

TOEFL® Practice Test

English with Confidence



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TOEFL® Preparation Test

Reading Practice

Section I – Structure & Written Expression

Choose the answer that best completes the sentence or corrects the underlined portion.

1. If she ____ harder, she would have passed the exam.
(A) studies (B) had studied (C) will study (D) studied
2. Neither the manager nor the employees ____ willing to stay late.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) be
3. The findings, together with the supporting data, ____ published yesterday.
(A) were (B) was (C) are (D) shall be
4. He asked that she ____ the document before sending it.
(A) review (B) reviews (C) reviewed (D) will review
5. By the time we got there, the meeting ____ already ____.
(A) has / begun (B) had / begun (C) was / beginning (D) will / begin
6. Each of the proposals ____ carefully evaluated.
(A) must (B) must to be (C) must be (D) must being
7. She is one of the few students who ____ fluent in Mandarin.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
8. They plan ____ the new software next week.
(A) to implement (B) implementing (C) implement (D) to implementing
9. The data collected ____ analyzed by the research team.
(A) have been (B) has been (C) were (D) are
10. Neither solution ____ acceptable under the circumstances.
(A) seem (B) seems (C) are (D) be

11. Despite ____ the warning, he continued to drive too fast.
(A) of ignoring (B) ignore (C) ignoring (D) to ignore
12. All participants, ____ the keynote speaker, received a gift.
(A) including (B) excluding (C) beside (D) except
13. I'm not used to ____ in such a busy environment.
(A) work (B) to work (C) working (D) to working
14. She insisted that the report ____ finalized by Friday.
(A) be (B) is (C) was (D) will be
15. The contract becomes valid ____ both parties sign it.
(A) if (B) when (C) since (D) although
16. The proposal needs ____ before submission.
(A) review (B) reviewing (C) to review (D) to be reviewed
17. Hardly ____ the exam started when the fire alarm rang.
(A) had (B) has (C) did (D) were
18. We would have arrived earlier ____ we known about the delay.
(A) if (B) had (C) unless (D) but
19. If I were in your position, I ____ the offer immediately.
(A) accept (B) would accept (C) will accept (D) accepted
20. Only after the results ____ released did they celebrate.
(A) was (B) were (C) have (D) had been
21. Each of the volunteers **(A)** has **(B)** been trained **(C)** before arriving **(D)**.
22. The quality control tests **(A)** is conducted **(B)** weekly **(C)** and ensure **(D)** consistency.
23. Neither the CEO nor the board members **(A)** were **(B)** notified **(C)** about **(D)** the change.
24. He advised **(A)** me **(B)** to take **(C)** frequent breaks **(D)** while working.
25. If she **(A)** would have left **(B)** on time, she **(C)** wouldn't **(D)** be late.
26. The survey results indicate that more customers prefer online service, ____.
(A) don't they (B) isn't it (C) aren't they (D) doesn't it

27. All attendees must register by Friday, ____ they cannot enter.
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) nor
28. Not only the software but also the hardware ____ expensive.
(A) is (B) are (C) be (D) were
29. Scarcely had they begun ____ when the power failed.
(A) to write (B) writing (C) wrote (D) have written
30. It's high time we ____ our strategy.
(A) revise (B) revised (C) revising (D) will revise
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Section II – Reading Comprehension

Passage A (31–50)

Climate Change and Urban Heat Islands

Cities often experience higher temperatures than rural areas, a phenomenon known as the “urban heat island” effect. Factors include asphalt surfaces, reduced vegetation, and dense buildings. Studies show that increasing green spaces and reflective roofs can mitigate heat buildup and improve public health.

31. The term “urban heat island” refers to
(A) a city surrounded by water
(B) higher city temperatures vs. countryside
(C) islands used for farming
(D) air-conditioning systems
32. Which factor does NOT contribute to the effect?
(A) asphalt surfaces (B) tall buildings (C) abundant trees (D) reduced vegetation
33. Reflective roofs help by
(A) absorbing heat (B) retaining water (C) reflecting sunlight (D) cooling air directly
34. Adding green spaces can
(A) increase temperatures (B) mitigate heat buildup (C) reduce rainfall (D) worsen pollution

