

Information for teachers about online TOEIC® Listening and Reading practice tests from www.oxfordenglishtesting.com

What do the online TOEIC Listening and Reading practice tests consist of?

The TOEIC Listening and Reading online practice tests reflect the content of the actual TOEIC test, in the same way as printed practice tests from Oxford University Press. The practice tests are complete and full length. For an overview of the content of the TOEIC Listening and Reading Test, see page 4–5.

Students do not print the tests in order to do them. They take them online and they are marked automatically online. In addition, there is a range of help features that students can use while they are doing the test. These include dictionary look-up, test tips, audio scripts, the ability to mark and change individual answers, and get feedback on answers. See page 3 for more details on these features.

The combination of automatic marking and help features makes the practice tests ideal for self-study at home, or use in the classroom.

How do students take an online practice test?

Students can do a practice test wherever they have access to a computer and the Internet. They will need an e-mail address and to be online when they do the tests. Students have access to the test for up to 365 days.

Students do not have to do the whole test at one time. They can answer and then mark a question, a part, a paper, or the whole test. All their answers are automatically saved when they leave the site, and they can come back to the test at any time. They can also skip questions and come back to them later.

Students can monitor their progress via the **Test Overview**, which records questions not attempted, attempted but not marked, and right and wrong answers. Students can also print the **Test Overview** and **Results** page. After 365 days they have to submit the test for final marking.

Marking the practice test

The system can automatically mark the TOEIC Listening and Reading Test. It is important to remember that these are practice tests, not the actual test, and so the final score is only an indication of how your students might perform in the actual test.

Where can I find out more about oxfordenglishtesting.com?

For more help, click on the **Support** tab, or the Get Started button when you are logged in. There are also online demos of the website that will give you a clear understanding of the site and the practice tests. You can also contact us at customerservice.eltonline@oup.com.

Features of the online practice tests

Test tips	There is a Tip on how to answer every question type.
Dictionary look-up	Students can look up the meaning of any word in the practice test. They just double click it and a definition will pop up from the <i>Oxford ESL Dictionary</i> . They will need to have pop-up windows enabled.
Instant marking and feedback	When a student has answered a question, they can mark it immediately to see whether they got it right. They can then get Feedback to find out why it was right or wrong. Understanding why they answered a question incorrectly helps them think more clearly about a similar question next time.
Change your answer or try again	Students can go back and try again as many times as they like.
Save and come back later	Students don't have to complete a section or test at one time. Their answers are saved as they take the test, and are kept when they log out. They can come back to the test at any time. Students have up to 365 days before they have to submit the practice test for final marking. Students will be able to see when their test is due to be submitted.
Mark individual answers, a part, a paper, or the whole test	However much students have done of the practice test, they can mark it and see how well they're doing.
Audio scripts	These are available for all parts of the Listening test. Reading the Audio script will help students understand any areas they didn't understand when they were listening to them. The audio scripts can also be printed.
Results page	Students will see their score by paper and part and as a percentage. Remember that this is a practice test, not the actual test. Scores on the practice tests are only an approximate indication of scores on the actual test.
Try a sample test first	You can try out a short version of a practice test yourself. Go to the Online Shop at www.oxfordenglishtesting.com and select the TOEIC sample test from Try free sample tests .

About the TOEIC® Test

The TOEIC (Test of English for International Communication) test is an English-language proficiency test for people whose native language is not English. It measures the everyday English skills of people working in an international environment. The scores indicate how well people can communicate in English with others in business, commerce, and industry. The test does not require specialized knowledge or vocabulary beyond that of a person who uses English in everyday work activities.

TOEIC® Test Format

The TOEIC test is a two-hour, multiple-choice test that consists of 200 questions divided into two sections:

Listening Section: The Listening section tests how well you understand spoken English. It consists of four parts and contains 100 questions administered by audiocassette or CD. You will be asked to answer questions based on a variety of statements, questions, conversations, and talks recorded in English. Total time: approximately 45 minutes.

Reading Section: The Reading section includes three parts, testing how well you understand written English. You will read a variety of materials and respond at your own pace to 100 questions based on the content of the materials provided to you. Total time: 75 minutes.

