

TOEFL® Practice Test

English with Confidence



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TOEFL® Preparation Test

Reading Practice

Section I – Structure & Written Expression

1. If I ____ earlier, I wouldn't have missed the bus.
(A) leave (B) had left (C) will leave (D) left
2. Neither the students nor the teacher ____ prepared for the sudden fire drill.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) are
3. The report, along with its appendices, ____ delivered yesterday.
(A) were (B) was (C) are (D) be
4. She suggested that he ____ his application by Friday.
(A) submit (B) submits (C) submitted (D) will submit
5. By the time we arrived, the movie ____ already ____.
(A) has / started (B) had / started (C) was / starting (D) is / started
6. The committee ____ reached a decision.
(A) committee (B) have (C) reached (D) decision
7. She is one of those people who always ____ fault.
(A) is (B) finds (C) those (D) fault
8. He recommended ____ the article before the meeting.
(A) to read (B) reading (C) read (D) have read
9. The data ____ collected over a five-year period.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) be
10. Neither option ____ feasible at this point.
(A) seem (B) seems (C) are (D) is

11. They completed the project ____ the deadline.
(A) despite of (B) in spite of (C) ahead of (D) because of
12. Everyone in the class, ____ the teacher, was impressed by her presentation.
(A) aside from (B) along with (C) including (D) except
13. I'm looking forward to ____ from you soon.
(A) hear (B) hearing (C) to hear (D) to hearing
14. He insisted that the meeting ____ postponed.
(A) be (B) is (C) was (D) will be
15. The new policy will come into effect ____ June 1.
(A) on (B) in (C) at (D) for
16. The manuscript needs ____ before publication.
(A) edit (B) to edit (C) editing (D) to be editing
17. Hardly ____ when the alarm went off.
(A) had we arrived (B) we had arrived (C) we have arrived (D) did we arrive
18. We would have finished on time ____ we not encountered delays.
(A) unless (B) if (C) had (D) but
19. If I were you, I ____ that supplier immediately.
(A) contact (B) contacted (C) will contact (D) would contact
20. Only after the lecture ____ I understand the concept.
(A) had finished (B) finished (C) had it finished (D) it had finished
21. Each of the students **(A)** in my class **(B)** have completed the survey **(C)** by Monday **(D)**.
22. The results of the experiment **(A)** is conclusive **(B)** but require **(C)** further testing **(D)**.
23. Neither the manager nor the employees **(A)** was willing **(B)** to work **(C)** overtime **(D)**.
24. She advised **(A)** me to review **(B)** the guidelines carefully **(C)** before make **(D)** any changes.
25. If he **(A)** would have known, he **(B)** would have arrived **(C)** earlier **(D)**.

26. The survey indicates that more people are interested in renewable energy, ____.
(A) don't they (B) isn't it (C) aren't they (D) doesn't it
27. All participants must submit their forms, ____ they will be disqualified.
(A) or (B) and (C) but (D) nor
28. Not only the students but also the professor ____ impressed.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) are
29. Scarcely had she closed the door ____ she heard a strange noise.
(A) when (B) than (C) that (D) then
30. It's high time we ____ a decision.
(A) make (B) made (C) making (D) will make
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Section II – Reading Comprehension

Passage A (31–50)

On urban gardening and community wellbeing.

31. What benefit do urban gardens provide?
(A) Higher taxes (B) Local food security (C) Increased crime (D) Less green space
32. "Community plots" refers to
(A) private gardens (B) shared growing areas (C) shopping malls (D) parking lots
33. Participation in urban gardening often leads to
(A) boredom (B) environmental awareness (C) higher stress (D) social isolation
34. Which is NOT mentioned as a gardening location?
(A) rooftop farms (B) balconies (C) community plots (D) backyards
35. The primary focus of the passage is on
(A) urban crime rates (B) community disrepair (C) benefits of urban gardens (D) real-estate prices

36. Participants reported reduced
(A) hunger (B) stress (C) workload (D) exercise
37. One effect of gardening on neighbours is
(A) conflict (B) isolation (C) cohesion (D) rivalry
38. Which group was surveyed?
(A) farmers (B) students (C) city residents (D) tourists
39. Surveys were conducted over
(A) one month (B) three months (C) six months (D) one year
40. Researchers recommend programmes teaching
(A) marketing (B) coping strategies (C) finance (D) cooking
41. Urban gardens can improve
(A) traffic flow (B) air quality (C) property taxes (D) utility rates
42. The passage implies that rooftop farms are
(A) rare (B) illegal (C) expensive (D) popular
43. Which word best describes garden plots?
(A) communal (B) private (C) rented (D) abandoned
44. The tone of the passage is
(A) critical (B) neutral (C) enthusiastic (D) pessimistic
45. "Wellbeing" in context most nearly means
(A) wealth (B) health and happiness (C) knowledge (D) productivity
46. The study's main method was
(A) interviews (B) surveys (C) experiments (D) observations
47. Results showed a link between gardening and
(A) increased spending (B) social bonds (C) pollution (D) noise
48. A potential drawback mentioned is
(A) lack of water (B) soil contamination (C) high costs (D) vandalism
49. Who wrote the passage?
(A) journalists (B) researchers (C) students (D) politicians