35. The primary focus of the passage is on
(A) tourism (B) urban temperatures (C) rural development (D) coastal erosion
36. The purpose of the studies mentioned is to
(A) promote urban sprawl (B) measure agricultural yield (C) test cooling strategies (D) ban construction
37. Which is a possible solution?
(A) more asphalt (B) reflective roofs (C) fewer parks (D) taller buildings
38. The passage implies that heat islands
(A) benefit health (B) harm public health (C) have no effect (D) only occur in small towns
39. Which word best describes “mitigate”?
(A) worsen (B) reduce (C) ignore (D) measure
40. The tone of the passage is
(A) critical (B) persuasive (C) neutral (D) enthusiastic
41. “Dense buildings” most nearly means
(A) widely spaced (B) closely packed (C) transparent (D) short
42. The passage suggests planting trees as
(A) ineffective (B) harmful (C) beneficial (D) mandatory
43. A study’s method likely included
(A) surveys of tourists (B) temperature measurements (C) opinion polls (D) fish counts
44. “Buildup” in context means
(A) removal (B) accumulation (C) decline (D) fluctuation
45. What does the passage recommend for cities?
(A) fewer green spaces (B) more asphalt (C) reflective surfaces (D) higher buildings
46. Public health improves when
(A) temperatures rise (B) heat is mitigated (C) pollution increases (D) fewer parks exist

47. An “effect” is
(A) cause (B) result (C) prediction (D) theory
48. Which phrase shows contrast?
(A) “as well as” (B) “instead of” (C) “known as” (D) “studies show”
49. The passage is best classified as
(A) narrative (B) expository (C) argumentative (D) fictional
50. Who would most benefit from these findings?
(A) farmers (B) urban planners (C) fishermen (D) tourists
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Passage B (51–70)

Artificial Intelligence in Education

Recent advances in AI have enabled personalised learning platforms that adapt to each student’s pace. Such systems analyse performance data to recommend customised exercises. Critics worry about data privacy and reduced human interaction, while proponents argue that AI tutors can fill resource gaps in underserved regions.

51. Personalised learning means
(A) everyone learns the same (B) content adapts to the student (C) no technology is used (D) group lectures
52. AI systems gather data to
(A) entertain students (B) analyse performance (C) replace schools (D) advertise products
53. Critics’ main concern is
(A) high costs (B) data privacy (C) boredom (D) infrastructure
54. A benefit of AI tutors is
(A) increased resource gaps (B) filling underserved needs (C) removing teachers (D) limiting content
55. The passage suggests AI can
(A) worsen education (B) personalise learning (C) ban technology (D) unify curriculums

56. “Underserved regions” refers to areas lacking
(A) technology (B) natural resources (C) teachers and materials (D) hospitals
57. Which word is closest to “proponents”?
(A) critics (B) supporters (C) observers (D) opponents
58. Reduced human interaction may
(A) improve social skills (B) harm student engagement (C) lower costs (D) increase data
59. The tone toward AI is
(A) dismissive (B) balanced (C) alarmist (D) neutral
60. The author would likely recommend
(A) banning AI tutors (B) combining AI & teachers (C) using only human tutors (D) ignoring privacy
61. “Customised” most nearly means
(A) identical (B) personalized (C) random (D) limited
62. The passage implies that AI platforms require
(A) no electricity (B) data collection (C) fewer computers (D) only printed books
63. To protect privacy, one should
(A) share all data (B) anonymise records (C) sell information (D) avoid tests
64. Which best describes the structure?
(A) problem–solution (B) cause–effect (C) narrative (D) comparison
65. Which audience is targeted?
(A) educators (B) tourists (C) athletes (D) drivers
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Passage C (71–90)

Renewable Energy Adoption

Over the past decade, many countries have increased their share of solar and wind power. Government incentives, falling technology costs, and environmental concerns drive this shift. Yet challenges remain: grid integration, storage capacity, and intermittency of supply.

