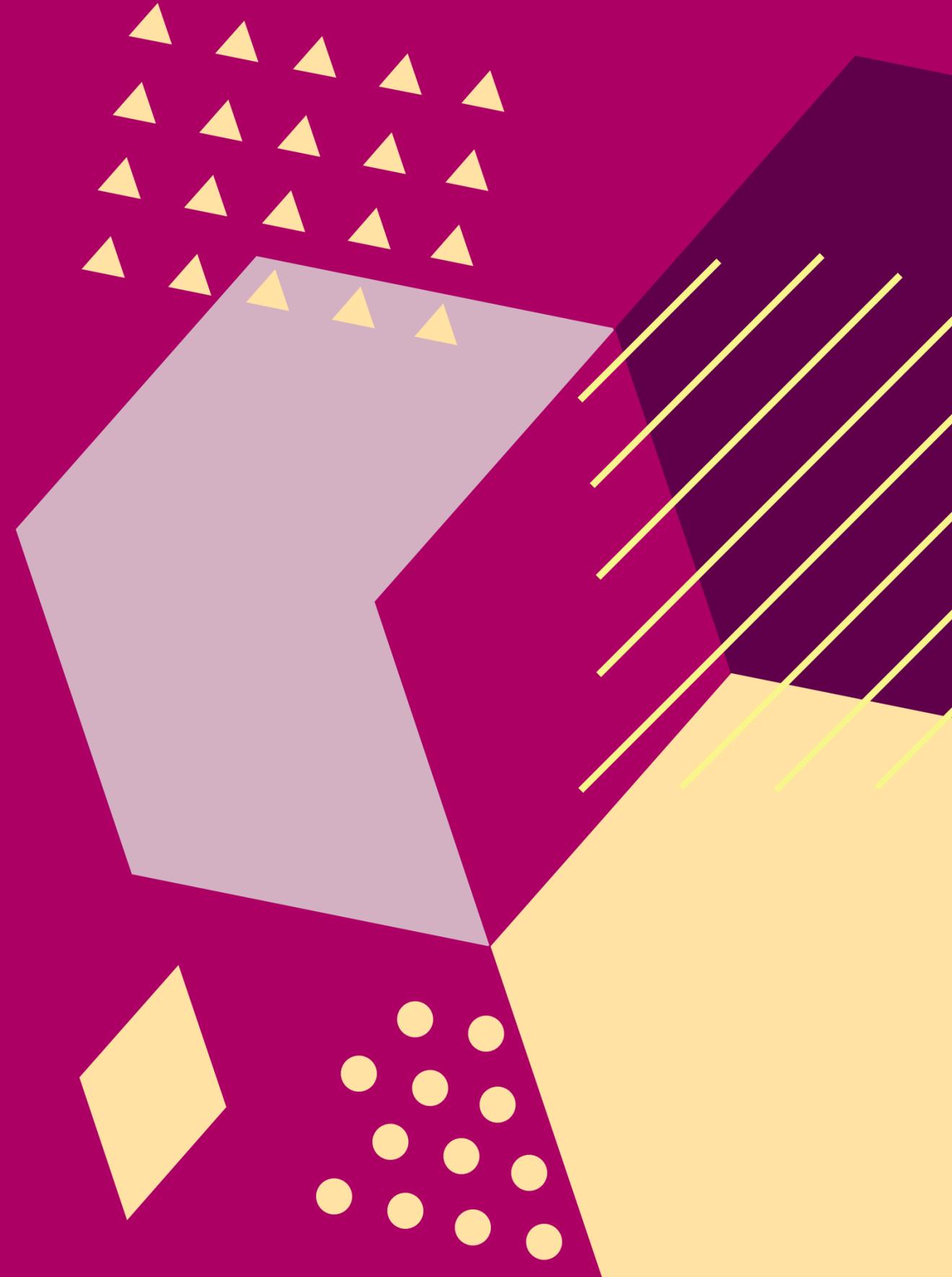


**Welcome to
Magenta**



TOEFL Preparation Course





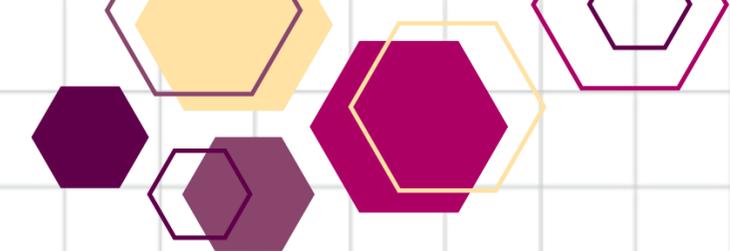
Introduction to TOEFL

TOEFL (Test of English as Foreign Language)

is a standardized test that measures a test-taker's mastery of the English language. TOEFL