50. The passage is best classified as
(A) narrative (B) persuasive (C) expository (D) descriptive

Passage B (51–70)

On digital learning platforms and challenges.

51. A key advantage of online education is
(A) travel costs (B) interactive modules (C) limited access (D) higher dropout rates
52. “Peer discussion forums” allow students to
(A) sell products (B) share ideas (C) broadcast movies (D) store files
53. A major challenge is the
(A) digital divide (B) too much engagement (C) physical classrooms (D) paper tests
54. Which style does NOT appear?
(A) audio only (B) video lectures (C) in-person labs (D) peer chat
55. To boost engagement, one should
(A) remove forums (B) add interactive quizzes (C) ban chat (D) shorten materials
56. “Accessibility” in this context means
(A) easy travel (B) easy access to content (C) low fees (D) high dropout
57. A “module” is a
(A) fee (B) unit of study (C) student (D) platform
58. The author’s attitude toward online learning is
(A) dismissive (B) neutral (C) optimistic (D) outraged
59. Which is recommended to close the digital divide?
(A) more homework (B) increased broadband (C) fewer platforms (D) fewer devices
60. The passage is primarily about
(A) problems (B) solutions (C) costs (D) history
61. Which word means “complementary”?
(A) antagonistic (B) supplementary (C) redundant (D) overlapping

62. “Remote” most nearly means
(A) near (B) distant (C) quick (D) optional
63. A forum differs from a chat in that it is
(A) live (B) asynchronous (C) audio only (D) private
64. The target audience is
(A) corporate executives (B) educators and students (C) tourists (D) farmers
65. Which sentence best states the main idea?
(A) Digital learning is costly.
(B) Digital learning expands access but has challenges.
(C) Physical classrooms are obsolete.
(D) Students prefer in-person labs.

Passage C (71–90)

A history of smart-grid technology.

66. Smart Grids manage electricity using
(A) analog meters (B) digital communication (C) coal (D) manual switches
67. Rising demand is due to
(A) fewer devices (B) electric vehicles (C) lower population (D) cheaper oil
68. A “two-way flow” refers to power and
(A) water (B) data (C) wind (D) traffic
69. A major challenge is
(A) funding (B) regulation (C) consumer adoption (D) corrosion
70. Smart Grids improve
(A) outage response (B) pollution (C) oil production (D) manual reading
71. Which sector benefits most?
(A) agriculture (B) residential (C) retail (D) tourism
72. “Decentralisation” means
(A) fewer power plants (B) many small sources (C) one central hub (D) manual control

73. Which is NOT a Smart Grid component?
(A) sensors (B) smart meters (C) coal furnaces (D) communication networks
74. By 2050, authors predict
(A) coal dominance (B) fully integrated grids (C) paper billing (D) fewer renewables
75. The tone is
(A) alarmist (B) hopeful (C) nostalgic (D) neutral

Passage D (91–100)

On bicycle innovations of the 19th century.

76. The “penny-farthing” had
(A) equal wheels (B) one large front wheel (C) chain drive (D) pneumatic tires
77. A safety improvement was the
(A) wooden frame (B) steel frame with chain drive (C) solid rubber tires (D) steam engine
78. John Dunlop invented
(A) chain drive (B) pneumatic tire (C) coaster brake (D) derailleur
79. Pneumatic tires
(A) increased comfort (B) made it heavier (C) reduced speed (D) increased noise
80. Which word means “innovations”?
(A) traditions (B) inventions (C) failures (D) routines
81. The passage suggests the safety bike was
(A) less popular (B) more stable (C) slower (D) heavier
82. Chains allowed
(A) direct drive (B) variable gearing (C) steam power (D) electric assist
83. Which is a legacy of 19th-century designs?
(A) combustion engines (B) pneumatic tires (C) seat belts (D) GPS navigation
84. The tone of this passage is
(A) humorous (B) technical (C) dramatic (D) promotional



