

# 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. By this time next year, she \_\_\_\_\_ her master's degree.  
(A) will complete (B) completes (C) will have completed (D) completing
2. Neither the CEO nor his advisors \_\_\_\_\_ willing to compromise on budget cuts.  
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) have been
3. The study, along with its appendices, \_\_\_\_\_ submitted to the journal.  
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) has been
4. If he \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, he would have caught the train.  
(A) left (B) had left (C) has left (D) would leave
5. By the time we finish, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) will / set (B) will have / set (C) has / set (D) set / has
6. Each of these proposals \_\_\_\_\_ evaluated by the committee.  
(A) will be (B) will (C) is (D) are
7. They decided \_\_\_\_\_ the report before the next meeting.  
(A) finalize (B) finalizing (C) to finalize (D) finalized
8. I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ from you soon.  
(A) hear (B) to hear (C) hearing (D) to hearing
9. The lecturer suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_ our essays by Friday.  
(A) submit (B) submits (C) submitting (D) to submit



10. Only after the tests \_\_\_\_\_ scored did the students relax.  
(A) were (B) was (C) be (D) are
11. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ she leave the house when it started to rain.  
(A) did (B) had (C) has (D) does
12. We would have arrived on time \_\_\_\_\_ we known about the detour.  
(A) if (B) had (C) unless (D) but
13. She acts as if she \_\_\_\_\_ all the solutions.  
(A) know (B) knows (C) knew (D) had known
14. The draft needs \_\_\_\_\_ before final approval.  
(A) revise (B) revising (C) to revise (D) to be revised
15. Despite \_\_\_\_\_ the notices, few employees attended the seminar.  
(A) ignore (B) ignoring (C) to ignore (D) ignored

## Part B: Error Recognition (16–30)

Each sentence contains one underlined part that is incorrect. Identify the letter (A–D) of the error.

16. Urban wetlands (A) provides habitats for many (B) species and (C) improve water quality. (D)
17. One of the main challenges have (A) been updating (B) legacy systems to (C) support new protocols. (D)
18. The CEO, together with the board members, (A) were (B) pleased with (C) the quarterly results. (D)
19. A successful campaign requires careful planning, effective messaging, and (A) coordinating (B) multiple teams. (C) (D)
20. There are fewer (A) options available now than (B) there was five years ago. (C) (D)
21. The data (A) suggests that sales (B) decline significantly during (C) holiday periods. (D)
22. He was accused of (A) leaking the confidential memo, which (B) sparked (C) a major controversy. (D)

23. The manual (A) instruct that each step (B) must be followed precisely. (C) (D)
24. Surveys indicate that many residents prefer (A) public parks, but (B) only visit them (C) occasionally. (D)
25. Neither the policy nor its implementation (A) were (B) without (C) flaws. (D)
26. Researchers documented (A) a variety of symptoms, including headaches, (B) nausea and vision changes. (C) (D)
27. The architect's design emphasizes functionality and (A) aesthetically (B) pleasing façades. (C) (D)
28. Participants were asked to rate their satisfaction on a scale from (A) one to (B) ten inclusive. (C) (D)
29. The software update (A) automatically installs when the device (B) is connected and satisfies system requirements. (C) (D)
30. Scholars debate whether Shakespeare's works were (A) entirely (B) written by (C) him. (D)
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## Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

### Passage A (31–50)

#### The Rise of Vertical Farming

In densely populated cities, vertical farms grow crops in stacked layers, using hydroponics and LED lighting. Such farms conserve water, reduce transport emissions, and allow year-round production. Critics cite high energy costs and technical complexity as drawbacks.

