

# TOEFL iBT Test 3

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# LISTENING


This section measures your ability to understand conversations and lectures in English.

Listen to each conversation and lecture only one time. After each conversation and lecture, you will answer some questions about it. Answer each question based on what is stated or implied by the speakers.

You may take notes while you listen and use your notes to help you answer the questions. Your notes will not be scored.

Answer each question before moving on. Do not return to previous questions.


It will take about 60 minutes to listen to the conversations and lectures and answer the questions about them.


**Directions:** Listen to Track 65. 



**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
  - (A) What the gym pass is used for
  - (B) How to try out for the swimming team
  - (C) The popularity of the new exercise classes at the gym
  - (D) The schedule of exercise classes at the gym
  
2. Why does the woman's initial excitement turn to disappointment?
  - (A) She is told that all swimming classes are full.
  - (B) She learns that she will have to pay extra for classes.
  - (C) She finds out that there are no swimming classes at her level.
  - (D) She thought all sports activities were supervised by coaches.
  
3. What does the man imply about people who play sports in the gym?
  - (A) They do not need an instructor to coach them.
  - (B) They do not usually take swimming classes.
  - (C) They must pay an extra fee to use the equipment.
  - (D) They do not need a gym pass.
  
4. Why does the woman make an appointment with the swimming instructor?
  - (A) To find out when the pool is available
  - (B) To apply for a job as assistant swim instructor
  - (C) To complain about the gym's policy
  - (D) To find out which swimming class she should take

5. Listen to Track 66. 
- Ⓐ He wants to change the subject.
  - Ⓑ He wants to tell a story.
  - Ⓒ He disagrees with the woman.
  - Ⓓ He understands the woman's point.




Directions: Listen to Track 67. 






**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

6. What is the talk mainly about?
- (A) Various predators that threaten young birds
  - (B) Various patterns of growth in young birds
  - (C) One way that birds protect their young
  - (D) One way that birds provide food for their young
7. According to the lecture, what do birds usually do when putting on a distraction display? *Choose 2 answers.*
- (A) They imitate another kind of animal.
  - (B) They fly in circles around their nest.
  - (C) They cover their nest with their wings.
  - (D) They pretend they are sick or injured.
8. According to the lecture, when do birds put on their most conspicuous distraction displays?
- (A) Just before they lay their eggs
  - (B) Immediately after they have laid their eggs
  - (C) Just before their young become independent
  - (D) Immediately after their young have left the nest

9. Listen to Track 68. 
- Ⓐ To introduce an explanation
  - Ⓑ To express uncertainty
  - Ⓒ To point out an error
  - Ⓓ To emphasize a point that should be obvious
10. Listen to Track 69. 
- Ⓐ To explain the behavior of the predator
  - Ⓑ To emphasize that predators have excellent hunting skills
  - Ⓒ To state the purpose of the birds' behavior
  - Ⓓ To emphasize the risks involved in a distraction display
11. Listen to Track 70. 
- Ⓐ To describe the behavior of an injured sandpiper
  - Ⓑ To give an example of a well-performed broken-wing display
  - Ⓒ To show why some sandpipers fail to distract predators
  - Ⓓ To distinguish the sandpiper's display from another kind of display

Directions: Listen to Track 71. 

# Architecture








**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

12. What aspect of architecture in the United States is the lecture mainly about?
- (A) The differences between rural and urban styles of housing
  - (B) The reasons for the popularity of a particular type of house
  - (C) The various styles of houses that are popular in New England
  - (D) The decorative details that are typical of houses built in New England
13. What is mentioned in the lecture as an application of the principle that “form follows function”?
- (A) Smaller houses should have fewer rooms.
  - (B) A house’s design should reflect the inhabitants’ needs.
  - (C) The materials for a house should be selected before the house is designed.
  - (D) Houses in cold, harsh climates should be built with inexpensive materials.
14. Why does the woman refer to visiting her grandparents?
- (A) To explain why she is interested in residential architecture
  - (B) To explain why she knows a lot about the history of Cape Cod
  - (C) To explain why she is familiar with Cape Cod houses
  - (D) To explain why she enjoys visiting rural New England
15. According to the lecture, what are two features of Cape Cod houses that were influenced by climate? *Choose 2 answers.*
- (A) The thickness of the walls
  - (B) The slope of the roofs
  - (C) The number of windows
  - (D) The simplicity of the exterior
  - (E) The size of the chimney


16. According to the professor, what contributed to the attitude of conformity in rural New England communities during the 1600s and 1700s?
- Ⓐ People depended on their neighbors for their own survival.
  - Ⓑ People living in rural areas often had moved there from cities.
  - Ⓒ People had to live very close to their neighbors.
  - Ⓓ People had limited access to information from outside their community.
17. Listen to Track 72. 
- Ⓐ To indicate that the student's answer is wrong
  - Ⓑ To determine whether the student has prepared for the class
  - Ⓒ To point out that housing styles across the United States are very similar
  - Ⓓ To ask about students' preferences in architectural styles

