UNIVERSIDAD TECNOLOGICA EMILIANO ZAPATA
TOEFL PRACTICE
A) LISTENING. Conversation: Student and Professor about a Research

1. What is the student' s research topic?

A) Effects of air pollution on respiratory health

B) Urban heat islands and tree canopy coverage

C) Public transportation and urban growth

D) Noise pollution in mid-sized cities

2. Which data source does the student plan to use?

A) Street-level surveys

B) Laboratory experiments

C) Satellite imagery and municipal tree data

D) Historical census records

3. What did the professor recommend the student include?

A) Interviews with residents

B) A one-page summary and policy implications

C) Laboratory temperature readings

D) A literature review only

4. For how long did the professor suggest the data should cover?

A) One winter

B) Two winters

C) At least two summers

D) Ten years

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Lecture excerpt: Ecology class on Pollination Networks

1. What is the primary topic of the lecture?

A) Soil nutrient cycles

B) Pollination networks and ecosystem resilience

C) Ocean acidification impacts

D) Population genetics

2. According to the lecture, why are more connected networks beneficial?

A) They increase soil fertility

B) They allow alternate pollinators to compensate when one declines

C) They reduce plant diversity

D) They eliminate the need for conservation

3. Which human activities are mentioned as harmful to pollinator networks?

A) Reforestation and air quality improvement

B) Pesticide use and habitat fragmentation

C) Organic farming and crop rotation

D) Water purification

4. Which measure is NOT mentioned as a research metric in the lecture?

A) Visitation rates

B) Network connectance

C) Degree distribution

D) Carbon sequestration rates

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B) TOEFL Writing and Structure Practice

1. The teacher, along with her students, ___ preparing for the science fair.

A) are

B) were

C) is

D) have

2. Neither of the answers ___ correct.

A) are

B) were

C) was

D) be

3. If I ___ earlier, I wouldn 't have missed the bus.

A) leave

B) left

C) had left

D) have left

4. The book ___ on the table belongs to Maria.

A) lying

B) lay

C) lies

D) laid

5. Hardly ___ the train arrived when it started to rain.

A) had

B) has

C) did

D) have

LIVEWORKSHEETS

6. She didn't go to the party, ___ she wasn't invited.

A) so

B) for

C) but

D) because

7. The manager demanded that the report ___ completed by Friday.

A) is

B) was

C) be

D) will be

8. Not only ___ late, but he also forgot the documents.

A) he was

B) was he

C) he is

D) is he

9. The more you study, ___ you will understand.

A) more

B) the most

C) the more

D) much more

10. The committee disagrees on how the funds ___ allocated.

A) are

B) is

C) be

D) was

LIVEWORKSHEETS

11. I remember ___ you at the conference last year.

A) meet

B) met

C) meeting

D) to meet

12. It was the first time she ___ such an expensive dress.

A) buys

B) had bought

C) bought

D) has bought

C) READING. The Formation of Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are among the most diverse and productive ecosystems on Earth. They are often called the "rainforests of the sea " because of the enormous variety of species that depend on them. Coral reefs are formed by tiny marine animals called coral polyps.

These polyps live in large colonies and secrete calcium carbonate, a hard substance that builds up over time and creates the structure of the reef.
Coral polyps have a special relationship with microscopic algae known as zooxanthellae. These algae live inside the coral tissues and perform photosynthesis, producing food that the coral uses to grow. In return, the coral provides the algae with shelter and nutrients. This mutual relationship is essential for the survival and growth of coral reefs, which thrive in warm, clear, and shallow
waters.

There are three main types of coral reefs: fringing reefs, barrier reefs, and atolls. Fringing reefs form close to the shore, while barrier reefs are separated from the land by a lagoon. Atolls, on the other hand, are circular reef structures that develop around submerged volcanic islands. Over thousands of years, as the volcanic island sinks, the coral continues to grow upward, forming a ring-shaped reef.

Unfortunately, coral reefs are highly sensitive to environmental changes. Rising sea temperatures, pollution, and ocean acidification can cause coral bleaching, a process where corals lose their algae and turn white. Without their symbiotic algae, corals cannot survive for long. Protecting coral reefs is crucial not only for marine life but also for coastal communities that rely on them for food, tourism, and storm protection.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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1. What creates the hard structure of a coral reef?

a) The bones of marine animals

b) The calcium carbonate secreted by coral polyps

c) The shells of mollusks

d) The sand from the ocean floor

2. What is the role of zooxanthellae in coral reefs?

a) They provide oxygen to fish

b) They build the coral skeleton

c) They produce food for corals through photosynthesis

d) They destroy dead coral tissues

3. Which type of reef forms a circular shape around a lagoon?

a) Fringing reef

b) Barrier reef

c) Atoll

d) Continental reef

4. What happens during coral bleaching?

a) Corals grow faster than normal

b) Corals lose their algae and turn white

c) Corals are eaten by fish

d) Corals move to deeper waters

5.Why are coral reefs important for humans?

a) They control the temperature of the ocean

b) They provide materials for construction

c) They support food sources, tourism, and coastal protection

d) They increase salt levels in seawater

TRUE or FALSE

1. Coral reefs can form in deep, cold waters.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
2. Coral polyps and zooxanthellae depend on each other to survive.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
3. Fringing reefs form far away from the coast.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
4. Atolls are formed from the remains of volcanic islands.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**
5. Pollution and climate change can damage coral reefs.	**TRUE**	**FALSE**

D) SPEAKING. You will have 15 seconds to prepare your response and 45 seconds to speak.
Question:

Describe your favorite place to study and explain why you like studying there. Include specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

LIVEWORKSHEETS