

WHAT IS THE COMPUTER-BASED TOEFL? 가?

The preface of this book briefly compares the paper-based and computer-based versions of the TOEFL. In this section the Computer-Based TOEFL (CBT) is explained in more detail.

(CBT) (序文) (紙筆型) (簡略)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CBT CBT

Locations

? CBT testing occurs year-round and throughout the day at Sylvan Learning Centers and some universities and colleges. Each center contains 12-24 test stations in the form of small carrels, or booths. Each carrel contains a computer and a set of headphones.

CBT 1 Sylvan 12~24 가

Registration

? Upon arrival at the test center, your picture is taken, your passport is checked, payment is verified or made, and you fill out a short registration form. This process takes about five minutes.

(支拂) 5 (確認) (未拂) (身分證) (檢查) (受驗料)가 (簡單) (節次)

? You can register for the TOEFL by telephone, mail or fax, and by e-mail. Information on registering is in the Information Bulletin for the CBT, which you can obtain by writing to:

TOEFL (電話), (郵便)
TOEFL Services
Educational Testing Service
Rosedale Road
P.O. Box 6151
Princeton NJ 08541-6151 USA
Fax: 609-734-5410
E-mail: toefl@ets.org

? You can also obtain comprehensive information on the TOEFL web site at <http://www.ets.org/toefl>.

(廣範) (情報) TOEFL <http://www.ets.org/toefl>

NATURE OF THE COMPUTER-BASED TOEFL (CBT)

(基盤) (CBT)

The best way to learn about the CBT is to study the Information Bulletin and the TOEFL web site carefully. Below is a summary of the important characteristics of the CBT.

CBT (最善) (方法) TOEFL (公報) TOEFL

General (一般事項)

? After registering, you go to a computer carrel and begin the general tutorial about using the equipment. There is no time limit for learning how to use the mouse (computer

pointing device), select options and answers, move through the text on the screen, etc.. Some test-takers require as little as ten minutes to complete the tutorial, others as much as forty minutes.

(登錄) (一般的) (教育) (始作) 가 [] (使用) (方法)
 (選擇) (答案) (畫面) (地文) (移動) (指示) (裝置) (教育) (時間)
 (制限) (受験者) (教育) 10 40

? You control the pace (speed) of the exam, either by pausing as long as you wish, or by moving ahead more quickly. The overall time continues to pass, so the more time you use in the beginning of the exam, the less time you have for later questions. This is a disadvantage if you tend to consider questions more carefully and slowly; you'll probably have trouble finishing.

(全體) (時間) (繼續) (經過) (進行) (速度) (調節) (問題)

? You can leave the test center as soon as you have completed all portions of the exam.

(試驗) (部分) (試驗場)

Section 1 Listening 1 (聽解)

? All test-takers answer a minimum of thirty questions, but some test-takers (selected at random) are given up to twenty additional "experimental" questions, which do not count toward the final score. There is no way of knowing which questions count and which don't matter.

(受験者) 30 (受験者)
 가(追加) 20 가 (採點) 가 (問題) " (總點) (計算) 가
 가 (實驗用) (問題) (方法)

As you listen to the academic discussions and mini-lectures on the headphones, a picture or series of pictures shows on the screen to establish a context for the information in the passages. When the discussion or mini-lecture is finished, the first question and set of answers appears on the screen as you listen to the first question. The next question and set of answers appear just before you hear the next question. The appearance of the question itself on screen is a major change from the paper-based version.

(情報) (文脈的) (學問的) (討論) (講義) (句節) (討論)
 (講義)가 (質問) (選擇答案) (質問) (質問) (選擇答案) (畫面) (畫面) (質問) (自體)가
 (畫面上) (紙筆型) (重大) (變化)

• The longer discussions usually involve two or more speakers. For example, you could hear a group of three or four students working on a project or preparing for a test.

(討論) (話者) (關與) 3 4 (課題)
 (遂行) (試驗)

• You have as much time as you wish to answer a question, not just twelve seconds. However, if you spend too much time on early questions, you have less time for later ones.