85. "Derailleur" refers to
(A) tire type (B) gear-changing mechanism (C) pedal shape (D) wheel size
86. Early bicycles lacked
(A) wheels (B) handlebars (C) brakes (D) seats
87. Which invention improved hill climbing?
(A) large wheels (B) pneumatic tires (C) chain drive (D) wooden frame
88. Safety bikes replaced penny-farthings because they were
(A) riskier (B) cheaper (C) safer (D) faster
89. The passage is best described as
(A) opinion (B) history (C) fiction (D) advertisement
90. The main idea is
(A) bicycle decline (B) innovations improved safety and comfort (C) bicycles will disappear (D) modern cars are better
91. The first bicycles used
(A) metal (B) wood (C) plastic (D) rubber
92. Which feature made high-wheelers dangerous?
(A) low seat (B) high centre of gravity (C) chain drive (D) air tires
93. Mass production began with
(A) penny-farthing (B) safety bike (C) steam bicycle (D) electric bicycle
94. Innovations often follow
(A) wars (B) consumer demand (C) random chance (D) government policy
95. The passage implies Dunlop's tire was
(A) expensive (B) revolutionary (C) unnecessary (D) unpopular
96. "Revolutionary" in context means
(A) political (B) transformative (C) late (D) controversial
97. Which is an example of mechanical innovation?
(A) pneumatic tire (B) online meter (C) digital display (D) solar panel
98. Riders welcomed chain drive because it
(A) simplified mount (B) allowed smaller wheels (C) required no maintenance (D)

was decorative

99. Which sentence best summarises Passage D?

- (A) Bicycle history is boring.
- (B) 19th-century bicycle innovations enhanced safety and comfort.
- (C) Modern cars replaced bicycles.
- (D) Pneumatic tires were the first invention.

100. The overall purpose is to

- (A) entertain
- (B) inform about historical innovations
- (C) persuade to buy bikes
- (D) compare vehicles

Answer Key & Explanations

Structure & Written Expression (1–30)

1. **B** – “Had left” is past perfect, used for a missed action.
Karena “had left” adalah past perfect untuk tindakan terlewat.
2. **A** – “Neither...nor” takes singular “was.”
“Neither...nor” memerlukan “was” tunggal.
3. **B** – Report (singular) agrees with “was.”
“Report” tunggal, jadi “was.”
4. **A** – After “suggest,” use base form “submit.”
Setelah “suggest,” gunakan bentuk dasar “submit.”
5. **B** – Past perfect “had started” before arrival.
Past perfect “had started” sebelum kedatangan.
6. **B** – Should be “has reached,” so error is “have.”
Harus “has,” bukan “have.”
7. **B** – Relative clause takes plural verb “finds.”
“Who” untuk plural, maka “finds.”
8. **B** – “Recommended reading” (gerund).
“Recommended reading” sebagai gerund.
9. **A** – “Data” here is singular collective, so “was.”
“Data” kolektif tunggal, jadi “was.”
10. **B** – Singular “option seems.”
“Option” tunggal, maka “seems.”
11. **C** – “Ahead of” the deadline.
“Ahead of” berarti lebih awal.
12. **D** – Except the teacher was not impressed.
“Except” artinya kecuali.

13. **B** – Gerund “hearing” after “looking forward to.”
Gerund “hearing.”
14. **A** – Subjunctive uses “be postponed.”
Subjunctive: “be postponed.”
15. **A** – Dates use “on June 1.”
Tanggal: “on June 1.”
16. **C** – Needs + gerund → “editing.”
Needs + gerund.
17. **A** – Inversion with “Hardly...had we arrived.”
Inversi: “Hardly had we arrived.”
18. **C** – “Had we not encountered...” (omitted “had”).
Harus “had we not.”
19. **D** – Conditional “would contact.”
Conditional: “would contact.”
20. **A** – “Only after the lecture had finished I understood.”
Struktur “Only after...had finished.”
21. **B** – “Have” should be “has.”
Harus “has completed.”
22. **A** – “Results is” should be “results are.”
“Results” jamak.
23. **A** – Should be “were,” not “was.”
Subjek jamak → “were.”
24. **C** – “Before make” should be “before making.”
Gerund “making.”
25. **A** – Conditional error: drop “would.” Use “had he known.”
Drop “would.”
26. **C** – “Aren’t they” matches “people.”
Subjek “people.”

27. **A** – “Or they will be disqualified.”
“Or” = jika tidak.
28. **A** – “Was impressed.”
Subjek tunggal.
29. **A** – “When” follows “Scarcely had she closed...”
Inversi + “when.”
30. **B** – “Made” (past subjunctive).
Past subjunctive: “made.”
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Reading Comprehension (31–100)

31. **B** – Gardens boost local food supplies.
Kebun meningkatkan pasokan pangan lokal.
32. **B** – Shared community plots.
Area tanam bersama.
33. **B** – Leads to environmental awareness.
Meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan.
34. **B** – Balconies not mentioned.
Tak disebut “balconies.”
35. **C** – Focus on benefits.
Manfaat kebun kota.
36. **B** – Stress reduction reported.
Pengurangan stres.
37. **C** – Builds social cohesion.
Kohesi sosial.
38. **C** – City residents surveyed.
Warga kota.