scores are primarily used by universities as part of the admissions process.



TOEFL ITP



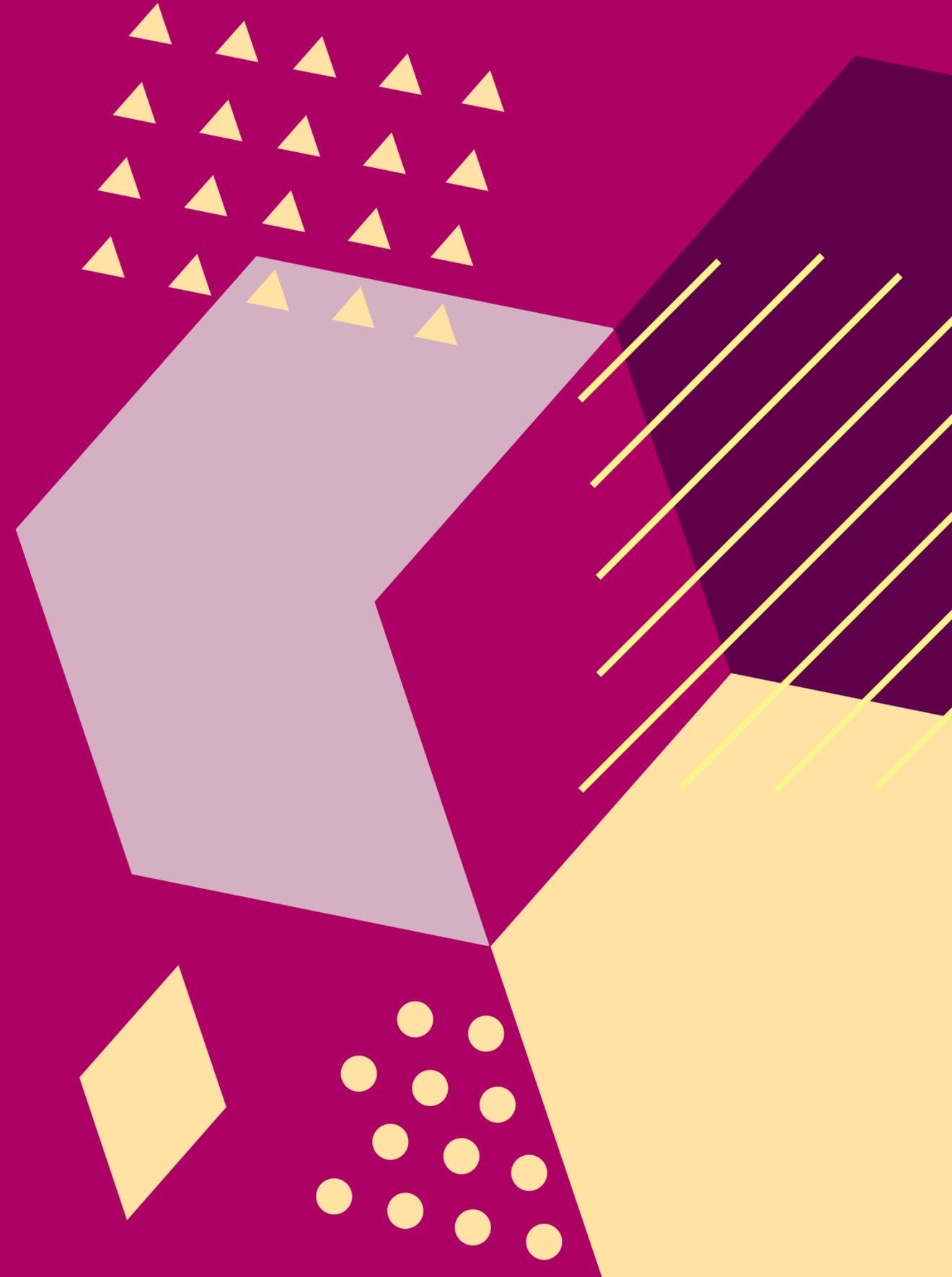
The TOEFL ITP tests are administered by institutions or our ETS Preferred Network and are used for specific purposes including placement, monitoring progress and more.