66. What has increased recently?
(A) coal usage (B) solar & wind share (C) oil drilling (D) nuclear power
67. A driver of the shift is
(A) higher costs (B) environmental concerns (C) lack of policy (D) fossil fuel abundance
68. “Intermittency” refers to
(A) constant supply (B) supply interruptions (C) high prices (D) storage issues
69. Government incentives are
(A) taxes (B) subsidies (C) penalties (D) barriers
70. Falling technology costs lead to
(A) slower adoption (B) faster adoption (C) less production (D) more pollution
71. Grid integration challenges involve
(A) compatibility (B) weather patterns (C) labor strikes (D) tourism
72. Storage capacity affects
(A) data (B) power availability (C) traffic (D) education
73. Which is NOT mentioned as a challenge?
(A) intermittency (B) grid integration (C) storage (D) coal prices
74. The passage’s tone is
(A) critical (B) optimistic (C) alarmist (D) nostalgic
75. The main idea is
(A) renewable energy decline (B) factors affecting adoption (C) oil price rise (D) tech history
76. A policy maker would use this to
(A) ban renewables (B) design incentives (C) ignore supply issues (D) reduce solar farms
77. “Shift” in context means
(A) job change (B) energy transition (C) car movement (D) time period
78. Which best summarises a cause–effect relation?
(A) falling costs → more adoption (B) more adoption → falling costs
(C) higher costs → falling technology (D) policy → no change

79. “Drive” most nearly means
(A) impede (B) motivate (C) direct (D) require
80. A reader learns that adoption hinges on
(A) policy & tech (B) distance & speed (C) cost & age (D) size & shape
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Passage D (91–100)

Evolution of the Smartphone

From bulky “brick” phones to sleek touchscreen devices, smartphones have transformed communication. Key innovations include mobile internet, app ecosystems, and biometric security. Their ubiquity raises questions about screen time and data security.

91. Early mobile phones were described as
(A) smartphones (B) bricks (C) tablets (D) watches
92. A major innovation was
(A) smoke signals (B) app ecosystems (C) landlines (D) rotary dials
93. Biometric security refers to
(A) passwords (B) fingerprints (C) chargers (D) cases
94. “Ubiquity” most nearly means
(A) rarity (B) everywhere presence (C) complexity (D) expense
95. Concerns raised include
(A) screen time (B) lower resolution (C) fewer apps (D) slower internet
96. The tone of the passage is
(A) promotional (B) critical (C) informative (D) nostalgic
97. Which feature did NOT appear early?
(A) mobile internet (B) physical keyboard (C) touchscreen (D) SMS
98. The passage implies current phones are
(A) less functional (B) more secure (C) obsolete (D) bulky
99. Who would most likely read this?
(A) historians (B) tech consumers (C) farmers (D) athletes



100. The overall purpose is to
(A) entertain (B) inform about evolution (C) persuade to buy (D) compare brands

Answer Key & Explanations

Structure & Written Expression (1–30)

| Q | Ans | Explanation (EN) | Penjelasan (ID) |
|----|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | B | Past perfect “had studied”. | Past perfect “had studied.” |
| 2 | A | “Neither...nor” takes singular “was.” | “Neither...nor” pakai “was.” |
| 3 | A | Plural “findings...were published.” | “Findings” jamak → “were.” |
| 4 | A | Subjunctive uses base “review.” | Subjunctive: “review.” |
| 5 | B | Past perfect “had begun.” | “Had begun” sebelum tiba. |
| 6 | C | “must be evaluated.” | “Must be” + past participle. |
| 7 | D | “who have fluent” for plural clause. | Plural “who” → “have.” |
| 8 | A | Infinitive “to implement.” | Infinitive after “plan.” |
| 9 | B | “Data” singular collective → “has.” | “Data” kolektif → “has.” |
| 10 | B | Singular “solution seems.” | “Solution” tunggal. |

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|----|---|--|------------------------------|
| 11 | C | Gerund "ignoring." | Preposition + gerund. |
| 12 | A | "Including the speaker." | "Including." |
| 13 | C | Gerund after "used to." | "Used to" + gerund. |
| 14 | A | Subjunctive "be finalized." | Subjunctive mood. |
| 15 | B | Condition "when both sign." | "When." |
| 16 | D | Passive infinitive "to be reviewed." | "Needs to be reviewed." |
| 17 | A | Inversion "Hardly had...when." | Inversi. |
| 18 | B | "Had we known..." inversion. | Inversi + omission "had." |
| 19 | B | Conditional "would accept." | Conditional form. |
| 20 | D | "Only after...had been released." | Inversion + past perfect. |
| 21 | B | "has been trained" correct. | "Has" untuk singular "each." |
| 22 | C | Error: "is conducted" → "are conducted." | "Tests" jamak. |

