



TOEFL IBT

PRACTICE

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2025-2026

SET 2

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REAL TESTS**

DR. HIKMET SAHINER

**TOEFL
PRACTICE
TESTS
2025-2026**

SET 2

DR. HİKMET ŞAHİNER

TOEFL PRACTICE TESTS 2025-2026 - SET 2
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ISBN: 978-605-289-037-0

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Dr. Hikmet Şahiner, 2006 yılından bu yana TOEFL sınav soruları, bu sınava yönelik kurs kitapları ve materyalleri hazırlamaktadır!

CONTENTS

TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 1.....	1
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 2.....	49
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 3.....	97
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 4.....	145
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 5.....	193
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 6.....	241
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 7.....	289
TOEFL PRACTICE TEST 8.....	337
AUDIO SCRIPTS & ANSWER KEYS & SAMPLE RESPONSES	387

PREFACE

Do you need to practice for the TOEFL test? Why not study with the ultimate guide on the market that contains 8 full-length authentic TOEFL tests? TOEFL Practice Tests, Set 2 will satisfy all your test prep practice needs so that you can achieve the highest score on the real test. This book contains eight TOEFL practice tests with authentic reading, listening, speaking, and writing questions, plus an answer key and sample answers for each test. This guide reflects all the latest changes and updates to the test, including the change to the Writing Section in July, 2023.

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**PRACTICE
TEST**

1

READING

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION

Comprised of documents that define the very architecture of legal systems and spell out the rules according to which the exercise of governmental power is carried out, constitutions ultimately reflect the political foundations of their nations. The Constitution of the United States of America, for example, consists of a single document that was created in a relatively brief interval of time in response to a specific politicohistorical situation.

Formulated in the period following the conclusion of the American Revolution, the Constitution was intended to function as a blueprint that would clearly dictate the legislative and political mechanisms of a new nation. The legislature had become a focal point for dissenting opinions and visions regarding the political and legal structure of the new government, with tensions between the proponents of the rights of the states, the central government, and the individual citizen each playing an important role. It was the need to satisfy these conflicting interests that eventually led to the adoption of the Constitution, but only after a decade of failed efforts resulting from the limited power of the young government.

During the Revolutionary War, the only collective governing body was the Continental Congress (1774-1781), which was little more than a de facto association binding the colonies together against Britain. The most significant early attempt to create an overarching legal framework for the nation was the ratification of the Articles of

Confederation in 1781, which bound the original thirteen states into a loose league of semi-independent political entities. The provisions represented a triumph for those who advocated the prerogatives of the component states, because the powers of government under the Articles (i.e., the Congress of the Confederation) were mostly limited to foreign relations and management of the western territories. Such restrictions were viewed as appropriate by the supporting delegates, most of whom considered the primary function of the national government to lie in presenting a unified symbolic and military front when dealing with the European powers.

Weaknesses in the confederate political system were soon made apparent, however, because the national government was unable to exert any significant authority over the sovereignty of the states. Of particular concern was the fact that national authorities lacked any general power of taxation, necessitating continual requests to individual states for funds (which were seldom granted). Each state functioned in many respects as an independent nation, effectively holding veto power over any amendments proposed by the Congress. Consequently, because any changes to the Articles of Confederation required the unanimous support of all thirteen states, substantial modifications to the contents were almost impossible.

Once it had become apparent that the Articles contained inherent weaknesses, it was acknowledged that a new constitutional document was needed, and in 1787 the Constitutional Convention convened, where delegates quickly voted to abandon the Articles of Confederation entirely. After extensive debate, representatives of the thirteen political bodies eventually ratified the Constitution of the United States of

America, a document that represented a compromise between the rights of the states and the need for a strong centralized system of governance. On March 4, 1789, this need was realized when the federal government of the United States began operations under the new constitution.

One of the major obstacles to the ratification of the new constitution was reaching an agreement upon the formula to be used to determine state representation in the legislature, with larger, more populous states demanding a proportional division and the smaller ones desiring equal representation. To accommodate the considerations of all member states, a bicameral legislature (the Congress of the United States) was established, made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It was decided that the number of state delegates sent to the House of Representatives would be determined by population, while each state, regardless of size, would send an equal number to the Senate. Consequentially, the U.S. Constitution endows the House of Representatives with a much larger delegation than that of the Senate.