Test scores

The TOEIC score report provides Listening, Reading, and Total scaled scores. The Total scaled score is derived from adding the two section scaled scores together. Score proficiency descriptions are provided for Listening and Reading (see pages 6–9).

For information on how to convert the number of correct answers in the OET TOEIC practice tests to a scaled score please see the Score Conversion Chart on page 10.

Test strategies

On pages 11–12 there are some test strategies to help your students prepare for and take the TOEIC test.

Go to www.toeic.com for more information about the TOEIC Listening and Reading Test, and why it might be of benefit to you.

TOEIC® Listening and Reading Test content and overview

Paper/ Section	Time allowed	Part	Number of questions	Content
Listening Test 100 questions	About 45 minutes	Part 1 Photographs	10	Candidates hear 4 statements about a photograph, and must choose the statement that best fits what they can see in the picture.
		Part 2 Question– Response	30	Candidates hear a sentence spoken by one speaker, and then 3 responses spoken by another speaker. Candidates must choose the most appropriate response to what the first speaker says.
		Part 3 Short Conversations	30	Candidates hear 10 dialogues and 3 questions after each dialogue. Candidates must choose the correct answer to each question from 4 options provided.
		Part 4 Short Talks	30	Candidates hear 10 monologues and 3 questions after each monologue. Candidates must choose the correct answer to each question from 4 options provided.
Reading Test 100 questions	75 minutes	Part 5 Incomplete Sentences	40	Candidates see 40 incomplete sentences. They must complete the sentences, using one of the 4 options provided.
		Part 6 Text Completion	12	Candidates see 4 texts with 3 incomplete sentences in each text. They must complete the sentences using one of the 4 options provided.
		Part 7 Reading Comprehension	Single passage: 28	Candidates see 7 to 10 texts, with 2 to 5 questions after each text. They must choose the correct answer to each question from 4 options provided.
Double passages: 20	Candidates see 4 pairs of reading texts with 5 questions after each pair. They must choose the correct answer to each question from 4 options provided.			

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TOEIC® Listening Score Descriptors

Level	Strengths	Weaknesses
400	<p>Test takers who score around 400 <i>typically</i> have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>short</i> spoken exchanges across a broad range of vocabulary, even when conversational responses are indirect or not easy to predict. • They can infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts across a broad range of vocabulary. They can do this even when the information is not supported by repetition or paraphrase and when it is necessary to connect information across the text. • They can understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges, even when negative constructions are present, when the language is syntactically complex, or when difficult vocabulary is used. • They can understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts, even when it is necessary to connect information across the text and when this information is not supported by repetition. They can understand details when the information is paraphrased or when negative constructions are present. 	<p>Test takers who receive a score at this level <i>typically</i> have weaknesses only when uncommon grammar or vocabulary is used.</p>
300	<p>Test takers who score around 300 <i>typically</i> have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can sometimes infer the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>short</i> spoken exchanges, especially when the vocabulary is not difficult. • They can understand the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts when this information is supported by repetition or paraphrase. • They can understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges when easy or medium-level vocabulary is used. • They can understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts when the information is supported by repetition and when the requested information comes at the beginning or end of the spoken text. They can understand details when the information is slightly paraphrased. 	<p>Test takers who score around 300 <i>typically</i> have the following weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have difficulty understanding the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>short</i> spoken exchanges when conversational responses are indirect or difficult to predict or when the vocabulary is difficult. • They do not understand the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts when it is necessary to connect information within the text or when difficult vocabulary is used. • They do not understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges when language is syntactically complex or when difficult vocabulary is used. They do not usually understand details that include negative constructions. • They do not understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts when it is necessary to connect information across the text or when the information is not supported by repetition. They do not understand most paraphrased information or difficult grammatical constructions.