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|----|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 23 | A | Plural “members were notified.” | Jamak “were.” |
| 24 | D | Gerund “working.” | “While working.” |
| 25 | A | Drop “would” in conditional. | “If she had left.” |
| 26 | C | “Aren’t they” matches “customers.” | “Customers” jamak. |
| 27 | A | “Or they cannot enter.” | “Or.” |
| 28 | A | Singular “hardware is expensive.” | “Hardware” collective. |
| 29 | B | Gerund “writing.” | After “begun.” |
| 30 | B | Past subjunctive “revised.” | “High time we revised.” |
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Reading Comprehension (31–100)

Q Ans

Explanation (EN)

Penjelasan (ID)

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|----|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 31 | B | Higher urban vs rural temps. | Suhu kota vs desa. |
| 32 | C | Abundant trees mitigate, not contribute. | Pohon banyak → kurangi. |
| 33 | C | Reflect roofs reflect sunlight. | Memantulkan sinar matahari. |
| 34 | B | Green spaces mitigate heat. | Kurangi panas. |
| 35 | B | Focus on city temperatures. | Suhu perkotaan. |
| 36 | C | Test cooling strategies. | Uji strategi pendinginan. |
| 37 | B | Reflective roofs solution. | Atap reflektif. |
| 38 | B | Heat islands harm health. | Merugikan kesehatan. |
| 39 | B | “Mitigate” = reduce. | Kurangi. |
| 40 | C | Neutral exposition. | Netral. |
| 41 | B | “Dense” = closely packed. | Rapat. |
| 42 | C | Planting trees is beneficial. | Bermanfaat. |

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|----|---|---|----------------------|
| 43 | B | Likely temp measurements. | Ukur suhu. |
| 44 | B | “Buildup” = accumulation. | Akumulasi. |
| 45 | C | Recommend reflective surfaces. | Permukaan reflektif. |
| 46 | B | Health improves when heat is mitigated. | Kesehatan membaik. |
| 47 | B | “Effect” = result. | Hasil. |
| 48 | B | “Instead of” shows contrast. | Kontras. |
| 49 | B | Expository classification. | Ekspositori. |
| 50 | B | Urban planners benefit. | Perencana kota. |
| 51 | B | Content adapts to each student. | Konten menyesuaikan. |
| 52 | B | Analyse performance data. | Analisis data. |
| 53 | B | Data privacy concern. | Privasi data. |
| 54 | B | Fills gap in underserved areas. | Memenuhi kebutuhan. |

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|----|---|--|----------------------------|
| 55 | B | AI personalises learning. | Memperibadi pembelajaran. |
| 56 | C | Lacking teachers & materials. | Kekurangan guru & materi. |
| 57 | B | “Proponents” = supporters. | Pendukung. |
| 58 | B | Reduced interaction may harm engagement. | Merugikan keterlibatan. |
| 59 | B | Balanced tone. | Seimbang. |
| 60 | B | Combine AI & human teachers. | Gabungkan AI & guru. |
| 61 | B | “Customised” = personalized. | Disesuaikan. |
| 62 | B | Requires data collection. | Kumpulkan data. |
| 63 | B | Anonymise to protect privacy. | Anonimkan. |
| 64 | A | Problem–solution structure. | Struktur masalah–solusi. |
| 65 | A | Targeted at educators. | Pendidik. |
| 66 | B | Solar & wind share up. | Energi surya & angin naik. |

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|----|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 67 | B | Driven by environmental concerns. | Dorongan lingkungan. |
| 68 | B | “Intermittency” = interruptions. | Gangguan pasokan. |
| 69 | B | Incentives = subsidies. | Subsidi. |
| 70 | B | Lower costs → faster adoption. | Biaya turun → adopsi cepat. |
| 71 | A | Grid compatibility issues. | Kompatibilitas. |
| 72 | B | Storage affects availability. | Ketersediaan. |
| 73 | D | Coal prices not mentioned. | Tidak disebut. |
| 74 | B | Optimistic tone. | Optimis. |
| 75 | B | Focus on adoption factors. | Faktor adopsi. |
| 76 | B | To design incentives. | Rancang insentif. |
| 77 | B | “Shift” = transition. | Transisi energi. |
| 78 | A | Falling costs → more adoption. | Biaya turun → adopsi ↑. |