While the first five articles delineated the responsibilities of the various branches of government and the amendment process, Article Six established the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land, requiring that all legislators, judicial members, and executive officers - whether state or federal - swear an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. In addition, it explicitly commands that state law not be in contradiction to federal law, and that in such cases, state adjudicators are bound to uphold the sovereignty of federal law. However, to satisfy the rights of the states, the Constitution also asserts that all powers not granted to the federal government

remain under the purview of the state governments.

Subsequently, the rights of individual citizen were addressed by the ten amendments that collectively came to be known as the Bill of Rights, which guaranteed a wide range of liberties, including freedom of speech, religion, and the press. The amendments also addressed the judiciary process by granting the right to a fair trial for those citizens charged with crimes. Eventually, these provisions would be incorporated into the constitutions of the various states, ensuring that all American citizens have specific inalienable rights regardless of their area of residence; some, however, such as the right to bear arms, remain controversial even today.

Paragraph 1

Comprised of documents that define the very architecture of legal systems and spell out the rules according to which the exercise of governmental power is carried out, constitutions ultimately reflect the political foundations of their nations. The Constitution of the United States of America, for example, consists of a single document that was created in a relatively brief interval of time in response to a **specific** politicohistorical situation.

Paragraph 2

Formulated in the period following the conclusion of the American Revolution, the Constitution was intended to function as a blueprint that would clearly dictate the legislative and political mechanisms of a new nation. The legislature had become a focal point for dissenting opinions and visions regarding the political and legal structure of the new government, with tensions between the proponents of the rights of the states, the central government, and the individual citizen each playing an important role. It was the need to satisfy these conflicting interests that eventually led to the adoption of the Constitution, but only after a decade of failed efforts resulting from the limited power of the young government.

1. The word **specific in the passage is closest in meaning to**

- (A) separate
- (B) particular
- (C) divergent
- (D) standard

2. According to paragraph 2, the eventual adoption of the Constitution stemmed from the need

- (A) to censure politicians who expressed dissenting views
- (B) to establish new laws restricting national citizenship
- (C) to further extend the legal rights of individual states
- (D) to appease the opposing demands of several groups

Paragraph 3

During the Revolutionary War, the only collective governing body was the Continental Congress (1774-1781), which was little more than a de facto association binding the colonies together against Britain. The most significant early attempt to create an overarching legal framework for the nation was the ratification of the Articles of Confederation in 1781, which bound the original thirteen states into a loose league of semi-independent political entities. The provisions represented a triumph for those who advocated the prerogatives of the component states, because the powers of government under the Articles (i.e., the Congress of the Confederation) were mostly limited to foreign relations and management of the western territories. Such restrictions were viewed as appropriate by the supporting delegates, most of whom considered the primary function of the national government to lie in presenting a unified symbolic and military front when dealing with the European powers.

3. According to paragraph 3, the Articles of Confederation was considered a victory for proponents of the rights of the states because

- (A) it restricted the authority of the central government on domestic matters
- (B) it ensured a consistent approach to negotiations with other nations
- (C) it guaranteed that the newly acquired territory would be governed
- (D) it prevented the creation of autonomous regions within the country

Paragraph 4

Weaknesses in the confederate political system were soon made apparent, however, because the national government was unable to exert any significant authority over the sovereignty of the states. Of particular concern was the fact that national authorities lacked any general power of taxation, necessitating continual requests to individual states for funds {which were seldom granted). Each state functioned in many respects as an independent nation, effectively holding veto power over any amendments proposed by the Congress. Consequently, because any changes to the Articles of Confederation required the unanimous support of all thirteen states, substantial modifications to the contents were almost impossible.

4. According to paragraph 4, under the Articles of Confederation, the national government

- (A) was able to significantly modify the underlying legal framework
- (B) was unable to impose any financial responsibility upon the states
- (C) was able to easily raise money from the territories it controlled
- (D) was unable to issue formal declarations to the component states

Paragraph 6

One of the major obstacles to the ratification of the new constitution was reaching an agreement upon the formula to be used to determine state representation in the legislature, with larger, more populous states demanding a proportional division and the smaller ones desiring equal representation. To accommodate the considerations of all member states, a bicameral legislature (the Congress of the United States) was established, made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It was decided that the number of state delegates sent to the House of Representatives would be determined by population, while each state, regardless of size, would send an equal number to the Senate. Consequentially, the U.S. Constitution **endows** the House of Representatives with a much larger delegation than that of the Senate.