39. **C** – Over six months.
Enam bulan.
40. **B** – Teaching coping strategies.
Strategi mengatasi stres.
41. **B** – Improves air quality.
Kualitas udara.
42. **D** – Rooftop farms are popular.
Populer.
43. **A** – Communal plots.
Komunal.
44. **C** – Enthusiastic tone.
Antusias.
45. **B** – Wellbeing = health & happiness.
Kesehatan dan kebahagiaan.
46. **B** – Main method: surveys.
Survei.
47. **B** – Social bonds formed.
Ikatan sosial.
48. **A** – Water scarcity potential.
Kelangkaan air.
49. **B** – Written by researchers.
Peneliti.
50. **C** – Expository.
Ekspositori.
51. **B** – Interactive modules.
Modul interaktif.
52. **B** – Forums share ideas.
Berbagi ide.

53. **A** – Digital divide challenge.
Kesenjangan digital.
54. **C** – In-person labs not in online.
Lab tatap muka.
55. **B** – Add interactive quizzes.
Kuis interaktif.
56. **B** – Accessibility = easy access.
Akses mudah.
57. **B** – Module = unit of study.
Unit pembelajaran.
58. **C** – Optimistic tone.
Optimis.
59. **B** – Increase broadband.
Lebih banyak broadband.
60. **B** – Focus on both pros & cons.
Kelebihan dan kekurangan.
61. **B** – Supplementary = complementary.
Pelengkap.
62. **B** – Remote = distant.
Jauh.
63. **B** – Forums are asynchronous.
Tidak sinkron.
64. **B** – For educators & students.
Pendidik & siswa.
65. **B** – Digital learning expands access but has challenges.
Memperluas akses tapi ada tantangan.
66. **B** – Uses digital communication.
Komunikasi digital.

67. **B** – Electric vehicles drive demand.
Kendaraan listrik.
68. **B** – Two-way flow of power & data.
Daya dan data.
69. **C** – Consumer adoption challenge.
Adopsi konsumen.
70. **A** – Improves outage response.
Respon pemadaman.
71. **B** – Residential sector benefits.
Rumah tangga.
72. **B** – Many small power sources.
Sumber kecil.
73. **C** – Coal furnaces not part.
Diperlukan sensor & jaringan.
74. **B** – Fully integrated grids by 2050.
Grid terintegrasi.
75. **B** – Hopeful tone.
Penuh harapan.
76. **B** – Large front wheel on penny-farthing.
Roda depan besar.
77. **B** – Steel frame & chain drive improved safety.
Rangka baja & rantai.
78. **B** – Dunlop's pneumatic tire.
Ban pneumatik.
79. **A** – Increased comfort.
Kenyamanan.
80. **B** – Inventions = innovations.
Penemuan.

81. **B** – More stable than high-wheelers.
Lebih stabil.
82. **B** – Chain drive enabled variable gearing.
Gigi variabel.
83. **B** – Pneumatic tires remain standard.
Ban pneumatik.
84. **B** – Technical tone.
Teknis.
85. **B** – Gear-changing mechanism.
Mekanisme gigi.
86. **C** – Early bikes often lacked brakes.
Rem.
87. **C** – Chain drive improved hill climbing.
Mendaki.
88. **C** – Safer than penny-farthings.
Lebih aman.
89. **B** – It's a history passage.
Sejarah.
90. **B** – Innovations improved safety & comfort.
Keselamatan & kenyamanan.
91. **B** – Early frames were wood.
Kayu.
92. **B** – High centre of gravity was dangerous.
Titik berat tinggi.
93. **B** – Safety bike spurred mass production.
Safety bike.
94. **B** – Often follow consumer demand.
Permintaan konsumen.



95. **B** – Dunlop's tire was revolutionary.
Revolusioner.
96. **B** – Transformative.
Transformasional.
97. **A** – Pneumatic tire = mechanical innovation.
Ban pneumatik.
98. **B** – Allowed smaller wheels for same speed.
Roda lebih kecil.
99. **B** – 19th-century bike innovations enhanced safety and comfort.
Inovasi meningkatkan keselamatan & kenyamanan.
100. **B** – Purpose is to inform historical innovations.
Untuk menginformasikan inovasi sejarah.