

Name: Toth, Gabor

Last (Family/Surname) Name, First (Given) Name Middle Name

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Gender: M

Registration Number: 0000 0000 1338 3852

Date of Birth: 24 Mar 1989

Test Date: 05 Nov 2011



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TOEFL Scaled Scores

Reading	25
Listening	28
Speaking	23
Writing	25
Total Score	101

Native Country: Hungary

Inst. Code

Dept. Code

Native Language: HUNGARIAN

Sponsor Code:

Test Center Code: STN11345A

Test Center Country: Hungary

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Reading Skills	Level	Your Performance
Reading	High (22-30)	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 • 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.
Listening Skills	Level	Your Performance
Listening	High (22-30)	Test takers who receive a score at the HIGH level, as you did, typically understand conversations and lectures 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 basis of that information.