200	<p>Test takers who score around 200 typically have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can understand <i>short</i> (single-sentence) descriptions of the central idea of a photograph. • They can sometimes understand the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts when this information is supported by a lot of repetition and easy vocabulary. • They can understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges and descriptions of photographs when the vocabulary is easy and when there is only a small amount of text that must be understood. • They can understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts when the requested information comes at the beginning or end of the text and when it matches the words in the spoken text. 	<p>Test takers who score around 200 typically have the following weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not understand the central idea, purpose, or basic context of <i>short</i> spoken exchanges, even when the language is direct and no unexpected information is present. • They do not understand the central idea, purpose, and basic context of <i>extended</i> spoken texts when it is necessary to connect information across the text or when the vocabulary is somewhat difficult. • They do not understand details in <i>short</i> spoken exchanges when somewhat difficult vocabulary is used or when the language is syntactically complex. They do not understand details that include negative constructions. • They do not understand details in <i>extended</i> spoken texts when the requested information is heard in the middle of the text. They do not understand paraphrased information or difficult grammatical constructions.
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TOEIC® Reading Score Descriptors

Level	Strengths	Weaknesses
450	<p>Test takers who score around 450 <i>typically</i> have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can infer the central idea and purpose of a written text, and they can make inferences about details. • They can read for meaning. They can understand factual information, even when it is paraphrased. • They can connect information across an entire text, and they can make connections between two related texts. • They can understand a broad range of vocabulary, unusual meanings of common words, and idiomatic usage. They can also make distinctions between the meanings of closely related words. • They can understand rule-based grammatical structures. They can also understand difficult, complex, and uncommon grammatical constructions. 	<p>Test takers who score around 450 <i>typically</i> have weaknesses only when the information tested is particularly dense or involves difficult vocabulary.</p>
350	<p>Test takers who score around 350 <i>typically</i> have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can infer the central idea and purpose of a written text, and they can make inferences about details. • They can read for meaning. They can understand factual information, even when it is paraphrased. • They can connect information across a small area within a text, even when the vocabulary and grammar of the text are difficult. • They can understand medium-level vocabulary. They can sometimes understand difficult vocabulary in context, unusual meanings of common words, and idiomatic usage. • They can understand rule-based grammatical structures. They can also understand difficult, complex, and uncommon grammatical constructions. 	<p>Test takers who score around 350 <i>typically</i> have the following weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not connect information across a wide area within a text. • They do not consistently understand difficult vocabulary, unusual meanings of common words, or idiomatic usage. They usually cannot make distinctions between the meanings of closely related words.

250	<p>Test takers who score around 250 typically have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can make simple inferences based on a limited amount of text. • They can locate the correct answer to a factual question when the language of the text matches the information that is required. They can sometimes answer a factual question when the answer is a simple paraphrase of the information in the text. • They can sometimes connect information within one or two sentences. • They can understand easy vocabulary, and they can sometimes understand medium-level vocabulary. • They can understand common, rule-based grammatical structures. They can make correct grammatical choices, even when other features of language, such as difficult vocabulary or the need to connect information, are present. 	<p>Test takers who score around 250 typically have the following weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They do not understand inferences that require paraphrase or connecting information. • They have a very limited ability to understand factual information expressed as a paraphrase using difficult vocabulary. They often depend on finding words and phrases in the text that match the same words and phrases in the question. • They usually do not connect information beyond two sentences. • They do not understand difficult vocabulary, unusual meanings of common words, or idiomatic usage. They usually cannot make distinctions between the meanings of closely related words. • They do not understand more-difficult, complex, or uncommon grammatical constructions.
150	<p>Test takers who score around 150 typically have the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They can locate the correct answer to a factual question when not very much reading is necessary and when the language of the text matches the information that is required. • They can understand easy vocabulary and common phrases. • They can understand the most-common, rule-based grammatical constructions when not very much reading is necessary. 	<p>Test takers who score around 150 typically have the following weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They cannot make inferences about information in written texts. • They do not understand paraphrased factual information. They rely on matching words and phrases in the text to answer questions. • They are often unable to connect information even within a single sentence. • They understand only a limited range of vocabulary. • They do not understand even easy grammatical constructions when other language features, such as difficult vocabulary or the need to connect information, are also required.

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Oxford English Testing TOEIC® Practice Tests Score Conversion Chart

Getting an estimated TOEIC score

Compare the total number of correct answers (raw score) in both the listening and reading sections to the appropriate sections of the chart below. Then add the converted listening and reading scores together to get an estimated total scaled score.

