

**Official  
Princeton  
Review**

*Cracking the*  
**TOEFL**

**The Book That Gets You Results**

*Proven techniques for scoring higher from the world's #1 test-prep company*

- *Learn the material you need to know for success on the Listening, Structure, Reading, and Writing sections*
- *Avoid the traps that trick most students*
- *Improve your score by learning the most commonly tested idioms*
- *Practice on a full-length simulated TOEFL exam*

**400** *Drill Questions on CD-ROM,  
Plus Listening Exercises on Audio CD*

*George S. Miller*



**NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TRẺ**



# **CHƯƠNG TRÌNH LUYỆN THI TOEFL**

---

**2001 EDITION**



**By George S. Miller**

**CHÚ GIẢI: NGUYỄN VĂN PHƯỚC M.S.  
BAN BIÊN DỊCH FIRST NEWS**

**NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TRẺ 2001**

Princeton Review Publishing, L.L.C.  
2315 Broadway  
New York, NY 10024  
E-mail: [comments@review.com](mailto:comments@review.com)

Copyright © 2000 by Princeton Review Publishing, L.L.C.

ISBN 0-375-76161-6

Editor: Lesly Atlas  
Production Editor: Maria Dente  
Production Coordinator: Jennifer Arias

TOEFL is a registered trademark of the Educational Testing Service, which does not endorse this book.

Manufactured in the United States of America on partially recycled paper.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

2001 Edition

# CONTENTS

Foreword . v

PART I: ORIENTATION 1

1 **The Basics** 11

PART II: LISTENING 17

2 **Conversational English** 21

3 **Part A—Short Conversations** 51

4 **Part B—Long Conversations and Lectures** 101

PART III: STRUCTURE 151

5 **Grammar** 157

PART IV: READING 281

6 **Reading** 283

PART V: WRITING 329

7 **Writing** 331

PART VI: GETTING READY TO TAKE THE TEST 367

PART VII: THE PRINCETON REVIEW TOEFL CBT DIAGNOSTIC EXAM 373

Answer Key 529

How to Score Your Test 535

Installing and Using Your TOEFL CBT Computer Software 541

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The author would like to thank Lesly Atlas, Jennifer Arias, Kristen Azzara, Maria Dente, Tim Dougherty, Tommy Furuhata, David Kelley, Jacqueline Jendras, Stephanie Martin, Robert McCormack, Matthew Reilly, Evan Schnittman, Alex Weiner, Chris Warnasch, and Iam Williams.

# Foreword

No other educational system in the world offers the degree of diversity and flexibility that is found in the United States. A vast array of educational opportunities is offered among both public and private institutions, allowing each student to pursue his or her particular academic and social goals in the environment that best suits that individual.

Students in the United States typically begin school at around six years of age and study for six years in elementary (primary) school, three years in junior high (middle) school, and three years in senior high (secondary) school. It takes a total of twelve years for students to complete both their primary and secondary education, after which they may go on to a college or university for postsecondary study.

## **POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW**

Postsecondary education in the United States is unique. In most countries of the world, higher education is operated or controlled by one central ministry of education or some other centralized government agency. In the United States, each individual state regulates those institutions within its borders. The federal government has no direct control. Quality and uniformity of degrees and programs are achieved through private, nongovernmental accrediting agencies that tie the state systems together.

In each state there are both public (state-run) and private colleges and universities. Private institutions may either be independent or have a specific religious affiliation. The degree of influence such affiliation has on the academic program and student life varies from one college to another. Most colleges in the United States are coeducational, meaning that they accept both men and women students; however, a small number of institutions accept only men or only women.

There is no direct relationship between public and private schools and cost. Some private institutions cost more than public institutions, and vice versa. Costs vary tremendously from school to school. For example, tuition at Harvard—a private university—is around \$20,000 per year, not including living expenses. On the other hand, it is possible to study at a junior (two-year) college for as little as \$5,000 per year plus living expenses.

Most public institutions have two rate structures: one for students who are legal residents of the state, and another for students from other states or countries. Private institutions charge the same tuition for all students.

## DEGREES

Postsecondary education in the United States is provided by two-year junior or community colleges and four-year colleges and universities. Universities offer more postgraduate courses than colleges, including the doctorate degree. There are four basic degrees offered by United States colleges and universities:

1. The *associate's* degree is usually an Associate of Arts (A.A.) or an Associate of Science (A.S.), and is offered primarily by junior or community colleges. This degree requires two academic years of full-time study to complete. Students can pursue either a technical or an academic course of study. Technical programs are considered "terminal" (they end after two years of study), and they typically prepare individuals for a trade or profession. Students pursuing an academic program will usually transfer to a four-year college or university after receiving their associate degree.
2. The *bachelor's* degree is the first degree earned at a four-year United States college or university; it generally requires four years of full-time academic study.
3. The *master's* degree is the first postgraduate degree earned at a college or university. Depending on the field of study, this degree requires one to two years of academic study beyond the bachelor's degree.
4. The *doctorate* is the highest degree offered at universities. It requires two years of full-time study beyond the master's degree, plus a dissertation based on original research.