The score ranges from 310-677

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Section 1 Listening Comprehension | Part A, Part B, and Part C 50 questions | 35 minutes |
| Section 2 Structure and Written Expressions | Part A and Part B 40 questions | 25 minutes |
| Section 3 Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension | 50 questions | 55 minutes |

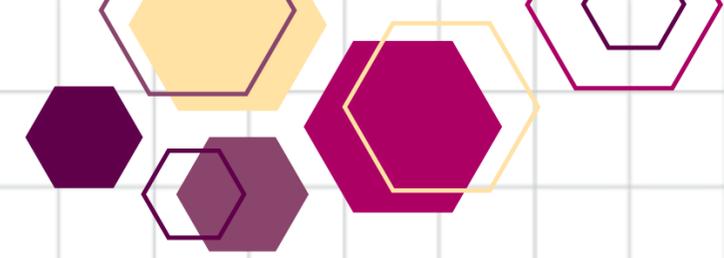
Listening Part A

Short Conversation





General Strategies



1. **Focus on the second line:** The answers to the questions are usually in the second line. However, you should also pay attention to the first line and the narrator's statement.
2. **Avoid similar sounds:** Similar sounds do not come from the same words, often in TOEFL questions, the choices with similar sounds are the wrong ones. For example: apartment and department are similar in sounds but different in meaning.
3. **Choose the synonym:** Instead of choosing answers with similar sounds, you should pay more attention to the meaning. In TOEFL questions, often the words used in the recording are not included and the synonyms are used instead.



Sample Question



On the recording, you hear:

(man) Why couldn't Mark come with us?