**Directions:** Listen to Track 73.




**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

18. Why does the professor want to see the student?
- (A) To discuss the student's grade on a paper
  - (B) To invite the student to work on a committee
  - (C) To inform the student about a change in the class schedule
  - (D) To ask the student to become her research assistant
19. Why does the student say he is interested in doing what the professor asks?
- (A) He thinks it may help him improve his research skills.
  - (B) He thinks it will enable him to get a better grade in the professor's class.
  - (C) He thinks it may help him get into graduate school.
  - (D) He thinks it will be good teaching practice for him.
20. What will the applicants talk about?
- (A) An academic interest they have
  - (B) Reasons why they deserve to be hired
  - (C) Their educational background
  - (D) The classes they hope to teach
21. Why does the professor mention that one of the applicants will give a talk on a topic the student is particularly interested in?
- (A) To see if the student would enjoy joining the applicant's research team
  - (B) To suggest that the student may not totally agree with what the applicant has to say
  - (C) To persuade the student to come to a talk on Friday
  - (D) To warn the student to focus on the applicant's teaching ability

22. Listen to Track 74. 

- Ⓐ He does not know of any job applicants.
- Ⓑ He is not interested in learning about the hiring process.
- Ⓒ He does not want to be responsible for any decisions that are made.
- Ⓓ He does not understand why the professor has asked him the question.

Directions: Listen to Track 75. 






**Directions:** Now answer the questions.


23. What is the lecture mainly about?
- (A) The effect of the decrease in temperatures on wetlands
  - (B) The use of computer models to analyze temperature patterns
  - (C) The theory that land development affected the climate of south Florida
  - (D) The importance of the citrus industry to the south Florida economy
24. Why does the professor mention the building of canals in the wetlands?
- (A) To describe what the wetlands used to look like
  - (B) To emphasize that farmers need to transport their crops to other areas
  - (C) To explain how the wetlands were transformed into farmland
  - (D) To explain why people want to build farms there
25. What does the professor imply about major weather patterns such as El Niño?
- (A) She does not believe they are the main cause of the changes in Florida's climate.
  - (B) She is certain that they have caused a worldwide decrease in the number of frosts.
  - (C) She believes they contributed to the increase of citrus production in Florida.
  - (D) She does not fully understand what causes them.
26. What point about bodies of water does the professor emphasize to the students?
- (A) Bodies of water in Florida are slightly warmer now than they were 100 years ago.
  - (B) Bodies of water in south Florida are increasing in size.
  - (C) Bodies of water release heat back into the environment.
  - (D) Bodies of water are a source of moisture for crops.

27. What data from 100 years ago and today were entered into the computer model that the professor discusses?

- Ⓐ The average temperatures in south Florida
- Ⓑ The market prices of citrus fruit grown in south Florida
- Ⓒ The numbers of animal species in south Florida wetlands
- Ⓓ The landscape characteristics of south Florida

28. Listen to Track 76. 


- Ⓐ To remind the professor of her previous point
- Ⓑ To check if he understood the professor's point
- Ⓒ To express surprise at what the professor said
- Ⓓ To answer the professor's question about the farmers

Directions: Listen to Track 77. 





**Directions:** Now answer the questions.

29. What is the main topic of the talk?
- (A) How to analyze various types of advertising
  - (B) How to develop products that people will like
  - (C) How to use advertising successfully
  - (D) How to satisfy customer demands
30. According to the professor, what might be two results of NOT having a good advertising plan? *Choose 2 answers.*
- (A) Delays in the introduction of new products
  - (B) The loss of customers
  - (C) Too much attention focused on one product
  - (D) The unnecessary spending of money
31. Why does the professor talk about teachers?
- (A) To emphasize the advantages of marketing products to specific groups of people
  - (B) To illustrate how to select the most appropriate media for advertising a product
  - (C) To prove that it is not necessary to spend money on advertisements
  - (D) To show how a poorly communicated message can ruin a business
32. In the example about sports equipment, what does the professor imply about spending money on advertising?
- (A) It is most effective just before holidays when people give gifts.
  - (B) It may require quick decision making.
  - (C) It is a waste, since many consumers select products based on their previous experiences.
  - (D) It is better guided by good research than by good theories.
33. What is the professor's point when she talks about a soup shop?
- (A) It is difficult to understand how some customers react to advertising.
  - (B) It is important to ensure the quality of a product before advertising it.
  - (C) A poorly chosen advertising message can have negative consequences.
  - (D) Some businesses remain unsuccessful even when they focus on the four M's.
34. Listen to Track 78. 
- (A) She is eager to share an amusing story.
  - (B) She made up the story she is about to tell.
  - (C) She believes humor in advertising is important.
  - (D) She will tell a story about a popular celebrity.

## Listening Section Answers

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|----------|----------|
| 1. A     | 18. B    |
| 2. B     | 19. C    |
| 3. A     | 20. A    |
| 4. D     | 21. D    |
| 5. C     | 22. D    |
| 6. C     | 23. C    |
| 7. A, D  | 24. C    |
| 8. C     | 25. A    |
| 9. A     | 26. C    |
| 10. C    | 27. D    |
| 11. D    | 28. A    |
| 12. B    | 29. C    |
| 13. B    | 30. B, D |
| 14. C    | 31. B    |
| 15. B, D | 32. D    |
| 16. A    | 33. C    |
| 17. A    | 34. A    |