(質問) 12 가 (問題)
 (消費)

Part A

? The number of short conversations varies depending on the number of additional experimental items. Some test-takers are given as few as eleven conversations with one question each, while some test-takers are given as many as seventeen

conversations with one question each. There may be two or three longer conversations with two or three questions each at the end of Part A.

(追加問項) (數) (受驗者) 17 (數) (實驗用) 가
가 (受驗者) 가 Part A 가

Part B

? The number of academic discussions and mini-lectures also varies depending on the number of additional experimental items. There are usually four to six discussions or mini-lectures with three to six questions each. Each discussion or mini-lecture is about two minutes in length.

(學問的) (討論) (講義) (數) (實驗用) 가
(追加 問項) (數) 3~6 4~6 (討論) 가
(講義) (討論) (講義) 2

Computer-Specific Questions (特有)

? Most listening passages and questions follow the style of the paper-based test, but some questions are computer-specific. One type involves selecting two correct answer choices from several possible answers. Another type involves using the mouse to match three items with three other items in the proper relationship.

(質問) (紙筆型) (質問) (聽取) (句節)
(類型) (選擇) 가 (可能) (答案) (特有)
(類型) (項目) (正答) (項目)
(問題)

Section 2 Structure 2 (構文)

? All test-takers answer a minimum of twenty questions, but some test-takers (chosen at random) are given up to five additional experimental questions, which do not count toward the final score. See below for how the essay test score from Section 4 is combined with the Section 2 score to form a overall Structure/Writing score.

(受驗者) 20 (受驗者) 가(追加) 5
" (實驗用) (問題) " (總點) (計算) 가 4 (作文)
가 2 (合算) (構文)/ (作文) (總合點數)가
(參照)

? Section 2 consists of the same two kinds of questions as the paper-based version, but the two kinds are mixed together, not divided into separate parts.

(部分) (質問) (構成) 가 (紙筆型) (別個)

? There are no computer-specific questions in Section 2, and there is a ten-minute break before starting Section 3.

(休息) (特有) , 3 가 (始作) 10

Section 3 Reading 3 (讀解)

? All test-takers are given a minimum of four passages and forty-four questions, but some test-takers (selected at random) are given one additional passage and thirteen to sixteen additional experimental questions, which do not count toward the final score. The four or five passages are about 300 words in length, and each passage has ten to fourteen questions.

(受驗者) 4 (讀解句節) 44
(受驗者) 가(追加) 1 (讀解句節) 13~16 " (實驗用)
(問題) " (總點) (計算) 가 (讀解句節) (讀解句節) 300
(句節) 10~14

? Reading passages appear on the left side of the computer screen. Only part of the passage appears at one time; you must use the mouse to scroll (move) through the passage. The questions appear one at a time on the right side of the screen. You must scroll to the end of each passage before you can answer the questions.

(讀解句節) (畫面) (左側) (讀解句節) (部分)
(質問) (讀解句節) (下端) ([移動]) (移動)

- An average of ten items in Section 3 are related to vocabulary. There are two to three vocabulary questions per passage. The vocabulary questions involve actual definitions (direct meaning), synonyms (other words with the same meaning), and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning.) 3 (平均) 10 (項目) (語彙) (關聯)
(讀解句節) 2-3 (語彙) (問題)가 (語彙) (問題) (實際)
(定義) (關聯), (同意語)[], (反意語) []

Computer-specific questions (特有)

? Most passages and questions follow the same style as the paper-based test, but some questions are computer-specific. They involve using the mouse to point to certain locations on the screen and clicking the mouse button. The special kinds are explained below.

(位置) 가 (讀解句節) (質問) (紙筆型) (試驗) (樣式)
(說明) (質問) (特有) (使用) (畫面) (特別) (種類) (特定)

a. Sometimes a computer-interactive question requires you to click on the word or phrase to which a pronoun refers earlier in the paragraph. Pronoun reference questions are usually handled this way.

