

*Discover Potential. Expand Global Opportunity.*

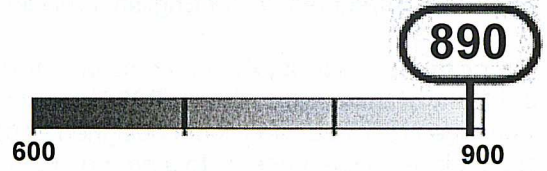
**Student Name:** Mustermann Max

**Student Number:** 012345\*\*\*\*\*

**Date of Birth:**                      **Gender:** Male

**Test Date:** 2012-01-01

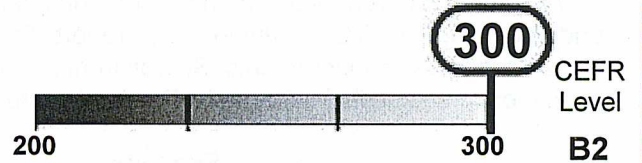
**YOUR TOTAL SCORE**



**Listening Comprehension**

Test takers who score between 280 and 300 may have the following strengths:

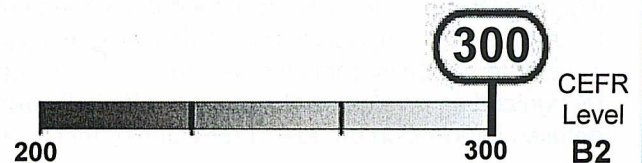
- They can understand main ideas, whether they are clearly stated or implied, in both academic and non-academic extended spoken texts.
- They can identify important details in both academic and non-academic extended spoken texts.
- They can make inferences based on a speaker's intonation or stress.
- They can usually understand idiomatic language used in longer, more complex speech.
- They can understand how information is being used by a speaker (e.g., to make a comparison or to provide evidence to support an argument) in academic and non-academic extended spoken texts.



**Language Form and Meaning**

Test takers who score between 280 and 300 may have the following strengths:

- They usually recognize the proper use of the most advanced grammatical structures (e.g., perfective verb forms, noun clauses, object complements, passive mood, etc.) in academic and non-academic texts.
- They have an extensive range of vocabulary that includes words found primarily in academic texts.
- They usually recognize how sentences should be structured into paragraphs in non-academic and academic texts.

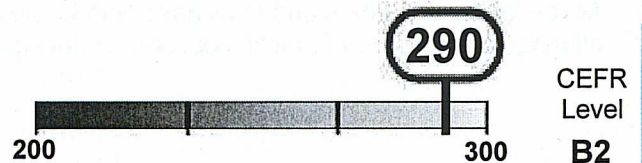


**Reading Comprehension**

Test takers who score between 280 and 300 may have the following strengths:

Lexile Measure  
**1090L**

- They can understand main ideas in non-academic and academic texts, including ones that are not explicitly stated.
- They can accurately comprehend important details in non-academic and academic texts, including texts with a high level of linguistic complexity.
- They can effectively make inferences when reading, including inferences needed to understand why an author includes certain information (e.g., to make a comparison or to provide evidence to support an argument) in non-academic and academic texts.
- They can usually infer the attitude or point of view of a character in a fictional story.
- They can usually understand figurative language and determine the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary words from context, even in linguistically complex academic texts.



## How to Interpret Your Score Report

Language proficiency can change considerably over time. The English language proficiency scores appearing on this report reflect the test taker's proficiency at the time the test was taken. With additional English language study and/or frequent use of English, proficiency is likely to increase over time.

**For these reasons, the test scores should not be used by institutions 2 years after the testing date on the front of this score report.** TOEFL Junior is intended to measure a student's current level of English language proficiency and is not designed to be a predictor of future TOEFL scores. Scaled scores, skill levels, and their associated descriptors are not intended for use by schools as part of their admissions criteria.

This score report provides both section and total scores. This information is intended to assist you in understanding your TOEFL Junior score report. The scaled score for each section ranges from 200 to 300 and is reported in 5 point increments. Scores from the 3 different sections should not be directly compared because each measure is scaled separately. The total score is a sum of the 3 section scores and ranges from 600 to 900.

Sections	Scaled Scores
Listening Comprehension	200-300
Language Form & Meaning	200-300
Reading Comprehension	200-300
<b>Total Score</b>	<b>600-900</b>

To help you interpret the scaled scores, a mapping of TOEFL Junior scores to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) was conducted during November 2010. A research-based document, "The CEFR: Learning, Teaching, Assessment" describes different levels of language proficiency and the particular skills needed to progress from one level to the next higher level, from basic to independent to advanced. The CEFR is recognized as a valuable tool to understand different stages of language development and proficiency. For more detailed information on how TOEFL Junior test scores relate to the CEFR, please visit [www.ets.org/toefljunior](http://www.ets.org/toefljunior).

To provide additional learning resources based on your Reading proficiency, a study to match TOEFL Junior Reading scores with Lexile® measures was conducted in October 2010. Lexile measures are an excellent way to match English-language readers with texts. Millions of students, teachers, and parents around the world use Lexile measures to improve reading practice and track growth over time.

Use your Lexile measure now to find books at your reading level. Reading more often at your level can help you improve your reading skills. To begin, visit [www.Lexile.com/TOEFLJunior](http://www.Lexile.com/TOEFLJunior).

Lexile measures are based on a developmental scale for measuring both readers and texts. The Lexile scale ranges from below 200L to above 1700L. Beginner-level readers and texts have low Lexile measures. Advanced-level readers and texts have high Lexile measures. More than 100,000 books have Lexile measures, offering a wide range of practice options for developing readers at all levels.