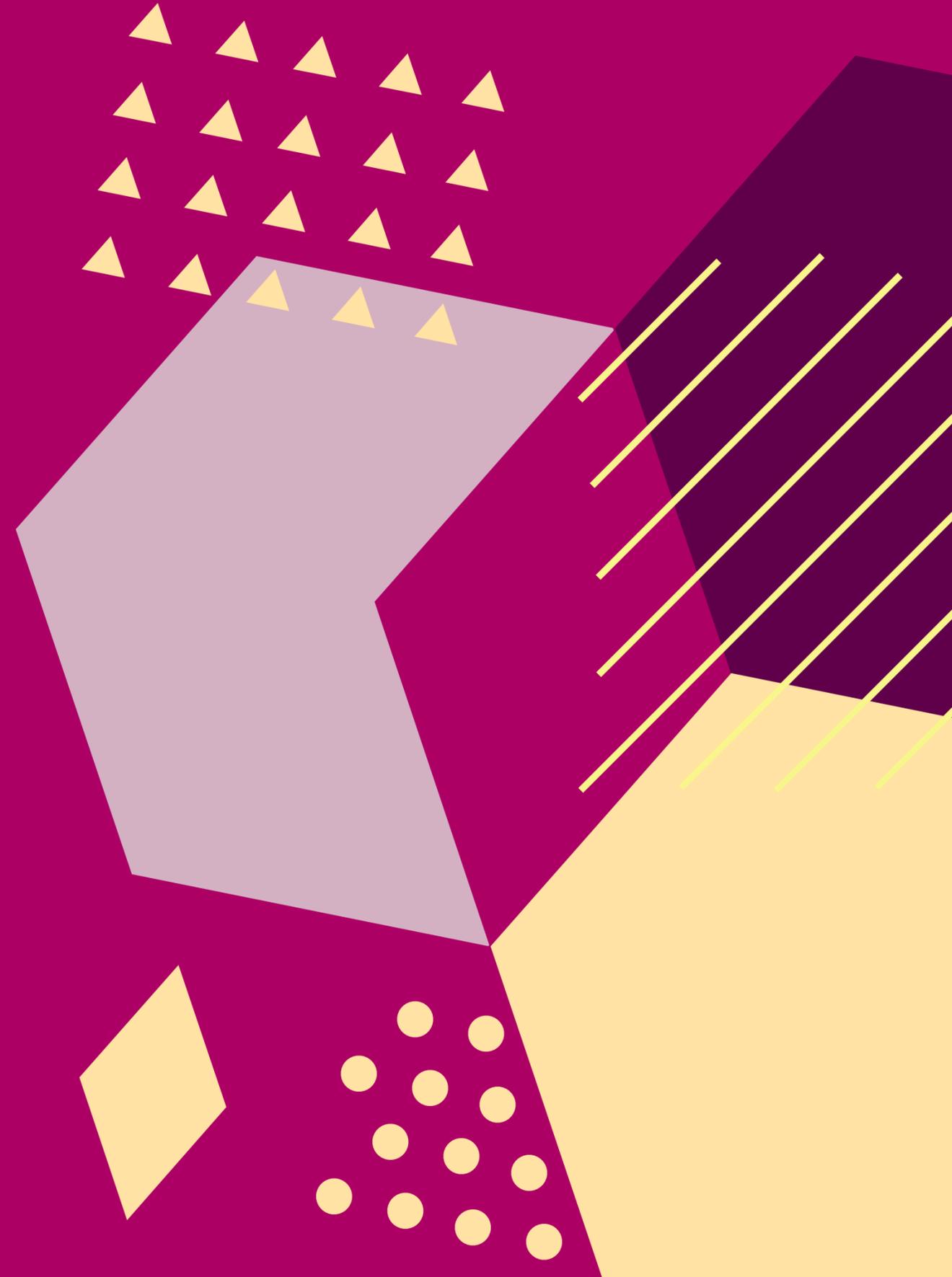
(woman) He was searching for a new apartment.

(narrator) What does the woman say about Mark ?

In your test book you read:

- A. He was in the department office.
- B. He was looking for a place to live.
- C. He was working on his research project.
- D. He had an appointment at church.

More Strategies



As you listen to short conversations, pay attention to:

Questions about **WHO**,
WHAT and **WHERE**



Negative Expressions



Two and Three-part Verbs



Who, What and Where



One common kind of question usually asked in listening part A is about “*who* the speaker, *what* will probably happen, and *where* the conversation probably takes place” based on the clue given in the dialogue.

Look at the following example:

On the recording you hear:

Woman : Can you tell me what assignments I missed when I was absent from your class?

Man : You missed one homework assignment and quiz.

Narrator : *Who is the man?*

In the textbook you read:

A. A newspaper editor

B. A police officer

C. A teacher

D. A student



Who, What and Where in Passives



It is sometimes difficult to understand *who* or *what* is doing the action in a **passive** sentence.

Look at the following example:

On the recording you hear:

Man : Did Sally go to the bank this morning?

Woman : Yes, she did. She got a new checking account.

*Narrator : **What does the woman imply?***

In the textbook you read:

- A. Sally wrote several checks.
- B. Sally wanted to check up on the bank.
- C. A new checking account was opened.
- D. Sally checked on the balance in her account.



Who and What with Multiple Nouns



When there is more than one noun in a sentence in the short dialogues, it is common for the answers to confuse which noun does what.

