



Kru Ong

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WHAT IS TOEFL

Test of English as a Foreign Language

WHAT IS TOEFL **ITP**

Institutional Testing Program

Why ITP?

- Only 1,800+- baht
- Fast score announcement
- Many Locations for exam.
- Accepted by several institutions.
 - MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY
 - KASETSART UNIVERSITY
 - CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
 - THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY

Score Comparison between TOEFL ITP and IBT

	TOEFL ITP	TOEFL IBT
Skill	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Listening- Structure Written Expression- Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Listening- Speaking- Reading- Writing
Time	1.55 Hours	4 Hours

Scoring

Section I Listening

Comprehension (50 items : 35 mins) 31 - 68 marks

Section II Structure and Written

Expression (40 items : 25 mins) 31 - 68 marks

Section III Reading

Comprehension (50 items : 55 mins) 31 - 67 marks

Total Marks (140 items : 1.55 hrs)

310 - 677 marks

Raw Score Range	Section 1 Converted Score	Section 2 Converted Score	Section 3 Converted Score
48-50	64-68		65-67
45-47	61-63		61-63
42-44	58-60		58-60
39-41	55-57		56-58
36-38	53-55	63-68	54-56
33-35	51-53	59-61	53-54
30-32	50-51	56-58	51-52
27-29	48-49	53-55	49-51
24-26	47-48	50-52	48-49
21-23	45-46	48-49	45-47
18-20	43-44	45-47	43-45
15-17	41-42	42-44	39-42
12-14	37-40	39-42	32-37
9-11	33-35	34-38	31
6-8	31-32	31	31
0-5	31	31	31

Score Calculation

Raw Score

Listening	30 marks	→	50 Marks
Structure	30 marks	→	56 Marks
Reading	30 marks	→	51 Marks

นำคะแนนที่แปลงแล้ว มาคูณด้วย **10** แล้วหารด้วย **3**

$$(50 + 56 + 51) \times 10/3 = 523.33 = \mathbf{523}$$

ARE YOU LADY?

READY

for

ACTUAL TEST



Section One

Listening Comprehension

Listening

Part A - Short Conversation
- 1 question

Part B - Longer conversation
- a few questions

Part C - Long lecture/individual talk
- about 10 questions

No notes at any points of listening section

All audios will be spoken only once. NO REPEAT!!!

PART



Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1.

- (A) She reads more slowly than the man does.
- (B) She has a lot of material to read before she has coffee.
- (C) The man does more work than is necessary.
- (D) The man seems to be taking a long time preparing for philosophy class.

1. Tape script

(man) Sorry, but I can't go and have a cup of coffee with you now. I've only done half the readings for the **philosophy** class tomorrow.

(woman) And I thought I was a slow reader.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

2.

- (A) The woman should have shown him the newspaper.
- (B) He thinks the woman will win the contest.
- (C) The woman's pictures are on top of the newspapers.
- (D) The new photograph does not look anything like her others.

2. Tape script

(woman) I entered one of my new photographs in the newspaper's contest.

(man) If it's anything like the others you've shown me, I'm sure you'll come out on top!

(narrator) What does the man mean?

3.

- (A) Return his literature books to the bookstore.
- (B) Keep his books from the literature class.
- (C) Sell his literature books to the woman.
- (D) Visit the reference section of the library.

3. Tape script

(woman) You took the European literature class last year; are you interested in selling me any of the books?

(man) I always hold on to them for future reference.

(narrator) What will the man probably do?

4.

- (A) Give the secretary Janet's new address and phone number.
- (B) Ask Janet a question about his health.
- (C) Get information about Janet from the secretary.
- (D) Visit Janet at her new school.

4. Tape script

(man) I haven't heard from Janet since she entered medical school. I wonder how she's doing.

(woman) Well, I understand she gave our department secretary her new address and phone number. Why don't you try to **get in touch** with her?

(narrator) What does the woman suggest the man do?

5.

- (A) She will help the man find the exhibit.
- (B) She has already seen the exhibit.
- (C) She will help the man read the map.
- (D) She knows where to get a map.

5. Tape script

(man) Hi, I have a map of the campus, but I still can't find the building with the new **sculpture** exhibit in it. Can you tell me how to get there?

(woman) That looks like an old map. Follow me; I'm going that way myself.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

6.

- (A) She is also planning to travel.
- (B) She already picked up money for the trip.
- (C) She has to study instead of traveling.
- (D) She thinks the man should take more money.

