UNIVERSIDAD TECNOLOGICA EMILIANO ZAPATA

TOEFL PRACTICE



I. Listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. Remember that the best answer is one that might not seem to be related to the idiom in the last line.

1.
a) The man's never late.

b) It's never good to be late for class.

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

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

2.
a) The biology experiment concerns two-headed animals.

b) The woman has to do two experiments rather than one.

c) The woman's work is all in her head.

d) It's a good idea to work together.

3.
a) It's best to get it over with now.

b) She has no time to work now.

c) There's no time to present the report now.

d) She doesn't want to work on the report either.

4.
a) She just wanted to look at the book.

b) She always has good luck with books.

c) She's very lucky to get the last book.

d) She's sorry she can't get the book today.

5.
a) Each of them has his own restaurant.

b) Everyone has different tastes.

c) The man doesn't like eating in restaurants.

d) She doesn't really like that restaurant.

6.
a) It is not possible to do it.

b) She would have done it if the man had asked.

c) The man should have told her sooner.

d) She'll do it immediately.

7.
a) Abbie used a feather in his art project.

b) Abbie's father knocked on the door.

c) He was really surprised.

d) He was knocked down.

8.
a) The man will read while he's on the boat.

b) The six chapters are all about the boat.

c) Everyone has to do the same thing.

d) They are taking a boat trip together.

9.
a) She's the best of them all.

b) She is taller than the others.

c) She put her science project on top of the others.

d) She has a really good head on her shoulders.

10.
a) The man doesn't really need to apply for the scholarship.

b) The man needs to pay attention to every detail.

c) The man needs to fill out the application with dots and crosses.

d) The man needs to improve his penmanship.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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II. USE OF ENGLISH. Choose the best answer to complete each sentence or to replace the underlined word or phrase. Only one answer is correct.

1. If she _____ earlier, she wouldn't have missed the meeting.
a) arrived
b) had arrived
c) has arrived
d) would arrive

2. The scientists are conducting an experiment _____ the effects of climate change on coral reefs.
a) about
b) in
c) on
d) with

3. The new policy will take effect _____ the first of next month.
a) in
b) at
c) on
d) by

4. He is the only student _____ has completed all the assignments on time.
a) whom
b) who
c) whose
d) which

5. The company decided to invest in renewable energy because it is more _____ than fossil fuels.
a) sustainably
b) sustainable
c) sustain
d) sustains

6. Neither of the candidates _____ qualified for the position.
a) are
b) were
c) is
d) be

7. The research findings were published in a journal _____ focuses on environmental studies.
a) that
b) whom
c) which
d) whose

8. They have been working on the project _____ six months without a break.
a) for
b) since
c) during
d) until

9. The government has introduced new regulations to reduce pollution, but many industries have been slow to comply _____ these rules.
a) with
b) at
c) on
d) in

10. The student's presentation was not only informative _____ also very engaging.
a) but
b) and
c) or
d) nor

LIVEWORKSHEETS

B) 11-20: Error Identification Identify the part of the sentence that contains the error.

11. The professor ***explai***n (A) the complex theory ***clearly*** (B) ***to all the students*** (C). ***No error*** (D).

12. There is ***man***y (A) evidence that supports the ***hypothesis*** (B), but ***more*** research (C) is ***needed*** (D).

13. She asked if I ***could*** help (A) her with the project, but I ***was*** busy (B) ***at that*** moment (C). ***No e***rror (D).

14. The data ***has been collected*** (A) from ***various sources*** and analyzed (B) ***thoroughly*** for the study (C). ***No error (D).***

15. Neither the manager nor the employees ***is*** (A) willing ***to*** accept (B) ***th***e new policy (C). ***No error*** (D).

16. The results of the experiment were unexpected, ***which*** (A) ***surprised*** the research team (B) ***greatly*** (C). ***No error (D).***

17. The climate change ***affect*** (A) global ecosystems, ***leading to*** severe consequences (B) for many ***species*** (C). ***No error (D).***

18. He has been working on the report ***since*** (A) three hours ***ag***o without stopping (B). ***No error*** (C).

19. The team members ***has*** agreed (A) to submit the project ***by*** next week (B) ***to ensure*** timely completion (C). *No error (*D).

20. Many scientists believe that reducing emissions will ***help to*** slow down (A***)*** the warming of the planet, ***however*** (B) some ***doubt*** this approach (C***). No error (D).***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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TOEFL PRACTICE

III. READING. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Choose the best answer for each question.

The Impact of Urbanization on Biodiversity

Urbanization refers to the process by which rural areas transform into cities or towns. This process has been accelerating worldwide due to population growth and economic development. While urbanization can bring economic benefits and improved living standards, it also poses significant challenges to biodiversity.

As natural habitats are converted into urban areas, many plant and animal species lose their homes. This habitat loss is one of the leading causes of species extinction globally. Urban environments also introduce pollution, noise, and light disturbances that can disrupt animal behavior and reproduction.

Moreover, urbanization often results in habitat fragmentation, where large continuous habitats are divided into smaller, isolated patches. This fragmentation limits the movement of species, reducing genetic diversity and increasing vulnerability to environmental changes.

Despite these challenges, some species have adapted to urban environments. For example, certain bird species thrive in cities because they find abundant food and nesting sites. Urban green spaces such as parks and gardens can also provide refuges for wildlife, helping to maintain biodiversity within cities.

To mitigate the negative effects of urbanization, urban planners are increasingly incorporating green infrastructure, such as green roofs, wildlife corridors, and urban wetlands. These strategies aim to preserve habitats and facilitate species movement, promoting a balance between urban development and biodiversity conservation.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
a) Urbanization has only positive effects on biodiversity.
b) Urbanization causes challenges to biodiversity but also offers some opportunities.
c) Cities should be built without considering environmental impacts.
d) Habitat loss is not a serious issue for wildlife.

2. According to the passage, what is one major consequence of habitat fragmentation?
a) Increased urban pollution
b) Isolation of animal populations
c) More available food for birds
d) Decreased noise disturbances

3. How does urbanization affect animal behavior, according to the passage?
a) It improves reproduction rates.
b) It disrupts behavior due to pollution and noise.
c) It makes animals migrate more easily.
d) It encourages animals to leave cities.

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way urban planners help preserve biodiversity?
a) Green roofs
b) Wildlife corridors
c) Urban wetlands
d) Increasing building heights

5. Why do some bird species thrive in cities?
a) Because they are not affected by pollution.
b) Because cities offer abundant food and nesting sites.
c) Because they avoid urban green spaces.
d) Because urbanization reduces predators.

6. The word "mitigate" in the passage most nearly means:
a) worsen
b) lessen
c) ignore
d) create

7. What does the passage suggest about the relationship between urban development and biodiversity?
a) They are always in conflict with no possible balance.
b) Biodiversity must be sacrificed for urban growth.
c) They can coexist with proper planning and strategies.
d) Urban development is more important than biodiversity.

8. Which problem is caused by noise and light disturbances in urban areas?
a) Increased pollution
b) Habitat loss
c) Disruption of animal reproduction
d) Habitat fragmentation

9. What does the passage imply about natural habitats before urbanization?
a) They were continuous and larger in size.
b) They were already fragmented.
c) They were only used by a few species.
d) They had less biodiversity than cities.

10. What is a wildlife corridor?
a) A pathway for animals to move between habitats.
b) A new type of urban building.
c) A place where animals are kept in captivity.
d) An urban park for humans.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

IV) SPEAKING. Independent Speaking

Topic:
Describe a person who has influenced your life. Explain why this person is important to you.

Response time: 45 seconds

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