Look at the following example:

On the recording you hear:

Man : Do you know who is in the band now?

Woman : I heard that Mara replaced Robert in the band.

*Narrator : **What does the woman say about the band?***

In the textbook you read:

- A. Robert became a new member of the band.
- B. Robert took Mara's place in the band.
- C. Mara didn't have a place in the band.
- D. Mara took Robert's place in the band.



Negative Expressions



Negative Expressions

Types of Negative Expressions:

- Regular Negatives : **No** or **n't**
- Other negatives: **Nobody, none, nothing, never**
- Negative Prefixes: **un-, in-, dis-**

Double Negative Expressions

Double negatives can occur when:

- negative word (*not, none, no*) meets negative prefix
- Two negative verbs (*e.g. It isn't snowing so they aren't going to the mountain.*)
- *Neither* or *not... either*

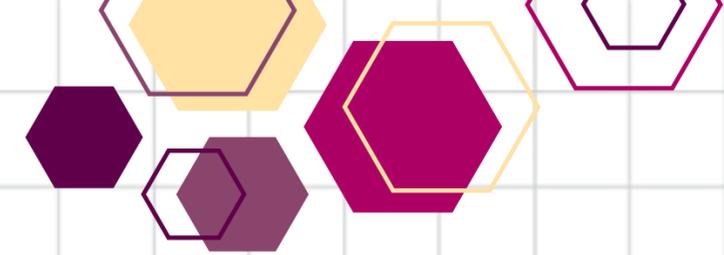
Almost Negative Expressions

Almost negative expressions are:

- Almost none: *hardly, barely, scarcely, only*
- Almost never: *rarely, seldom*



Sample Questions



On the recording, you hear:

(woman) Were you able to pay the electric bill?

(man) I had barely enough money.

(narrator) What does the man imply ?

In your test book or on the computer screen,
you read:

(A) He had plenty of money for the bill.

(B) He did not have enough money for the bill.

(C) He' paid the bill but has no money left.

(D) He was unable to pay the bill.



Negative with Comparatives



Negatives can be used with comparatives in the short dialogues of the TOEFL test. A sentence with a negative and a comparative has a superlative, or very strong, meaning.

On the recording, you hear:

(woman) What do you think of the new student in math class?

(man) No one is more intelligent than she is.

(narrator) What does the man say about the new student?

In your test book or on the computer screen, you read:

(A) She is not very smart.

(B) He is smarter than she is.

(C) Other students are smarter than she is.

(D) She is the smartest student in the class.



Two and Three-part Verbs



Two- and three-part verbs appear in some questions in the short dialogues. These verbs are expressions that include a verb and one or more particles (such as in, on, or at); the particle changes the meaning of the verb. Questions involving two- and three-part verbs can be difficult for students because the addition of the particle changes the meaning of the verb in an idiomatic way.

On the recording, you hear:

(man) What time does the meeting start?

(woman) Didn't you hear that it was called off by the director?

(narrator) What does the woman say about the meeting?

In your test book or on the computer screen, you read:

