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Question: 1

What will the speaker probably discuss next?

- A. The best way to prepare for Yellowstone's eruption
- B. How to grow food during climate change
- C. Additional super volcanoes in the United States
- D. How to prevent climate change

Answer: C

Explanation:

Listen to a lecture from a geology class. Within the United States, there are over 165 active volcanoes. Three of them are considered supervolcanoes, meaning they have erupted in the past with a Volcanic Explosivity Index of 8. The most well-known of these is Yellowstone Caldera, located in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. It last erupted around 70,000 years ago. If it were to erupt again, the impact would be widespread. Ashes and gases sent into the atmosphere from the eruption would cause changes in the climate. This would then lead to changes in the way humans live and function, particularly how and what types of food are grown and in what regions. While the eruption would be catastrophic in nearby areas, Yellowstone's eruption would not eliminate life globally. The likelihood of an eruption within the next several thousand years is minimal. In fact, it is likely it will never erupt again. This lecture is focused on volcanoes, with a large focus on supervolcanoes. As such, it is likely the speaker will continue to talk about the rest of the supervolcanoes within the United States (choice C). Because the speaker mentioned that it is not likely there will be another eruption, they will probably not address how to prepare for such an event (choice A). The speaker mentions climate change as an effect of an eruption, but this lecture is not meant to focus on climate change (choices B and D).

Question: 2

What is the main topic of the lecture?

- A. The impact of agriculture on the climate
- B. How to best prepare for volcanic eruptions
- C. Where to visit to see a volcano
- D. Volcanoes in the United States and the potential impacts of an eruption

Answer: D

Explanation:

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active volcanoes. Three of them are considered supervolcanoes, meaning they have erupted in the past with a Volcanic Explosivity Index of 8. The most well-known of these is Yellowstone Caldera, located in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. It last erupted around 70,000 years ago. If it were to erupt again, the impact would be widespread. Ashes and gases sent into the atmosphere from the eruption would cause changes in the climate. This would then lead to changes in the way humans live and function, particularly how and what types of food are grown and in what regions. While the eruption would be catastrophic in nearby areas, Yellowstone's eruption would not eliminate life globally. The likelihood of an eruption within the next several thousand years is minimal. In fact, it is likely it will never erupt again. The main topic of this lecture is volcanoes, specifically the Yellowstone Caldera, and the potential impacts of an eruption (choice D), The lecture does not mention how agriculture impacts the climate (choice A), but instead mentions how a change in the climate after an eruption could impact agriculture. There is no mention of preparing for volcanic eruptions (choice B). There is mention of the location of the Yellowstone Caldera, but the location is not the main topic (choice C).

Question: 3

What does the speaker mean by saying "the eruption would be catastrophic in nearby areas"?

- A. There would be a great amount of damage to surrounding areas
- B. Nearby areas would not be impacted
- C. There would be a severe global impact
- D. There would be no changes in any areas

Answer: A

Explanation:

Listen to a lecture from a geology class. Within the United States, there are over 165 active volcanoes. Three of them are considered supervolcanoes, meaning they have erupted in the past with a Volcanic Explosivity Index of 8. The most well-known of these is Yellowstone Caldera, located in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. It last erupted around 70,000 years ago. If it were to erupt again, the impact would be widespread. Ashes and gases sent into the atmosphere from the eruption would cause changes in the climate. This would then lead to changes in the way humans live and function, particularly how and what types of food are grown and in what regions. While the eruption would be catastrophic in nearby areas, Yellowstone's eruption would not eliminate life globally. The likelihood of an eruption within the next several thousand years is minimal. In fact, it is likely it will never erupt again. By saying an eruption would be catastrophic in nearby areas, the speaker is saying that nearby areas would experience a great amount of damage (choice A). This is the opposite of there being no impact nearby (choice B). The speaker does mention global impacts but does not say they would be severe (choice C). There would be changes to the climate in both nearby areas and globally, so to say there would be no changes anywhere (choice D) would be untrue.

Question: 4

What is the main topic of this lecture?

- A. How factories impact people's movement
- B. The process of manufacturing textiles
- C. The overall impact of the Industrial Revolution
- D. How steam powered machinery changed the economy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Listen to a history podcast. The Industrial Revolution shifted our society's focus from an agrarian society that focused on growing crops to a manufacturing economy that focused on the production of goods. This shift started in the mid-1700s in Great Britain and spread across Europe and to the United States. Factories began using machines to do tedious work that humans used to do by hand, and there was an increase in chemical manufacturing as well as a shift to water and steam powered machinery. Together, these things made the production of goods quicker and more cost efficient. To meet demands, many people began moving to cities from rural areas to work in factories. The pay from factory work led to an increase in the average household income, which then led to an improved quality of living for many families. Additionally, it meant families could financially support more children which led to unprecedented growth in the population. The growth in the manufacturing industry began to level off in the mid-1800s. This lecture explains what the Industrial Revolution was and how it impacted the economy, where people lived, and how that impacted the overall lifestyle of working families (choice C). While the lecture mentions that people moved into cities to work in factories (choice A), that is not the overall topic. Similarly, steam powered machinery (choice D) is mentioned, but it is not the main focus. The textile manufacturing process did change during the Industrial Revolution, but it is not directly mentioned in this lecture (choice B).