The first two years of a bachelor's degree program consist of general education courses. During the final two years, students specialize in their chosen major field of study. Most institutions recognize that students' interests may change as they expand their academic horizons, so they allow individuals to change their majors at any time without losing credit for courses already completed. It may be necessary for a student to complete a few extra courses to satisfy the requirements of a new major, but credit for all courses successfully completed is never lost.

Students may also transfer (or change) institutions during their postsecondary studies, usually without loss of credit for courses previously taken. Transfer credit, however, is not automatic. Whether or not a college or university allows credit for prior study at a different institution is at the discretion of the particular school.

## ACADEMIC CALENDARS

The academic year in the United States is approximately nine months long, beginning in September and ending in June of the following year. Most colleges and universities also have short-term summer programs during which students can complete one or two courses toward their degree.



**There are four basic academic calendar systems:**

1. ***Semester*** calendar of two terms in the academic year (fall and spring semesters), each consisting of approximately fifteen weeks of classroom instruction. There may also be an optional summer session offering a limited selection of courses.
2. ***Trimester*** calendar of three ten-week terms (fall, winter, and spring) in the nine-month academic year. An optional summer session offering a limited course selection may also be offered.
3. ***Quarter*** calendar of four ten-week terms year-round (fall, winter, spring, and summer); students generally attend three of the four sessions, but have the option of attending all four if they wish to expedite their academic program.
4. **4-1-4** calendar of two two-month terms with a one-month "intersession," during which students generally concentrate on a specialized project. There are several variations on this calendar, including 4-4-1 and 5-1-5.

**When selecting an institution for study in the United States, you should consider nine basic factors:**

1. **Your financial resources**—How much money do you have per year for your education? The yearly costs vary greatly from state to state and from school to school.
2. **Your academic record**—Each college or university has its own requirements for admission. Universities such as Harvard, M.I.T., and Stanford are highly selective and accept only the top students from the best schools. Be sure to select an institution that accepts students within the range of your academic achievements. However, be assured that if you have successfully completed secondary school, you will find an institution in the United States that will accept you as a student for postsecondary studies.
3. **Your major field of study**—No single school offers all the fields of study that are available in the United States. Be sure the college or university to which you apply offers the program you wish to pursue.
4. **Location of the institution**—Physical and social conditions vary greatly from one region to another in the United States. There are large, mid-size, and small colleges in both major urban areas and in smaller towns. Life in a large city is very different from that in a small town. Colder climates in winter are found in the north and east of the country, while the southern portions are more temperate. Every prospective student should have an idea of what kind of setting to expect when arriving in the United States to begin studies.
5. **Size of the institution**—The student population at colleges and universities can vary from as little as 500 to more than 10,000. The size of an institution influences its social and educational atmosphere.

6. **Accreditation**—Is the institution accredited? *Accreditation* means that a given institution has been investigated by a team of experts and found to meet the minimum requirements of the accrediting agency. It is not recommended that international students attend a nonaccredited school, for several reasons. First, students should be sure they are getting the best possible quality education for the investment of time and money. Second, if a student initially enrolls in a nonaccredited school and later wishes to transfer to an accredited institution, the new school may not allow credit for past studies. And finally, many countries will not recognize degrees from nonaccredited institutions for purposes of employment or professional licensing.
7. **Applicability**—Will the degree earned at a particular college or university be recognized by employers, educational institutions, and/or the government in your home country?
8. **Living facilities**—Does the institution offer dormitory facilities? Living in an on-campus residence hall can be more convenient, reduce the stress of cultural adjustment, and make finding friends easier than if you live off campus in an apartment. Apartment accommodations, on the other hand, allow a greater degree of independence.
9. **Type of institution**—The last factor to consider is the type of institution you wish to attend. There are both private and public colleges and universities. Some institutions accept only men or only women, but the vast majority are coeducational. Some private schools are operated by, or affiliated with, religious organizations. Is attending a university with high “prestige” important to you, or will a lesser-known institution that provides a solid education be acceptable? Do you want a college that emphasizes academics, one that affords an active social life, or a school that falls somewhere in between?

## THE APPLICATION PROCESS

Once you have decided which institution you would like to attend, the next step is to obtain an application and apply for admission. You may contact the school directly and request an application for enrollment, or you may use a service such as ELS (English Language Services) Language Centers' Academic Placement Service, which will help you select a suitable college or university and then handle all paperwork related to your application.

It is important that you begin the application process far in advance of the term you wish to attend. Many universities have deadlines after which they will not accept applications for that semester or year. Sometimes it takes several months for an admissions officer to process an application; applications for postgraduate study can take as long as six to nine months to process.

Although the forms from different schools may appear to differ greatly, the documents necessary to complete an application are much the same regardless of the college or university. All institutions require the following:

1. An application form. Be sure to answer all questions thoroughly; an incomplete application could delay the entire admissions process.
2. Transcripts of all academic work you have completed, showing courses taken and grades received. An original official copy and a certified English translation are required.