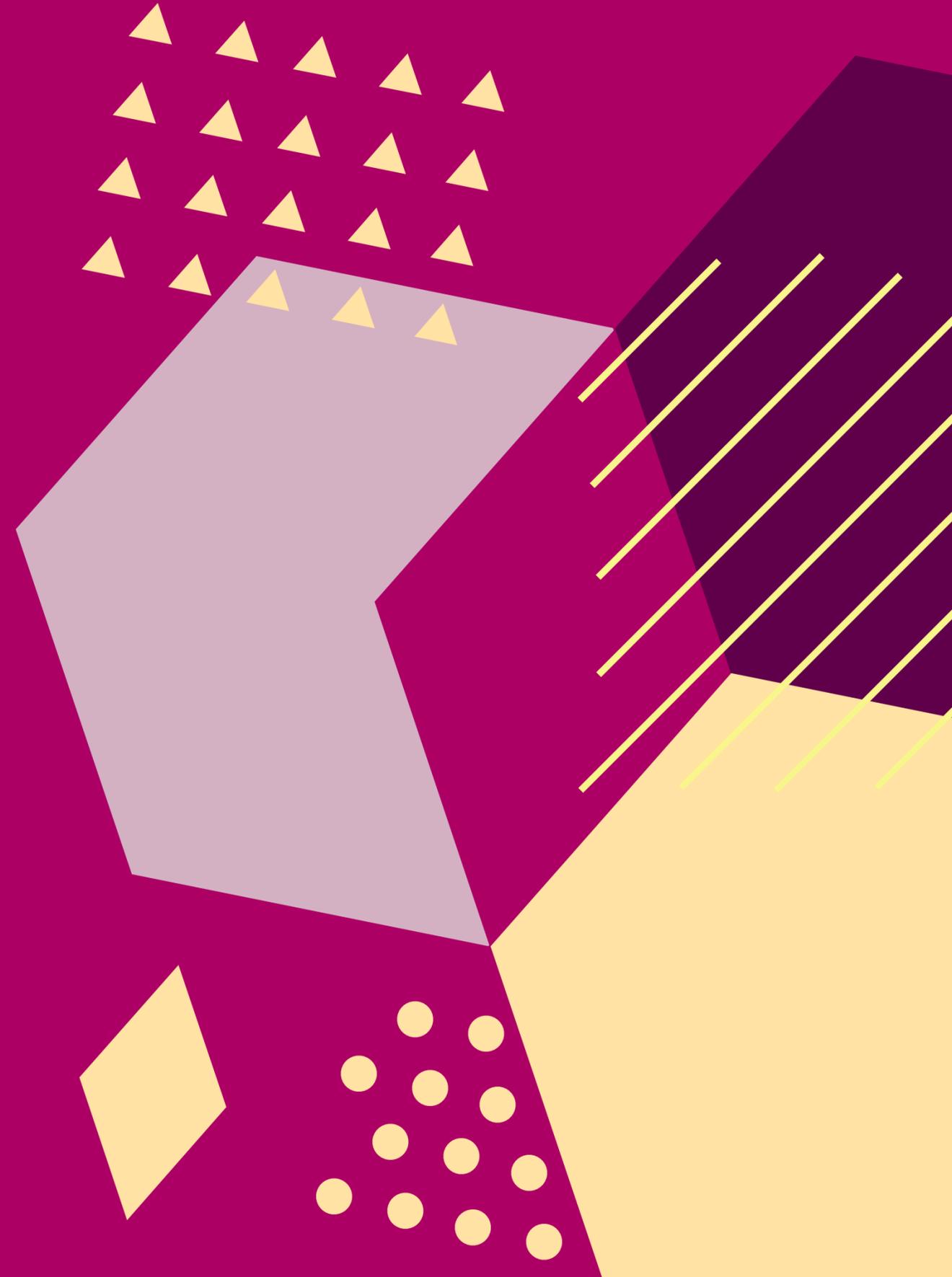
(A) The director called a meeting.

(B) The director phoned her about the meeting.

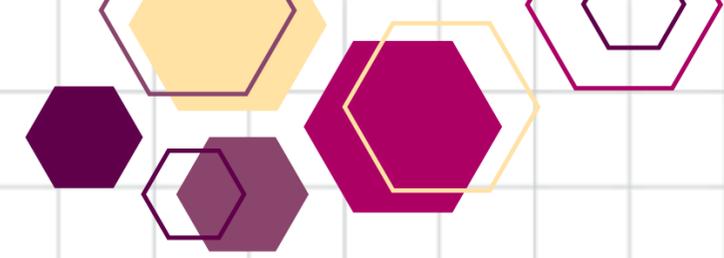
(C) The director called the meeting to order.

(D) The director canceled the meeting.

Practice Questions



Quiz



(woman) did you think of the final exam in algebra?

(man) It was too easy!

(narrator) WHAT DOES THE MAN MEAN?