6. Tape script

(man) I just count my traveler's checks for the trip to California. I hope 300 dollars will be enough.

(woman) I guess I'd better do that before Friday uh? Maybe I can get to the bank tomorrow after physics class.

(narrator) What can be **inferred** about the woman?

7.

(A) The woman should not get **involved** in the situation

(B) The woman should not be angry with her friends.

(C) He wants to talk to Sally and Mark.

(D) He will explain to the woman what happened.

7. Tape script

(woman) Sally and Mark haven't been talking to each other lately. I wonder what happened.

(man) I haven't defended this idea. But I'd stay out of it if I were you.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

8.

- (A) What travel plans Philip is making
- (B) How Philip's parents are going to travel
- (C) What Philip's parents are doing when travel
- (D) Where Philip heard the news

8. Tape script

(man) Did you hear that my parents are planning a trip to Vancouver?

(woman) What for?

(narrator) What does the woman want to know?

9.

- (A) She will have to postpone her trip.
- (B) She has already gotten her passport application.
- (C) The passport office is closed.
- (D) She was late in applying for her passport.

9. Tape script

(man) I keep putting off getting my passport application.

(woman) Thank Goodness I didn't drag my feet on that one.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

10.

- (A) He has not played tennis in a while.
- (B) He does not know how to play tennis.
- (C) His tennis racket is broken.
- (D) He needs to rest before he plays.

10. Tape script

(woman) How about a couple of sets of tennis this weekend?

(man) I don't know. My game's a little rusty.

(narrator) What does the man imply?

11.

- (A) No one was interested in the discussion.
- (B) Politics is a sensitive topic.
- (C) The woman is not being serious.
- (D) People avoided discussing politics.

11. Tape script

(woman) So, what did you think about the discussion at lunch? I didn't realize people have such strong feelings about politics.

(man) Are you kidding? That subject always touches a nerve.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

12.

- (A) She already read the book.
- (B) She will not lend her book to the man.
- (C) The man can use her book whenever he likes.
- (D) The man does not need the book.

12. Tape script

(man) I don't want to buy the book Prof. Brown told us to read for the exam. Do you think you could lend me yours?

(woman) Well, I'm not using it right now? But I really need to keep it handy just in case.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

13.

- (A) It is about to start raining.
- (B) The rain will stop soon.
- (C) It has been raining all day.
- (D) It just stopped raining.

13. Tape script

(woman) Look at that sky! I can't believe I forgot my umbrella again!

(man) We are almost there, Mary. I think we'll be able to make it.

(narrator) What can be inferred about the weather?

14.

- (A) She is not permitted to live off-campus this year.
- (B) She has been living off-campus for a year.
- (C) She is happy with her living arrangements.
- (D) She is required to move next year.

14. Tape script

(woman) I don't know why the university requires freshmen to live in dorms for a whole year!

(man) Cheer up. You'll be able to live off-campus next year if you want!

(narrator) What can be inferred about the woman?

15.

- (A) She misses her old roommate.
- (B) She changes roommates often.
- (C) She does not know Julie very well.
- (D) She did not really enjoy living with Julie.

15. Tape script

(man) So, you and Julia are no longer roommates. I'm not surprised. You two never did things very **compatible.**

(woman) Yeah, well... It's not that we didn't get along... We just didn't have much **in common.**

(narrator) What can be inferred about the woman?

16.

- (A) Take a shorter route
- (B) Buy new sun glasses
- (C) Drive on a different road
- (D) Consider using Route 27

16. Tape script

(man) The glare was so intense even my sunglasses didn't help.

(woman) Look, if you take Route 27 in the late afternoon, you're driving straight into the sun! I'd consider an alternative.

(narrator) What does the woman suggest the man do?

17.

- (A) Give her ticket to the man
- (B) Borrow some jazz music from someone else
- (C) Go to the concert without the man
- (D) Help the man to complete his paper

17. Tape script

(man) Remember when I said I might have to **back out** of the concert if I didn't have my history paper done yet? Well, guess what?

(woman) That's okay. Do you know anyone else who enjoys Jazz?

(narrator) What will the woman probably do?

18.

- (A) Sullivan's has never been able to keep its chef.
- (B) The service at Sullivan's is dependable.
- (C) The quality of the cooking at Sullivan's is inconsistent.
- (D) Customers get a lot of personal attention at Sullivan's.

18. Tape script

(woman) Personally I've never **cared for** the food at Sullivan's.

(man) I think it all depends on the chef's mood that day.