31. Vertical farms primarily use  
(A) soil beds (B) hydroponic systems (C) open fields (D) greenhouses
32. A benefit mentioned is  
(A) increased transport emissions (B) water conservation (C) seasonal limits (D) lower yields

33. Controllers monitor growth with  
(A) wind sensors (B) LED lighting (C) soil probes (D) satellite images
34. Critics worry about  
(A) low demand (B) high energy costs (C) plant diseases (D) water scarcity
35. “Stacked layers” refers to  
(A) horizontal plots (B) multi-level cultivation (C) rooftop gardens (D) individual pots
36. Year-round production implies  
(A) only summer crops (B) no off-seasons (C) reduced yields (D) seasonal planting
37. Transport emissions are reduced because  
(A) farms are rural (B) produce stays local (C) longer shipments occur (D) shipping methods improve
38. The tone of the passage is  
(A) critical (B) enthusiastic (C) neutral (D) nostalgic
39. A drawback is  
(A) low water use (B) high complexity (C) limited space (D) seasonal gaps
40. The main idea is that  
(A) vertical farming has no challenges (B) vertical farming offers benefits and drawbacks  
(C) traditional farming is superior (D) LED lighting is obsolete
41. Hydroponics means growing plants without  
(A) nutrients (B) water (C) soil (D) light
42. Which word best describes transport emissions?  
(A) decreased (B) increased (C) maintained (D) unpredictable
43. A possible energy-saving measure would be  
(A) brighter LEDs (B) solar panels (C) more layers (D) nighttime shipping
44. Vertical farms are located mainly in  
(A) rural areas (B) suburbs (C) cities (D) deserts
45. “Conserve” in context means  
(A) limit (B) waste (C) reduce (D) eliminate

46. The passage implies water use in vertical farms is  
(A) higher (B) similar (C) lower (D) negligible
47. Which is NOT a drawback?  
(A) energy costs (B) technical complexity (C) water shortage (D) infrastructure expense
48. Vertical farms help mitigate  
(A) urban food insecurity (B) urban sprawl (C) traffic congestion (D) air quality
49. The study of vertical farming would interest  
(A) historians (B) urban planners (C) athletes (D) novelists
50. The author's purpose is to  
(A) persuade against vertical farming (B) inform about vertical farming  
(C) describe LED technology (D) compare farms
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## Passage B (51–70)

### Telemedicine and Patient Care

Telemedicine uses video calls, remote monitoring, and mobile apps to deliver health services. It increases access for rural patients, reduces clinic wait times, and lowers costs. Challenges include technology literacy and data security concerns.

51. Telemedicine delivers care via  
(A) in-person visits (B) video calls (C) printed materials (D) group seminars
52. A benefit is  
(A) longer wait times (B) reduced access (C) rural outreach (D) higher costs
53. Remote monitoring can track  
(A) patient vitals (B) vehicle speed (C) weather patterns (D) traffic flow
54. Which is a challenge?  
(A) data security (B) lower costs (C) urban saturation (D) perfected technology
55. Telemedicine can lower  
(A) clinic wait times (B) access (C) patient engagement (D) app use

56. "Literacy" in this context refers to  
(A) reading skills (B) tech proficiency (C) language fluency (D) legal knowledge
57. Data security concerns involve  
(A) privacy breaches (B) faster speeds (C) lower costs (D) physical access
58. The tone is  
(A) alarmist (B) neutral (C) promotional (D) dismissive
59. Telemedicine is especially useful for  
(A) city center patients (B) rural populations (C) hospital staff (D) researchers
60. A drawback to address is  
(A) broadband speed (B) patient trust (C) cost of visits (D) clinic hygiene
61. Which best describes telemedicine's effect on costs?  
(A) increases (B) decreases (C) no change (D) unpredictable
62. A necessary infrastructure is  
(A) paved roads (B) internet connectivity (C) in-person reception (D) printed records
63. To improve tech literacy, one might  
(A) simplify apps (B) add features (C) remove training (D) ban devices
64. Telemedicine reduces the need for  
(A) mobile phones (B) clinic visits (C) prescriptions (D) medical staff
65. The main idea is that telemedicine  
(A) is flawless (B) has benefits and challenges  
(C) will replace all clinics (D) is unnecessary
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## Passage C (71–90)

### Electric Vehicle Adoption

Governments incentivize electric vehicle (EV) purchase through tax rebates and charging-station networks. EVs emit fewer greenhouse gases and reduce fuel dependency. Barriers include battery range anxiety and charging infrastructure gaps.