Note: This score conversion chart will only give you an approximate idea of your TOEIC performance. It should not be interpreted as an exact reflection of how you will perform on the actual TOEIC test.

Listening Raw Score	Listening Scaled Score
96–100	470–495
91–95	445–470
86–90	420–445
81–85	395–420
76–80	370–395
71–75	345–370
66–70	320–345
61–65	295–320
56–60	270–295
51–55	245–270
46–50	220–245
41–45	195–220
36–40	170–195
31–35	145–170
26–30	120–145
21–25	95–120
16–20	70–95
11–15	45–70
6–10	20–45
1–5	5–20

Reading Raw Score	Reading Scaled Score
96–100	470–495
91–95	445–470
86–90	420–445
81–85	395–420
76–80	370–395
71–75	345–370
66–70	320–345
61–65	295–320
56–60	270–295
51–55	245–270
46–50	220–245
41–45	195–220
36–40	170–195
31–35	145–170
26–30	120–145
21–25	95–120
16–20	70–95
11–15	45–70
6–10	20–45
1–5	5–20

Example

Listening: 79 (raw score) = 370–395 (scaled score)

Reading: 63 (raw score) = 295–320 (scaled score)

Total: 142 (raw score) = 665–715 (scaled score)

TOEIC® Test General Strategies

Overall test strategies

Plan your time carefully

Make sure you allow enough time to attempt all the questions. Don't spend too much time on any one question. Work quickly and if you do not know the answer to a question, come back to it later.

Don't leave any questions unanswered – make your “best guess”

If you aren't sure of the correct answer, eliminate any answers you think are wrong, then choose the answer that looks best from the remaining choices. Wrong answers are not penalized, and even a blind guess gives you a 25–33% chance of getting the right answer. If you can eliminate even one wrong answer, your chance of success increases significantly.

Don't spend too much time on the instructions for each part of the test

Become familiar with the test format. Knowing what to expect before you take the test will allow you to spend more time on the questions themselves.

Use the order of the questions as a guide

Except for questions dealing with the general situation or the main idea, the answers in the reading or listening test will often be presented in the same order as the questions. This means the answer to the first question may appear early in the passage, the second question will come after that, and so on.

Become aware of the features that can make incorrect answer choices attractive

Being aware of the forms that some incorrect answer choices take can help you eliminate them and choose the right answer.

Listening strategies

Answer the questions as quickly as you can

Mark the answers as soon as you are sure, and then begin to focus on the next questions.

Prepare for the next question

Before each question is played, preview the answer choices or picture, and try to predict as much as you can about what you are going to hear and what you need to listen for. The more you can predict, the easier the task will be. This applies to all listening parts of the test, except for Part 2.

Reading strategies

Check the time regularly

Time management is an important part of doing the reading test and you need to monitor exactly how much time you spend on each section to make sure you don't run out of time. You should spend no more than about 60–90 seconds on each Part 7 question and no more than about 30–45 seconds on each Part 5 and 6 question. This will allow you some time to check your answers at the end.

Read the questions first

In Part 7 move immediately to the questions and focus on what you need to answer.

Answer the easy questions first

You do not have to answer the questions in the order they appear in the test so answer the easy questions first, then come back later and answer the remaining questions (or make your best guess at them).

Study strategies

Build your vocabulary

This is an important factor in doing well on the TOEIC test. To help you build and improve your vocabulary, here are some suggestions:

- keep a vocabulary notebook of all the new words you come across, including the sentence you see them in
- read, read, read!

Study outside of class

Making big improvements on the TOEIC test requires you to significantly improve your knowledge of English. To do this in a reasonable amount of time you should be prepared to follow up on your class lessons with additional study at home.

Learn to use English

The TOEIC test measures your ability to understand English as it is used in everyday work and life situations. The more capable and comfortable you are in using natural English, both spoken and written, the better you will do on the TOEIC test. Make an effort to use English to communicate as much as you can and your score will improve much faster than if you just study test items, grammar, and vocabulary.