(narrator) What does the man imply?

19.

- (A) She thinks the wearer is pleasant.
- (B) She has been working hard in the lab.
- (C) She is not feeling very well today.
- (D) She has been staying up quite late recently.

19. Tape script

(man) You look worn out. Are you feeling under the weather?

(woman) Not at all. But I have been putting in some wrong errors in the chemistry lab.

(narrator) What does the woman mean?

20.

- (A) The woman can wear it all winter.
- (B) The woman may have trouble paying for it.
- (C) It may not be warm enough.
- (D) It will not fit if the woman loses weight.

20. Tape script

(woman) I think this coat is in great color. And the price is certainly right.

(man) How about the weight, though. Remember we're supposed to have a really **severe** winter this year.

(narrator) What does the man imply about the coat?

PART

B

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

Questions 31 through 34, listen to part of a conversation between two students.

(woman) Hey Steve, got any plans for tonight?

(man) Hi, Jane. No, I don't think so. Why? Got any suggestions?

(woman) In fact, I do. I just got two tickets to the opening of the exhibit of the reprints by Julia Margaret Cameron. I would have to mention it earlier, but I was on the waiting list for these tickets and I wasn't sure I'd even get them.

(man) An exhibit, huh? I like such things. But I don't know who Julia...

(woman) Margaret Cameron! She was a photographer in the 1800s. She is interesting to art historians in general and students of photography in particular because she ... how should I say, change the aesthetics for photography.

(man) What do you mean?

(woman) Well, her specialty was portraits and instead of just making a factual record of details like most photographers did, you know, just capturing what a person looks like in a dispassionate thought of way. She, like a portrait painter, was interested in capturing her subject's personality.

(man) Interesting! How did she do that?

(woman) She invented a number of techniques that affect the picture. Like one of those things she did was blur images slightly by using a soft focus on the subject. That's pretty common now.

(man) Yeah, seem that. Who did she photograph?

(woman) Famous people of her day, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Charles Darwin..., I don't know who else. We'll see at the exhibition.

(man) You really pick my **curiosity**. I am going to enjoy this.

31. What is the conversation mainly about?

- (A) A famous photographer
- (B) Photographic processes in the 1800's
- (C) Photographic equipment used in the 1800's
- (D) A new museum

32. What did Julia Margaret Cameron **emphersize** in her portraits?

- (A) Her subjects home
- (B) Her subject's social status
- (C) Her subject's personality
- (D) Her subject's role in history

33. According to the conversation, what unique photographic technique did Julia Margaret Cameron use?

- (A) Backlighting
- (B) Flashbulbs
- (C) Time-lapse photography
- (D) Soft focus

34. What will be the subject of the pictures at the exhibit?

- (A) Children
- (B) Historical scenes
- (C) Well-known people
- (D) Landscapes

Questions 35 through 38, listen to a conversation between two students

(man) Do you want to the movies with us on Saturday?

(woman) Thanks, but I have to study my research project. I'm taking that same **anthropology** course you took with Prof. Gray.

(man) The one on **ethnographic** interviewing? Oh, good! I'm sure you'll get a lot of it.

(woman) I have to admit the word “ethnography” scared me a little at first. It seems so technical. But then when she explained that it’s what anthropologists do, you know, how they investigate and record aspects of a culture, I didn’t seem so intimidating!

(man) Yeah, it’s all part of the field work anthropologists conduct and it’s good to start doing that now before you become a graduate student and have to conduct large projects yourself.

Who are you going to interview?

(woman) You know the publishing office where I used to work? Vivian, the woman I worked for, she's been a manager there for over 30 years and seen a lot of changes in the industry. I thought I'd start out by interviewing her about how the people in the office interact with each other and with outside **clients**

(man) Isn't it funny how we use the thing that anthropologists study to foreign cultures and had to travel halfway across the world to do it? The best part of that course is that it shows you that ethnographic research can also be done on a **familiar** ground.

(woman) Yeah. I got the idea from my project from reading Robert Marshal's studying of office life and I realized I already had some background in that. So far, I'm really enjoying this course.

35. What is the conversation mainly about?

- (A) Which major the woman will be choosing
- (B) An anthropology course the woman is taking
- (C) How to find a job in publishing
- (D) Which anthropology professors the man recommends

36. What does the woman say about the subject of ethnography?

- (A) It is not as difficult as she had thought it would be.
- (B) She would like her professor to explain it more clearly.
- (C) She took a class on it last semester.
- (D) Her professor will write a book on it soon.

