TOEFL® (Test of English as a Foreign Language™) Internet-based Test (TOEFL iBT™)

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Examinee Score Report

Name:

First (Given) Name Middle Name

Email

Gender: M Date of Birth Registration Number: 0000 0000 1491 2769

Test Date: 22 Apr 2012

W75027



TOEFL S	C	ale	ed	S	cc	ores
Reading .			• •			29
Listening	•	• •				22
Speaking				٠	• •	23
Writing · ·		٠.	٠.		•	27
Total Score	:×:	٠.	• •			101

Inst. Code | Dept. Code Native Country: Taiwan Native Language: CHINESE

Sponsor Code: Test Center Code: STN12974B

Test Center Country: Taiwan

Reading Skills	Level	Your Performance
	1000	Test takers who receive a score at the HIGH level, as you did, typically understand academic texts in English that require a wide range of reading abilities regardless of the difficulty of the texts. Test takers who score at the HIGH level, typically
Reading High		 have a very good command of academic vocabulary and grammatical structure; can understand and connect information, make appropriate inferences, and synthesize ideas, even when the text is conceptually dense and the language is complex; can recognize the expository organization of a text and the role that specific information serves within the larger text, even when the text is conceptually dense; and can abstract major ideas from a text, even when the text is conceptually dense and contains complex language.
istening Skills	Level	Your Performance
Listening	High	Test takers who receive a score at the HIGH level, as you did, typically understand conversations and lecture in English that present a wide range of listening demands. These demands can include difficult vocabulary (uncommon terms, or colloquial or figurative language), complex grammatical structures, abstract or complex ideas, and/or making sense of unexpected or seemingly contradictory information. When listening to lectures and conversations like these, test takers at the HIGH level typically can understand main ideas and important details, whether they are stated or implied; distinguish more important ideas from less important ones; understand how information is being used (for example, to provide evidence for a claim or describe a
	step in a complex process); recognize how pieces of information are connected (for example, in a cause-and-effect relationship); understand many different ways that speakers use language for purposes other than to give information (for example, to emphasize a point, express agreement or disagreement, or convey intentions indirectly); and synthesize information, even when it is not presented in sequence, and make correct inferences on the	



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