

TOEFL® Practice Test

English with Confidence



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TOEFL® Preparation Test

Reading Practice

Section 1 – Structure & Written Expression

Part A: Incomplete Sentences (1–15)

Choose the word or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The committee _____ its report by the end of the month.
(A) will finish (B) finishes (C) will have finished (D) finishing
2. Neither the manager nor her assistants _____ available to meet today.
(A) is (B) are (C) were (D) have been
3. The novel, along with several short stories, _____ published last year.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) has been
4. If I _____ more time, I would learn to play the piano.
(A) have (B) had (C) will have (D) would have
5. By the time she arrived, the conference _____ already _____.
(A) has / begun (B) had / begun (C) was / beginning (D) is / begun
6. Each applicant _____ required to submit two letters of recommendation.
(A) was (B) are (C) is (D) be
7. They regret _____ that the workshop must be postponed.
(A) announce (B) announcing (C) to announce (D) announced
8. We look forward to _____ from you soon.
(A) hear (B) to hear (C) hearing (D) to hearing
9. She suggested that he _____ his proposal before the deadline.
(A) revise (B) revises (C) will revise (D) revised

10. Only after the documents _____ verified did we release the funds.
(A) were (B) was (C) be (D) are
11. Hardly _____ they entered the building when the fire alarm sounded.
(A) had (B) have (C) did (D) were
12. We would have arrived earlier _____ we known about the traffic jam.
(A) if (B) had (C) unless (D) but
13. She acts as though she _____ all the answers.
(A) know (B) knows (C) knew (D) had known
14. The proposal needs _____ before submission.
(A) review (B) to review (C) reviewing (D) to be reviewed
15. Despite _____ several warnings, he continued the experiment.
(A) ignore (B) ignoring (C) to ignore (D) ignored

Part B: Error Recognition (16–30)

Each sentence has one underlined part that is incorrect. Identify which part (A–D) must be changed.

16. High-altitude fields contains a variety of rare wildflowers, some of which thrive only in (A) thin soils, while others require (B) nutrient-rich substrates. (C) Researchers have found (D)
17. Each of the students in this class have demonstrated a remarkable aptitude for languages. (A)
(B) (C) (D)
18. The committee, which meets every month, intend to review (A) the applications next week. (B)
(C) It's likely (D) they will recommend several candidates.
19. A lubricant reduces friction between moving surfaces, prevents wear, and preventing (A) corrosion under extreme conditions. (B) (C) (D)
20. There are thousands kinds of microscopes used both in research laboratories and in educational (A) institutions worldwide. (B) (C) (D)



21. A gene is a unit of hereditary information that direct (A) the development of an organism.
(B)
(C) (D)
22. Gardens, like miniature ecosystems, serve both to delight the senses and to providing
(A)
habitat for wildlife. (B) (C) (D)
23. Hurricanes consist of high-velocity winds blowing circularly around (A) a central
low-pressure (B)
region, known as the eye of the storm. (C) (D)
24. One of the most significant political movements since the end of World War II have (A)
reshaped international power dynamics. (B) (C) (D)
25. Setting aside his personal views, the judge must rule on the case based entirely (A)
on legal precedent. (B) (C) (D)
26. Soybeans contain rich concentrations of phytoestrogens, (A) estrogen-like molecules
derived (B)
from plants. (C) (D)
27. Used primarily in ancient ceremonies, incense was burned in temples as both (A) an
offering (B)
and to produce pleasant aromas. (C) (D)
28. The novels of Maya Angelou depict of themes of struggle, resilience, and hope. (A) (B)
(C) (D)
29. The element carbon makes up more than one half percentage of the (A) human body by
mass. (B) (C) (D)
30. The canoe designed by Native Americans was very portable and had ample storing (A)
space for (B)
long journeys. (C) (D)

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

Five short passages; each followed by multiple-choice questions.

Passage A (31–44)

The Rise of Urban Beekeeping

In recent years, beekeeping has expanded from rural apiaries to urban rooftops. Cities now host hundreds of small hives, managed by hobbyists and community groups. Researchers link urban hives to improved pollination of rooftop gardens and parks. However, challenges include limited forage, higher hive temperatures, and conflicts with neighbours.