Question: 5

What impact did the Industrial Revolution have on the population?

- A. The population gradually decreased
- B. The population grew quickly
- C. There were no changes in the population
- D. The population grew very slowly

Answer: B

Explanation:

Listen to a history podcast. The Industrial Revolution shifted our society's focus from an agrarian society that focused on growing crops to a manufacturing economy that focused on the production of goods. This shift started in the mid-1700s in Great Britain and spread across Europe and to the United States. Factories began using machines to do tedious work that humans used to do by hand, and there was an increase in chemical manufacturing as well as a shift to water and steam powered machinery. Together, these things made the production of goods quicker and more cost efficient. To meet demands, many people began

moving to cities from rural areas to work in factories. The pay from factory work led to an increase in the average household income, which then led to an improved quality of living for many families. Additionally, it meant families could financially support more children which led to unprecedented growth in the population. The growth in the manufacturing industry began to level off in the mid-1800s. The lecture states that there was an unprecedented growth in the population. This means that it grew quickly in a way that it had not before (choice B). This is the opposite of slow growth (choice D) and means there was a significant change (choice C). There was not a decrease in the population (choice A).

Question: 6

Based on this lecture, what was the Industrial Revolution?

- A. A period of time when there was a growing focus on manufacturing
- B. A turning point for human rights
- C. A place where factories were located
- D. A period of time in which families relocated to rural towns

Answer: A

Explanation:

Listen to a history podcast. The Industrial Revolution shifted our society's focus from an agrarian society that focused on growing crops to a manufacturing economy that focused on the production of goods. This shift started in the mid-1700s in Great Britain and spread across Europe and to the United States. Factories began using machines to do tedious work that humans used to do by hand, and there was an increase in chemical manufacturing as well as a shift to water and steam powered machinery. Together, these things made the production of goods quicker and more cost efficient. To meet demands, many people began moving to cities from rural areas to work in factories. The pay from factory work led to an increase in the average household income, which then led to an improved quality of living for many families. Additionally, it meant families could financially support more children which led to unprecedented growth in the population. The growth in the manufacturing industry began to level off in the mid-1800s. Based on this lecture, the Industrial Revolution was a time when society began to focus more on manufacturing goods than other types of production (choice A). There is no mention of human rights (choice B) in this lecture. The Industrial Revolution was a period of time, not a place where factories were located (choice C). Many families relocated from rural areas to cities, not the other way around (choice D).

Question: 7

Why does the speaker mention an increase in pay for most families?

- A. The cost of factory machinery was expensive
- B. Factories hired less workers to save money
- C. Families needed to be able to pay for the goods that were being produced
- D. It impacted the quality of life for many and supported a growth in the population

Answer: D

Explanation:

Listen to a history podcast. The Industrial Revolution shifted our society's focus from an agrarian society that focused on growing crops to a manufacturing economy that focused on the production of goods. This shift started in the mid-1700s in Great Britain and spread across Europe and to the United States. Factories began using machines to do tedious work that humans used to do by hand, and there was an increase in chemical manufacturing as well as a shift to water and steam powered machinery. Together, these things made the production of goods quicker and more cost efficient. To meet demands, many people began moving to cities from rural areas to work in factories. The pay from factory work led to an increase in the average household income, which then led to an improved quality of living for many families. Additionally, it meant families could financially support more children which led to unprecedented growth in the population. The growth in the manufacturing industry began to level off in the mid-1800s. According to the lecture, the increase in pay from factory work directly impacted the quality of life for working families and led to an increase in the population (choice D). Workers were not expected to pay for the factory machinery (choice A) nor were they required to buy the goods being produced (choice C). The lecture does not mention factories hiring less workers to save money (choice B).

Question: 8

Listen to TOEFL Essentials Listening Q23 only one time. Choose the best response.

- A. We booked first class flights.
- B. I'll return next Wednesday.
- C. We have a long layover.
- D. I am excited to go on vacation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When will you be back from your vacation? Saying that you will "return next Wednesday" (choice B) specifies what day you will come back from your vacation. Saying that you booked first class flights (choice A) describes how you will be traveling but not when. Having a long layover (choice C) does not explain when you will be coming back just that you will have to wait in the airport for a while between flights. Saying that you are excited to go on vacation (choice D) does not answer when you will be returning. Only that you are looking forward to going.



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