(指示) (問題) (讀解句節) 가 (單語) (句) (相互作用式) (問題) (要求) (代名詞)가 (代名詞)

b. In other cases, a paragraph is marked by an arrow, and parts of the paragraph are highlighted when you click on them. You have to choose the portion that contains the best answer to the question, usually an example, explanation, definition, result, etc.

(文段) 가 (適切) (部分) (例), (說明), (定義), (質問) (結果)

c. A final kind of computer interactive question occurs when you see four dark squares between sentences in the passage. You are given a new sentence and have to decide exactly where it should be put in the passage by clicking on one of the squares.

(相互作用式) 가 (讀解句節) (讀解句節) (正確) (位置) (挿入)
(決定)

d. Vocabulary questions are not limited to four possible choices. Instead, you select any word in one or more specially marked sentences in the passage. In this case there are many possible words to choose from.

(讀解句節) (特別) (表示)가 (選擇) 가 (可能) (單語) (語彙) (問題) 4 (選擇答案) (局限)

Section 4 Writing 4 (作文)

? You can choose to write the essay on paper or type it on the keyboard. The essay is scored on an initial scale of 1-6 and then converted to a 0-30 score. This score is averaged in with the Structure score to provide an overall Structure/Writing score. The essay counts as 1/6 of the total TOEFL score.

(小論文) (小論文)

(始初) 가 (評價基準) 1~6 (換算) (成績)
 (構文) (成績) (平均) (構文)/ (作文) (總點) (作文) TOEFL
 1/6

? The topics for the essay are pre-published. This means that you are able to review the possible topics that the essay test could include. Many topics are listed in the Information Bulletins for both versions of the TOEFL as well as on the TOEFL web site at www.ets.org/toefl. 가 (可能) (主題) (公報) 가 (種類) TOEFL
 (公報) TOEFL www.toefl.org

Computer-Adaptive Sections (適應) Sections

? **Sections 1 and 2 are computer-adaptive.** This means that questions increase in difficulty as you answer questions correctly, and decrease in difficulty as you answer incorrectly. In the computer-adaptive sections, you cannot go back and review or change previous questions. 1 2 (適應) (方式) 가 가
 (質問) (誤答) (正答) (難易度) (問題) (修正) (適應方式)
 section 가 (以前)

? **Section 3 is not computer-adaptive.** This means that the passages and questions steadily increase in difficulty for all test-takers. It also means that you are able to go back and review or change the answers to previous questions. 3 (適應) (句節)
 (自動出題方式) 가 (以前)
 (難易度)가 (修正)

End of Session (受験) (終了)

? There's a choice at the end to cancel the test results entirely, and not receive a tentative score before leaving. Some test-takers have done this by accident, so be careful! 가 (結果) (完全) (取消) (暫定的) (選擇權) (選擇權)

? Test-takers receive final scores for Sections 1 and 3, a score range for Section 2 (to account for the TWE score), and a tentative final TOEFL score in the form of a range (i.e., 110-177). The low end of the range is the minimum score if the result of the essay test is 0. The high end of the range is the maximum score if the result of the essay test is 6. Most students receive a final TOEFL score somewhere within the range.

1 3 TOEFL 2 (得點範圍) [TWE]
 (暫定的) 가 0 (得點範圍)(,110-177) (形態) (得點範圍)
 (下端) (最小) (得點範圍) (上端) 가 6
 (最大) (得點範圍) TOEFL

Summary of the CBT

CBT (要約)

Section 1 Listening 1 (聽解)
30 questions minimum, 50 questions maximum
40-60 minutes to complete
30 , 50
40~60

Section 2 Structure 2 (構文)
20 questions minimum, 25 questions maximum
15-20 minutes to complete
20 , 25
15~20

Section 3 Reading 3 (讀解)
44 questions minimum, 60 questions maximum
44 , 60
70-90 minutes to complete
70~90

Section 4 Writing—30 minutes 4 (作文)
30

TOTALS: 94 questions minimum, 140 questions maximum; and the essay
155-200 minutes to complete
: 94 , 140 (作文)
155~200