37. Why does the man think that the course will be a good one for the woman?

- (A) It might lead to a job in publishing.
- (B) It is being taught by a famous anthropologist.
- (C) It will help her with her courses overseas.
- (D) It will prepare her for future work in anthropology.

38. Who is the first person the woman will interview?

- (A) Her professor
- (B) A classmate
- (C) Her former boss
- (D) A foreign diplomat

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

PART



Questions 39 through 43, listen to a talk about amber in a biology class.

I'm going to pass this piece of **amber** around so you can see this spider trapped inside it. It's a good example of amber-inclusion, one of the inclusions that scientists are interested in these days. This particular piece is **estimated** to be about 20 million years old. Please be extremely careful not to drop it. Amber shatters as easily as glass. One thing I really like about amber is its beautiful golden color.

Now, how does the spider get in there? Amber is really fossilized tree resin. Lots of chunks of amber contain insects like this one or animal parts like feathers or even plants. Here is how it happens. The resin oozes out of the tree and the spider or leaf gets in cased in it. Over millions and millions of years, the resin hardens and fossilizes into the semiprecious stone you see here.

Ambers can be found in many different places around the world. But the oldest **deposits** are right here in the United States, in Appalachia. It's found in several other countries, too, though right now scientists are most interested in ambers coming from the Dominican Republic. Because it has a great many inclusions, something like one insect inclusion for every one hundred pieces.

One possible explanation for this is that the **climate** is tropical and a greater variety of number of insects **thrive** in tropics than in other places. What's really interesting is the scientists are now able to recover DNA from these fossils and study the genetic material for important clues to **revolution**.

39. Why does the professor pass the amber around to the students?

- (A) So they can feel its weight
- (B) So they can examine its contents
- (C) So they can guess its age
- (D) So they can admire its beautiful color

40. When the professor mention glass in the talk, what point is he trying to make about amber?

- (A) How amber changes shape when heated
- (B) How clear amber is
- (C) How common is around the world
- (D) How easily amber can break

41. What is amber **derived** from?

- (A) Tropical insects
- (B) Decayed leaves
- (C) Tree resin
- (D) Bird feathers

42. Why is the Dominican Republic an important source of amber?

- (A) Its amber contains numerous fossils.
- (B) Its amber is the most durable.
- (C) Its amber is opaque.
- (D) It is the site of the oldest amber deposits.

43. What type of amber is probably the most valuable for genetic research?

- (A) Amber mined from the Appalachian Mountains
- (B) Amber with no imperfections
- (C) Amber containing organic material
- (D) Amber with no inclusions

Section **Two** **Structure and Written** **Expression**

Exam Pattern

Items 1 - 15 Sentence Completion

Items 16 - 40 Error Detection

Sentence Completion

1.

The ancestors of the horse lived _____ and were about half a meter tall.

- (A) years ago 60 million
- (B) 60 million years ago
- (C) ago 60 million years
- (D) million years ago 60

2.

The museum on Ellis Island, a former immigration station, contains documents and artifacts _____ to four centuries of United States immigration.

- (A) related them
- (B) related
- (C) related that
- (D) be related

3.

_____, particularly the oxides of sulfur, greatly increases the rate at which rust forms.

- (A) The presence of air pollutants
- (B) Air pollutants are present
- (C) Because the presence of air pollutants
- (D) Air pollutants whose presence

4.

The Sun, the Moon, and Earth have magnetic fields, and _____ evidence that the stellar that extend through vast regions galaxies have fields of space.

- (A) which is
- (B) is
- (C) because
- (D) There is

5.

11. In 1978 the united States National Air and Space Administration selected Sally Ride _____ the first woman astronaut.

- (A) who being
- (B) to be
- (C) and being
- (D) was

6.

Since prehistoric people first applied natural pigments to cave walls, _____ have painted to express themselves.

- (A) when artists
- (B) artists
- (C) artists who
- (D) that artists

7.

About 42 million bushels of oats are used annually _____ manufacture of breakfast foods in the United States.

(A) the

(B) is the

(C) in the

(D) to

8.

Any acid can, in principle, **neutralize** any base, although _____ between some of the more **reactive** compounds.

- (A) side reactions can occur
- (B) the occurrence of side reactions can
- (C) can side reactions occur
- (D) side reactions that can occur

9.

Just over two-thirds of Earth's surface is covered by water, _____ more than 98 percent of this water is contained in the oceans.

- (A) with
- (B) which
- (C) and
- (D) resulting

10.

Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials _____ to handle and to sort them.

- (A) that almost **compel** one
- (B) one compels
- (C) that compel almost
- (D) one is almost compelled

Error Identification

- ดู Tense ที่ประโยคนั้นควรจะเป็น
- หา ประธาน — กริยา — กรรม ของประโยค
- ดูความสัมพันธ์ ของคำศัพท์ต่างๆ

Subject — Verb

Noun — Adjective

Verb - Adverbs

16.

The world's water balance is regulated

A

B

by the constant circulation of water in

C

Liquid and vapor among the oceans,

the atmospheric, and the land.

D

17.

The major purpose of the United States

A

Department of Education are to ensure

equal educational opportunity for all and to

B

C

improve the quality of education.

D

18.

Massive gains in computer speed, power,

A

and reliably have been largely changed due

B

C

to advances in silicon tec-logics and

D

manufacturing processes.

19.

The sunflower, the official state flower of

Kansas, and is widespread in

A

B

the prairies of the western United States.

C

D

20.

Lake Superior, part of the United States -

A

Canadian boundary , is a largest

B

C

freshwater lake in the world.

D

21.

The snapper, a large-headed fish with a long

A

dorsal fin, is named to its characteristic way

B

of suddenly shutting its mouth.

C

D

22.

The aim of the decorative arts is to beautiful

A

B

C

our surroundings.

D

23.

Modern digital synthesizers, based on

A

microprocessors, are virtually unlimited

B

in the number and range of musical sounds it

C

D

can produce.

24.

During the years he composed, Charles Ives

A

was isolation from the music world; none

B

of his major works was publicly performed.

C

D

25.

Psychoanalysis is a form of therapy

that attempts to eliminate conflict by alter

A

B

C

The personality in a positive way.

D

Section Three

Reading Comprehension

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe - sunbaked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably (5) like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods.

These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, (10) both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them “pueblos,” which is Spanish for town.

(15) The people of the pueblos raised what are called “the three sisters” – corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce.

(20) The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through **irrigation** ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their **religion**. They developed **elaborate** ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain.

- (25) The way of life of **less-settled** groups was simpler and more strongly **influenced** by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute **wandered** the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They **gathered** seeds and hunted
- (30) small animals such as rabbits and snakes.

In the Far North, the **ancestors** of today's **Inuit** hunted seals, **walruses**, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in **shelters** called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer (35) came, they fished for salmon and hunted the **lordly** **caribou**.

The Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They (40) hunted **bison**, commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the **chief** food of these tribes, and its **hide** was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and **tipis**

1.

What does the passage **mainly discuss?**

(A) The **architecture** of early American Indian buildings

(B) The movement of American Indians across North America

(C) Ceremonies and **rituals** of American Indians

(D) The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America

2.

According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes

(A) in valleys

(B) next to streams

(C) on open plains

(D) against cliffs

3.

The word " They" in line 11 refers to

- (A) goods
- (B) buildings
- (C) cliffs
- (D) enemies

4.

It can be **inferred** from the passage that the **dwelling**s of the Hopi and Zuni were

- (A) very small
- (B) highly advanced
- (C) difficult to defend
- (D) quickly constructed

5.

The author uses the phrase “ the three sisters” in line 16 to refer to

- (A) Hopi women
- (B) family members
- (C) important crops
- (D) rain ceremonies

6.

The word "scarce" in line 19 is closest in meaning to

- (A) limited
- (B) hidden
- (C) pure
- (D) necessary

7.

Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?

- (A) They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni.
- (B) They hunted caribou.
- (C) They built their homes with adobe.
- (D) They did not have many religious ceremonies

8.

According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands?

- (A) The Shoshone and Ute
- (B) The Cheyenne and Sioux
- (C) The Hopi and Zuni
- (D) The Pawnee and Inuit

9.

Which of the following animals was most important to the Plains Indians?

- (A) The salmon
- (B) The caribou
- (C) The seal
- (D) The buffalo

10.

Which of the following is **NOT mentioned by the author as a dwelling place of early North Americans?**

- (A) Log cabins
- (B) Adobe houses
- (C) Tipis
- (D) Igloos

11.

The author gives an explanation for all of the following words **EXCEPT**

- (A) adobe
- (B) pueblos
- (C) caribou
- (D) bison

12.

The author groups North American Indians according to their

- (A) tribes and geographical regions
- (B) arts and crafts
- (C) rituals and ceremonies
- (D) date of appearance on the continent