5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) In order to appease the concerns of legislators, it was necessary to ensure that an appropriate number of delegates would represent each state.
- (B) Although the majority of states supported the recently created set of laws, several demanded substantial changes to the proceedings of the legislature.
- (C) The issue of deciding the ratio of legislators from each state was a challenge that had to be overcome before the document could be accepted.
- (D) In order for the legislature to function properly, it was necessary to ensure that representatives from each state, whether large or small, would participate.

6. The word **endows in the passage is closest in meaning to**

- (A) transfers
- (B) creates
- (C) restricts
- (D) furnishes

Paragraph 7

While the first five articles delineated the responsibilities of the various branches of government and the amendment process, Article Six established the U.S. Constitution as the supreme law of the land, requiring that all legislators, judicial members, and executive officers - whether state or federal - swear an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. In addition, it explicitly commands that state law not be in contradiction to federal law, and that in such cases, state adjudicators are bound to uphold the sovereignty of federal law. However, to satisfy the rights of the states, the Constitution also asserts that all powers not granted to the federal government remain under the purview of the state governments.

7. What is the purpose of paragraph 7 in the overall discussion of the U.S. constitution?

- (A) To demonstrate the compliance of states to the new regulations
- (B) To illustrate the extent of the document's authority
- (C) To provide an example of structural flaws in the legal system
- (D) To explain why previous state laws had been abandoned

Paragraph 8

Subsequently, the rights of individual citizen were addressed by the ten amendments that collectively came to be known as the Bill of Rights, which guaranteed a wide range of liberties, including freedom of speech, religion, and the press. The amendments also addressed the judiciary process by granting the right to a fair trial for those citizens charged with crimes. Eventually, these provisions would be incorporated into the constitutions of the various states, ensuring that all American citizens have specific inalienable rights regardless of their area of residence; some, however, such as the right to bear arms, remain controversial even today.

8. According to paragraph 8, what can be inferred about the legal rights of individuals in the United States?

- (A) They were not safeguarded nationally prior to the Bill of Rights.
- (B) They were protected under the original constitutional document.
- (C) They were not guaranteed to residents who traversed state lines.
- (D) They were immediately observed by the various individual states.

Paragraphs 4 & 5

Weaknesses in the confederate political system were soon made apparent, however, because the national government was unable to exert any significant authority over the sovereignty of the states. Of particular concern was the fact that national authorities lacked any general power of taxation, necessitating continual requests to individual states for funds (which were seldom granted). Each state functioned in many respects as an independent nation, effectively holding veto power over any amendments proposed by the Congress. Consequently, because any changes to the Articles of Confederation required the unanimous support of all thirteen states, substantial modifications to the contents were almost impossible. [■]

Once it had become apparent that the Articles contained inherent weaknesses, it was acknowledged that a new constitutional document was needed, and in 1787 the Constitutional Convention convened, where delegates quickly voted to abandon the Articles of Confederation entirely. [■] After extensive debate, representatives of the thirteen political bodies eventually ratified the Constitution of the United States of America, a document that represented a compromise between the rights of the states and the need for a strong centralized system of governance. [■] On March 4, 1789, this need was realized when the federal government of the United States began operations under the new constitution. [■]

9. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The transformation away from a confederate form of organization was complete.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The need to balance a variety of conflicting interests influenced the development of the American Constitution.

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-
-

Answer Choices

- (A) The constitutions of the individual states were abandoned in favor of the new national legal structure.
- (B) Recognizing flaws in the existing legal structure, representatives convened and adopted a constitutional government based on a new legislative system.
- (C) The Articles of Confederation made it possible for foreign relations to be conducted in an efficient manner.
- (D) The Constitution provided protections for the rights of individual citizens.
- (E) The first attempts at establishing an American government provided a legal and political framework weighed too heavily in favor of the states.
- (F) It was determined that demographics would play a role in the number of delegates sent to Congress.

DIGESTION IN RUMINANT AND NONRUMINANT HERBIVORES

On the surface, large herbivores often appear morphologically similar. Take the wildebeest and zebra for example: both are large-hoofed mammals, or ungulates, and both have skeletons perfectly adapted to grazing the Serengeti plains and savannas they inhabit. The two also seem to have similar dietary habits, as each can be seen foraging, often side by side, in open grassland environments. A deeper analysis, however, reveals that the populations are actually consuming different parts of the same plants to suit their particular digestive requirements.