31. Urban beekeeping has moved primarily from

- (A) gardens to rooftops
- (B) apiaries to campuses
- (C) rural areas to cities
- (D) parks to suburbs

32. A key benefit of urban hives is

- (A) lower honey quality
- (B) improved pollination
- (C) reduced neighbour disputes
- (D) decreased temperatures

33. Which is mentioned as a challenge?

- (A) abundant forage
- (B) cold winters
- (C) hive theft
- (D) higher hive temperatures

34. “Apiaries” in Line 1 refers to

- (A) beekeeping tools
- (B) bee research labs
- (C) places where bees are kept
- (D) types of honey

35. The tone of the passage is

- (A) critical
- (B) promotional



- (C) neutral
 - (D) nostalgic
36. Researchers connect urban hives to
- (A) lower bee populations
 - (B) improved garden yields
 - (C) fewer parks
 - (D) higher sugar prices
37. Which group is NOT noted among urban beekeepers?
- (A) hobbyists
 - (B) community groups
 - (C) commercial farmers
 - (D) rooftop gardeners
38. "Forage" in this context means
- (A) food sources for bees
 - (B) bee diseases
 - (C) hive materials
 - (D) neighbor complaints
39. The passage implies that neighbour conflicts arise from
- (A) too many flowers
 - (B) bee swarms
 - (C) rooftop noise
 - (D) high honey prices
40. A possible solution to limited forage might be
- (A) pesticide use
 - (B) planting more flowers
 - (C) hive cooling systems
 - (D) banning urban hives
41. The main idea is that
- (A) urban beekeeping has both benefits and challenges
 - (B) rural apiaries are obsolete
 - (C) beekeeping should be restricted in cities
 - (D) rooftop gardens harm bee health
42. Cities host hives on
- (A) balconies
 - (B) parks
 - (C) rooftops

(D) underground

43. Improved pollination affects

- (A) honey prices
- (B) garden productivity
- (C) neighbour relations
- (D) hive theft rates

44. The passage was most likely written for

- (A) urban planners
- (B) environmental scientists
- (C) city hobbyists
- (D) agriculture students

Passage B (45–60)

Digital Nomads and Coworking Spaces

As remote work grows, many professionals have embraced a nomadic lifestyle—working while traveling. Coworking spaces cater to this group by offering flexible desks, high-speed internet, and networking events. Surveys indicate that digital nomads value community and workspace quality over low cost, though some cite isolation and time-zone challenges.

45. A “digital nomad” is someone who

- (A) works only in their home country
- (B) travels while working remotely
- (C) runs a digital marketing agency
- (D) hates coworking spaces

46. Coworking spaces provide all EXCEPT

- (A) flexible desks
- (B) high-speed internet
- (C) networking events
- (D) free flights

47. According to surveys, digital nomads prioritise

- (A) low cost
- (B) proximity to airports
- (C) community and workspace quality
- (D) traditional office perks



48. Which challenge is mentioned?
- (A) limited coffee
 - (B) time-zone differences
 - (C) local taxes
 - (D) poor cellphone range
49. The tone of this passage is
- (A) critical
 - (B) neutral
 - (C) alarmist
 - (D) promotional
50. "Isolation" here refers to
- (A) lack of social interaction
 - (B) remote job loss
 - (C) network outages
 - (D) workspace design
51. Coworking spaces attract nomads by
- (A) banning travel
 - (B) offering relocation packages
 - (C) hosting networking events
 - (D) enforcing office attire
52. The main idea is that
- (A) digital nomads dislike travel
 - (B) coworking spaces support remote workers
 - (C) time zones have no effect on work
 - (D) low cost is the top priority
53. Surveys show nomads value community _____ low cost.
- (A) over
 - (B) and
 - (C) despite
 - (D) before
54. Which is NOT a feature of coworking spaces?
- (A) gym access
 - (B) shared desks
 - (C) high-speed internet
 - (D) networking events

55. The passage implies that workspace quality
- (A) is irrelevant
 - (B) is less important than cost
 - (C) matters more than price
 - (D) determines visa approval
56. A digital nomad might struggle with
- (A) finding flights
 - (B) timezone coordination
 - (C) office politics
 - (D) desk ergonomics
57. Coworking spaces help reduce
- (A) isolation
 - (B) productivity
 - (C) travel expenses
 - (D) group work
58. The author's tone toward digital nomads is
- (A) dismissive
 - (B) balanced
 - (C) condescending
 - (D) nostalgic
59. Which best captures the passage's structure?
- (A) problem–solution
 - (B) chronological
 - (C) cause–effect
 - (D) narrative
60. A reader most likely to enjoy this would be
- (A) a remote worker
 - (B) a commuter
 - (C) a traditional office manager
 - (D) a high-school student

Passage C (61–80)

Renewable Energy in Coastal Communities

Coastal towns have begun harnessing wind and tidal power to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Local councils invest in small-scale turbines and underwater generators. Early results show decreased electricity bills and lower carbon footprints. Yet environmental groups raise concerns about impacts on marine life and shoreline erosion.