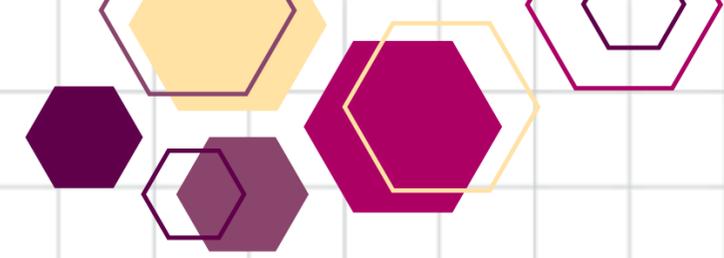
A The final exam was harder than the others.

B There were two exams rather than one.

C He thought the exam would be easier.

D The exam was not very difficult.

Quiz



(woman)

I didn't bring my laboratory manual today.

(man)

You can share mine. Today we're conducting the experiment on photosynthesis, and we can work together.

(narrator) WHERE DOES THIS CONVERSATION PROBABLY TAKE PLACE?

A

In a photography studio

C

In an office

B

In a biology laboratory

D

In the library



▶ Quiz



(man) *The passenger arrived in a taxi.*

(woman) *Yes, and then she had the taxi driver wait at the corner.*

(narrator) **WHAT DOES THE WOMAN MEAN?**

A The passenger waited at the corner.

B The passenger looked for a taxi at the corner.

C ✓ The cab driver waited for the passenger.

D The passenger cornered the waiting taxi driver.



Quiz



(man) Are you going to take out the trash?

(woman) I have no time to do it.

(narrator) WHAT DOES THE WOMAN MEAN?

A ✓ She is very busy.

C It is not necessary to take out the trash.

B She has lots of free time

D She will do it if she has time.

▶ Quiz



(man) Do you think Ron Rogers will be elected?

(woman) Well, it's not completely impossible.

(narrator) WHAT DOES THE WOMAN IMPLY ABOUT RON?

A He'll definitely be elected.

C She has high hopes for his chances.

B The election is now complete.

D It may happen.



Quiz



(woman) Do you expect a lot of rain this month?
(man) It hardly ever rains in July.

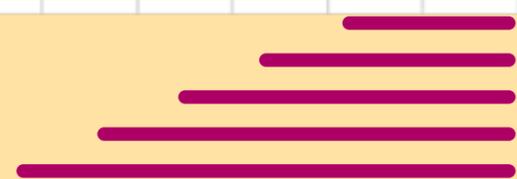
(narrator) **WHAT DOES THE MAN MEAN?**

A ✓ There's little rain in July.

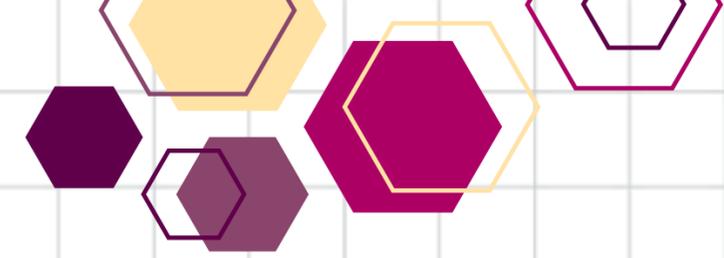
B In July it never rains.

C It rains hard in July.

D When it rains in July, it rains hard.



Quiz



(man) The new neighbors have just moved in.

(woman) Maybe we should call on them.

(narrator) ACCORDING TO THE WOMAN, WHAT SHOULD THEY DO?

A Phone their neighbors

C Help the neighbors move in

B Call to their neighbors over the fence

D Visit their neighbors



Quiz



(man) I was fifteen minutes late for class today.

(woman) Better late than never.

(narrator) WHAT DOES THE WOMAN MEAN?

