

THIS IS A PDF SCORE REPORT, DOWNLOADED AND PRINTED BY THE TEST TAKER.

Name:

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

Email:

Gender: M

Registration

Date of Birth:

Test Date: 05 Jan 2019

Sponsor Code:

· Denmark

Country of Birth: Denmark	Inst. Code	Dept. Code
Native Language: DANISH	Inst. Code 1684	00
Test Center: APCIL8294 - COPENHAGEN DENMARK	0982	00

Test Center Country: Denmark



TOEFL iBT Scaled Scores			
Reading	26		
Listening · · · · · · ·	29		
Speaking · · · · · · · ·	24		
Writing	25		
Total Score · · · · · ·	104		

		- Security Identification
D Type: Not Provided	IDN	o.: Not Provided Issuing Country: Not Provided
Reading Skills	Level	Your Performance
Reading	Hìgh	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	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);

basis of that information.

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); synthesize information, even when it is not presented in sequence, and make correct inferences on the