66. Incentives include  
(A) higher taxes (B) tax rebates (C) fuel surcharges (D) toll fees
67. EVs help reduce  
(A) water use (B) greenhouse gas emissions (C) noise only (D) road wear
68. “Range anxiety” refers to  
(A) speed concerns (B) fear of running out of charge (C) battery weight (D) network availability
69. Charging-station networks address  
(A) tax policy (B) range anxiety (C) vehicle design (D) parking rules
70. A barrier is  
(A) abundant stations (B) battery cost (C) gasoline prices (D) government support
71. EVs depend on  
(A) petrol (B) electricity (C) natural gas (D) coal
72. Which is an advantage?  
(A) longer refuel time (B) silent operation (C) limited routes (D) high emissions
73. The passage implies charging gaps  
(A) encourage EV use (B) discourage EV use (C) have no effect (D) increase range
74. A policy maker reading this would focus on  
(A) banning EVs (B) expanding infrastructure (C) raising taxes (D) reducing EV range
75. The tone is  
(A) critical (B) optimistic (C) pessimistic (D) nostalgic
76. “Incentivize” most nearly means  
(A) punish (B) encourage (C) ignore (D) discourage
77. A solution to range anxiety is  
(A) fewer vehicles (B) more stations (C) faster petrol cars (D) higher prices
78. Which best summarises cause–effect?  
(A) rebates → more purchases (B) purchases → rebates  
(C) anxiety → more stations (D) infrastructure → fewer EVs



79. EV adoption depends on  
(A) incentives & infrastructure (B) driver age  
(C) fuel prices only (D) city size
80. The author's purpose is to  
(A) promote gasoline cars (B) inform on EV adoption  
(C) sell charging stations (D) critique government policy
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## Passage D (91–100)

### The Evolution of the Smartphone

From bulky handsets to sleek touchscreen models, smartphones now integrate internet browsing, apps, and biometric security. Their evolution accelerated with the introduction of mobile operating systems and app stores.

91. Early handsets were often described as  
(A) bricks (B) thin lines (C) tablets (D) watches
92. A breakthrough for app distribution was  
(A) SMS messaging (B) app stores (C) email (D) web browsers
93. Biometric security includes  
(A) PINs (B) fingerprints (C) chargers (D) antennas
94. “Bulky” most nearly means  
(A) lightweight (B) large (C) fast (D) wireless
95. App ecosystems refer to  
(A) hardware only (B) networks of apps (C) service plans (D) billing systems
96. Touchscreen models improved  
(A) call quality (B) user interface (C) battery life (D) antenna range
97. Which accelerated evolution?  
(A) graded rings (B) mobile OS (C) corded phones (D) pagers
98. Smartphones now integrate all EXCEPT  
(A) internet browsing (B) biometric security (C) fax machines (D) mobile apps



99. The main idea is that smartphones have  
(A) become simpler (B) evolved rapidly (C) remained unchanged (D) declined
100. The author's tone is  
(A) critical (B) nostalgic (C) informative (D) alarmist

## Answer Sheets

### Section 1 – Structure & Written Expression

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

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### Section 2 – Reading Comprehension

#### Passage A (31–50):

31 B 32 B 33 B 34 B 35 C 36 B 37 B 38 C 39 B 40 B  
41 C 42 A 43 B 44 C 45 C 46 C 47 C 48 A 49 B 50 B

#### Passage B (51–70):

51 B 52 C 53 A 54 A 55 A 56 B 57 A 58 B 59 B 60 B  
61 B 62 B 63 A 64 A 65 B 66 B 67 B 68 A 69 A 70 A

#### Passage C (71–90):

66 B 67 B 68 B 69 B 70 B 71 B 72 B 73 B 74 B 75 B  
76 B 77 B 78 A 79 A 80 B

#### Passage D (91–100):

91 A 92 B 93 B 94 B 95 B 96 B 97 B 98 C 99 B 100 C