Their divergent diets reflect contrasts in the actual organization of the digestive organs, an arrangement that allows animals like zebras and wildebeests to coexist without major competition. In a place like the Serengeti, once zebras have grazed over an area, herds of other animals - for instance, wildebeests and gazelles - move in and consume the remaining parts of the plants, such as the hard stems and root systems of grasses. This forage is desirable food for them because they have developed the ability to digest fibrous vegetation by utilizing a multi-compartmental digestive tract (commonly mistaken for a four-chambered stomach) between their esophagus and true stomach. Animals having this multi-chambered digestive system are called ruminants. Conversely, animals without these specialized chambers between their esophagus and stomach are referred to as nonruminants.

When ruminants such as wildebeests feed, plant material is ripped from the ground with heavily-enameled molars (most ruminant incisors are relatively small or absent), chewed briefly, and

quickly swallowed. It is then deposited in the rumen, a large fermentation chamber that aids in softening ingested material. The material does not, however, continue down the alimentary tract, but rather is regurgitated back through the esophagus and into the mouth as a mushy pulp, known as cud, and chewed. The cud is then periodically swallowed, regurgitated, and chewed again - sometimes for several hours - and once small enough, is directed to a second compartment, the reticulum, where it is sequentially reduced by butyric acid secretions.

It is in these first two chambers (collectively called the reticulorumen) where hard-to-digest cellulose and other complex carbohydrates are broken down with the aid of symbiotic microorganisms (no vertebrate herbivore has the enzymes necessary to break down cellulose on its own, despite polysaccharide cellulose being the most abundant energy source in plant matter), and where the byproducts-volatile fatty acids like acetic acid which provide the majority (as much as 75 percent) of the ruminant's total energy derived from food - are passed directly into the bloodstream. The remaining material then enters a third chamber and is separated into solid clumps and water (the latter of which is excreted as a component of urine), and then pushed into the true stomach, called the abomasum, where it undergoes additional digestion and proteins are broken down in a highly acidic solution.

Zebras, on the other hand, are nonruminants - or mono-gastric animals - that rely on bacterial flora in the colon to break down and aid in digestion of complex carbohydrates after ingested material has passed through the stomach. Generally, nonruminants are less efficient than ruminants in digesting

herbaceous material with high proportions of fibrous matter. They often will graze only on the tops of grasses or young shoots rather than the coarse material typically found in the roots and old stems of plants.

Nonruminants have developed several adaptive traits to assist with their digestive limitations. For instance, they have evolved mobile lips and strong incisors that allow them to swiftly crop the tops of grasses and other tender plant material. The foliage and tender shoots are then crushed by rear molars to break the material down into smaller particles, and pushed directly through the esophagus and into the stomach. There, the food undergoes exposure to gastric acids and digestive enzymes, which help soften the food before it enters the cecum. Held in this small pocket, or flap, in the intestine, the material further disintegrates through fermentation, which involves a series of biochemical reactions that facilitate some access to the energy locked within the cellulose walls that protect each plant cell. However, the absorption capacity of the intestine is restricted and presents a nutritional constraint that drives nonruminants to continually forage - a task that requires 65 to 80 percent of their time - for fresh plant material.

Although ruminant digestion is better suited to fully extracting proteins and fatty acids from plant cells, ruminants are still prone to nutrient deficiencies if they fail to consume enough protein, particularly as food is passed more slowly through the alimentary canal. Nonruminants, on the other hand, are less efficient in absorbing nutrients but can accommodate by simply eating more due to an alimentary system that allows for the rapid digestion and passage of excreta.

Paragraph 2

Their divergent diets reflect contrasts in the actual organization of the digestive organs, an arrangement that allows animals like zebras and wildebeests to coexist without major competition. In a place like the Serengeti, once zebras have grazed over an area, herds of other animals - for instance, wildebeests and gazelles - move in and consume the remaining parts of the plants, such as the hard stems and root systems of grasses. This forage is desirable food for them because they have developed the ability to digest fibrous vegetation by utilizing a multi-compartmental digestive tract (commonly mistaken for a four-chambered stomach) between their esophagus and true stomach. Animals having this multi-chambered digestive system are called ruminants.

Conversely, animals without these specialized chambers between their esophagus and stomach are referred to as nonruminants.

1. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, all the following are true of wildebeests and zebras EXCEPT

- (A) they exhibit common anatomical features and occupy similar natural habitats
- (B) they regularly compete over access to constrained nutritional resources
- (C) they sometimes graze together and feed on the same types of plants
- (D) they have developed unique digestive structures to meet their dietary needs

2. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention a four-chambered stomach?

- (A) To identify a misconception regarding the ruminant digestive system
- (B) To distinguish the digestion of ruminants from that of nonruminants
- (C) To provide an alternative name for the multicompartmental digestive tract
- (D) To illustrate an example of ruminant digestion of fibrous materials

Paragraph 3

When ruminants such as wildebeests feed, plant material is ripped from the ground with heavily-enameled molars (most ruminant incisors are relatively small or absent), chewed briefly, and quickly swallowed. It is then deposited in the rumen, a large fermentation chamber that aids in softening ingested material.

The material does not, however, continue down the alimentary tract, but rather is regurgitated back through the esophagus and into the mouth as a mushy pulp, known as cud, and chewed. The cud is then periodically swallowed, regurgitated, and chewed again - sometimes for several hours - and once small enough, is directed to a second compartment, the reticulum, where it is sequentially reduced by butyric acid secretions.

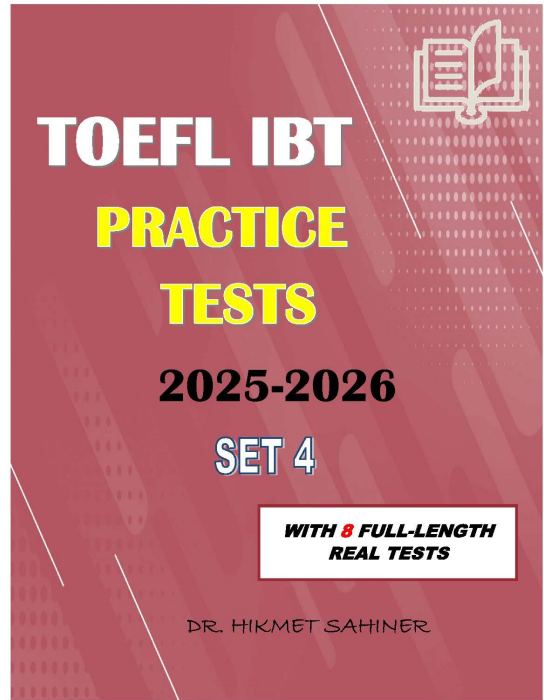
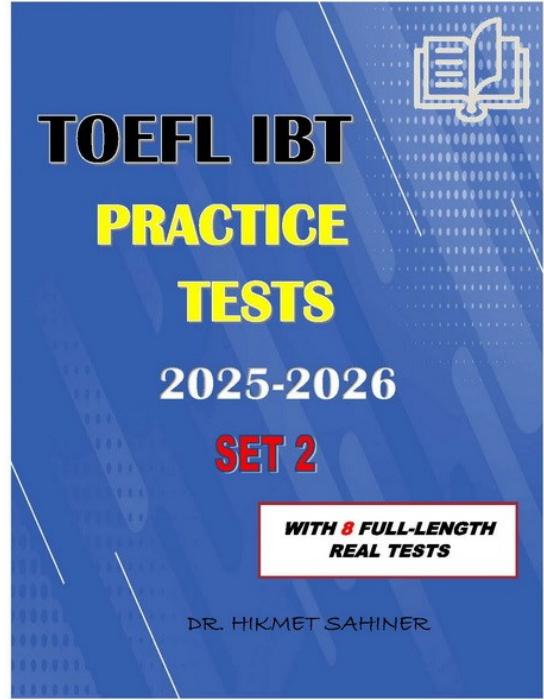
3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the ruminant alimentary tract?

- (A) It limits the amount of acid produced during protein synthesis.
- (B) It involves much wasted energy due to prolonged and repeated chewing.
- (C) It is prone to infestation by potentially harmful microorganisms.
- (D) It is only capable of digesting food that has been thoroughly ground.

4. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- (A) The food is then turned into a thick paste that is carefully mashed for some time.
- (B) Swallowed food is not initially pushed down but is instead returned to the oral cavity to be ground further.
- (C) Partially digested food is continuously spit out as new food is taken into the mouth.
- (D) Solid food is therefore not ultimately expelled through the intestinal tract, but is discharged through their mouths.

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