61. The passage mainly discusses
- (A) urban agriculture
 - (B) renewable energy projects in coastal areas
 - (C) coal-fired power plants
 - (D) inland hydropower
62. Coastal towns use all EXCEPT
- (A) wind turbines
 - (B) tidal generators
 - (C) underwater turbines
 - (D) solar-thermal fields
63. Benefits include
- (A) higher bills
 - (B) reduced emissions
 - (C) shoreline erosion
 - (D) increased noise
64. A concern raised is
- (A) reduced fish stocks
 - (B) higher carbon output
 - (C) lower community support
 - (D) water scarcity
65. "Tidal power" comes from
- (A) wind
 - (B) ocean currents
 - (C) sunlight
 - (D) nuclear reactions
66. Local councils have invested in
- (A) coal
 - (B) fossil fuels
 - (C) turbines and generators
 - (D) desalination plants
67. Passage tone is
- (A) critical
 - (B) neutral

- (C) alarmist
- (D) overly optimistic

68. Early results show

- (A) increased bills
- (B) energy independence
- (C) lower carbon footprints
- (D) marine extinctions

69. Marine-life concerns relate to

- (A) turbine noise
- (B) fuel spills
- (C) air pollution
- (D) solar glare

70. “Shoreline erosion” refers to

- (A) land loss by water action
- (B) urban development
- (C) sand replenishment
- (D) marine biodiversity

Passage D (81–100)

The History of the Bicycle

From its 19th-century origins to modern e-bikes, the bicycle has evolved dramatically. Early “velocipedes” featured wooden frames and iron tires. The safety bicycle introduced chain drives and pneumatic tires, greatly improving comfort and safety. Today’s electric models add battery-powered assist, extending range and accessibility.

81. The earliest bicycles were called

- (A) safety bikes
- (B) velocipedes
- (C) e-bikes
- (D) penny-farthings

82. Early frames were made of

- (A) steel
- (B) wood
- (C) aluminum



(D) carbon fiber

83. The safety bicycle added

- (A) wooden wheels
- (B) chain drives
- (C) iron tires
- (D) steam engines

84. Pneumatic tires improved

- (A) speed only
- (B) comfort and safety
- (C) price
- (D) weight

85. Modern e-bikes feature

- (A) coal-powered motors
- (B) pedals only
- (C) battery assist
- (D) steam drives

86. Which word means “ancient”?

- (A) modern
- (B) pneumatic
- (C) early
- (D) wooden

87. “Velocipede” most nearly means

- (A) speed walker
- (B) fast foot
- (C) swift foot
- (D) speed vehicle

88. Chain drives improved

- (A) steering
- (B) propulsion efficiency
- (C) color
- (D) braking

89. The main idea is that

- (A) bicycles became obsolete
- (B) bicycle technology has advanced over time
- (C) wood is the best frame material

(D) safety declined

90. The passage is best classified as

- (A) persuasive
- (B) descriptive history
- (C) fictional narrative
- (D) technical manual

91. Iron tires were replaced by

- (A) wooden tires
- (B) rubber tires
- (C) plastic tires
- (D) steel tires

92. Electric assist primarily extends

- (A) speed
- (B) battery life
- (C) range
- (D) wheel size

93. The safety bicycle was safer because of

- (A) larger front wheels
- (B) balanced wheel size
- (C) no pedals
- (D) wooden frames

94. Pneumatic means

- (A) made of metal
- (B) air-filled
- (C) wooden
- (D) heavy

95. Modern e-bikes help riders with

- (A) lung capacity
- (B) uphill climbs
- (C) steering control
- (D) braking force

96. Which innovation appeared last?

- (A) wooden frames
- (B) pneumatic tires
- (C) safety bicycles



(D) e-bike battery assist

97. "Origins" in Line 1 refers to

- (A) decline
- (B) beginning
- (C) disappearance
- (D) popularity

98. The tone toward bicycle history is

- (A) nostalgic
- (B) critical
- (C) neutral
- (D) alarmist

99. A reader most likely to enjoy this is

- (A) a mechanic
- (B) a historian
- (C) a cyclist
- (D) a novelist

100. The author's purpose is to

- (A) persuade to buy an e-bike
- (B) inform about bicycle evolution
- (C) compare brands
- (D) entertain with anecdotes

Answer Sheets

Section 1 – Structure & Written Expression

- 1 C
- 2 A
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 B
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 C
- 9 A
- 10 A
- 11 A
- 12 A
- 13 C
- 14 D
- 15 B
- 16 C
- 17 A
- 18 B
- 19 D
- 20 A
- 21 B
- 22 C
- 23 A
- 24 A
- 25 D
- 26 A
- 27 B
- 28 A
- 29 C
- 30 B

Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

31 C

32 B

33 D

34 C

35 C

36 B

37 C

38 A

39 B

40 B

41 A

42 C

43 B

44 C

45 B

46 D

47 C

48 B

49 B

50 A

51 C

52 B

53 A

54 A

55 C

56 D

57 A

58 B

59 A

60 A

61 B

62 D

63 B

64 A

65 B

66 C

67 B

68 C

69 A

70 D

81 B

82 B

83 B

84 B

85 C

86 C

87 D

88 B

89 B

90 B

91 B

92 C

93 B

94 B

95 B

96 D

97 B

98 C

99 C

100 B