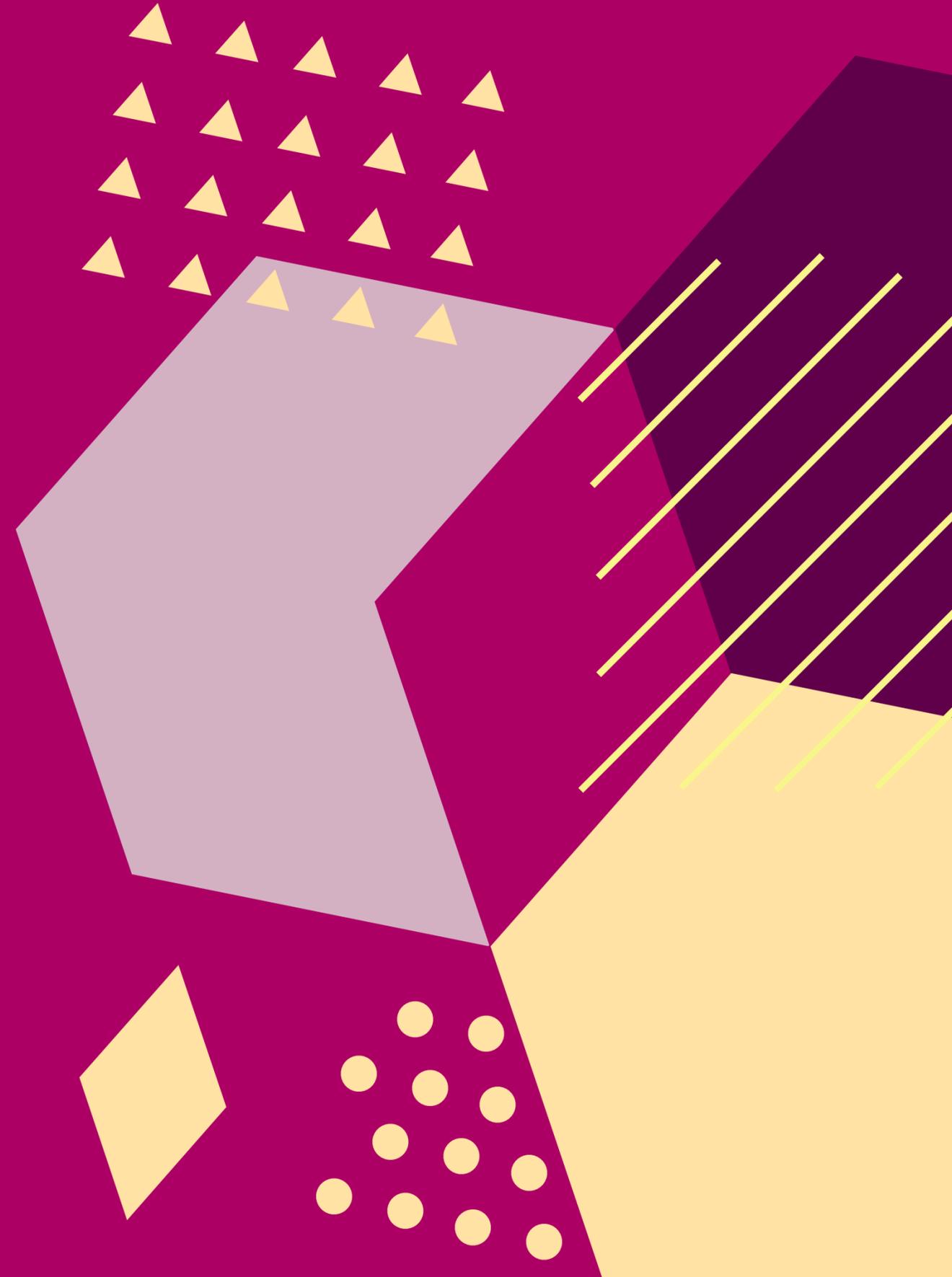
A The man's never late.

B It's good that the man was fifteen minutes late.

C It's never good to be late for class.

D It's good that the man went to class, on time or not.

More Practice Questions



**Thank
you!**