested in this level of the hierarchy.
(B) Self-actualization is not a clear concept.
(C) Most people doubt that self-actualization is a need.
(D) He does not understand how self-actualization works.

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Actual Test 01

1. (C) **2.** (D) **3.** (A) **4.** (A) **5.** (B) **6.** (B) **7.** (C) **8.** (A) **9.** (C) **10.** (A) **11.** (C) **12.** (C) **13.** (D) **14.** Ragtime: (C) / Jazz: (D) / Both: (A), (B) **15.** (D) **16.** (C) **17.** (A) **18.** (B) **19.** (A) **20.** (B) **21.** (C) **22.** (B) **23.** (B) **24.** (C) **25.** (B) **26.** (A) **27.** (A) **28.** (A) **29.** (C) **30.** (A) **31.** (C) **32.** (D) **33.** (B) **34.** (C)

Actual Test 02

1. (D) **2.** (B) **3.** (D) **4.** (C) **5.** (A) **6.** (B) **7.** (D) **8.** (B) **9.** (C) **10.** (A) **11.** (C) **12.** (D) **13.** (C) **14.** (D) **15.** (A) **16.** (B) **17.** (D) **18.** (C) **19.** (A) **20.** (B) **21.** (C) **22.** (B) **23.** (A) **24.** (D) **25.** (B), (C) **26.** (A) **27.** (B) **28.** (C) **29.** (D) **30.** (A) **31.** (A) **32.** (C) **33.** (A) **34.** (B)

Actual Test 03

1. (D) **2.** (B) **3.** (D) **4.** (A) **5.** (C) **6.** (A) **7.** (A) **8.** (C) **9.** (B) **10.** (D) **11.** (C) **12.** (A) **13.** (D) → (C) → (A) → (B) **14.** (B) **15.** (A) **16.** (A) **17.** (A) **18.** (D) **19.** (B) **20.** (C) **21.** (C) **22.** (A) **23.** (A) **24.** (A) **25.** (D) **26.** (B), (C) **27.** (B) **28.** (D) **29.** (D) **30.** Fact: (A), (E) / Myth: (B), (C), (D) **31.** (B) **32.** (D) **33.** (A) **34.** (C)

Actual Test 04

1. (A) **2.** (A) **3.** (B) **4.** (C) **5.** (C) **6.** (A) **7.** (B) **8.** (C) **9.** (A) **10.** (D) **11.** (C) **12.** (D) **13.** (B) **14.** (D) **15.** (B) **16.** (C) **17.** (C) **18.** (B) **19.** (C) **20.** (D) **21.** (B) **22.** (C) **23.** (C) **24.** (A) **25.** (A) **26.** (D) **27.** (D) **28.** (C) **29.** (A) **30.** (C) **31.** (D) **32.** (D) **33.** (B) **34.** (A)

Actual Test 05

1. (C) **2.** (D) **3.** (A) **4.** (B) **5.** (B) **6.** (B) **7.** (A) **8.** (C) **9.** (A), (B) **10.** (D) **11.** (D) **12.** (A) **13.** (D) **14.** (C) **15.** (B) **16.** (B) **17.** (D) **18.** (C) **19.** (D) **20.** (D) **21.** (A) **22.** (C) **23.** (C) **24.** (B) **25.** Yes: (A), (B), (C) / No: (D) **26.** (B) **27.** (D) **28.** (C) **29.** (A) **30.** (C) **31.** (B) **32.** (A) **33.** (C) **34.** (A)

Actual Test 06

1. (C) **2.** (C) **3.** (A), (D) **4.** (A) **5.** (B) **6.** (D) **7.** (B) **8.** (A), (B), (D) **9.** (A) **10.** (C) **11.** (B) **12.** (B) **13.** (A) **14.** (D) **15.** (D) **16.** (C) **17.** (D) **18.** (C) **19.** (A) **20.** (D) **21.** (B) **22.** (B) **23.** (A) **24.** (D) **25.** (C) **26.** Precocial: (B), (C), (E) / Altricial: (A), (D) **27.** (D), (E) **28.** (B) **29.** (B) **30.** (C) **31.** (D) **32.** (C) **33.** (C) **34.** (B)

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