Proficiency Test

SAT

The SAT is a standardized aptitude examination required by most of the colleges and universities as part of their admission process. The student’s score in the exam determines or predicts of how a student is likely to perform in college studies. It is your SAT scores as well as school grades, recommendations and other required information that is useful in offering places to students in undergraduate courses.

SAT has a prevalent history dated to 1990’s as the examination was initially developed by the Education Testing Service (ETS) who still administer the exam but currently the same is owned and developed by the College Board.

SAT Subject Tests are a suite of tools designed to assess your academic readiness for college. These exams provide a path to opportunities, financial support and scholarships, in a way that's fair to all students. The SAT and SAT Subject Tests keep pace with what colleges are looking for today, measuring the skills required for success in the 21st century.

In its present form it consists of two different examinations:

* The SAT Reasoning Test (formerly SAT I)
* The SAT Subject Tests (formerly SAT II)

The SAT Reasoning Test is usually longer (three hours and forty-five minutes) and has three main divisions:

Math

- Can be in reach of a 10th grade student

- Questions are of two types:

1. Problem Solving- multiple choices (5 answers choices)
2. Student produced response questions (grid-ins)

The three sections in Math are organized as follows:

* One section of 25 minutes containing 8 problem solving questions and 10 grid-ins
* One section of 25 minutes containing 20 problem solving questions
* One section of 20 minutes containing 16 problem solving questions

There are a total of 54 scored math questions on one test. [Remember that each actual SAT test contains one experimental section of 25 minutes; this section could be math, writing or critical reading. Experimental sections will not be scored as they are used for research purposes.

Math questions on the SAT will be of different difficulty levels. Each section will start out with the preliminary level, move to medium level and end with difficult questions.

In any of the question types you may be tested on basic arithmetic, algebra, geometry and a few miscellaneous topics (mainly data interpretation and applied math).

The Grid- in questions (student produced response questions) are problems with no answer choices. The student needs to solve the problem and then enter the answer in a grid.

Each test has ten questions and ideally takes 12 minutes.

In our tests we allow you to enter up to four digits. You can use any digit from 0 to 9 and you can use a decimal point or a slash (/).  
On the pencil and paper SAT tests the grid has four spaces also. You can try out the grids provided in the Official SAT Study Guide, or in the free Sample Test Booklet available from ETS.

Reading

The critical reading sections on SAT are designed to test your ability to read and understand written English of the level you need to make the most of a university course.

There are two types of questions:

**1) Sentence Completion:**

Sentence completion questions account for about one quarter of the marks for the critical reading section of SAT I. Each question contains one or two blanks, and you have to find the best answer choice to make the sentence make complete sense. Be sure to study the sentence carefully so that you notice all the clues built into the sentence. On the actual test the sentence completion questions will be graded from easy to hard. On average you will need a little less than one minute to answer each question. Our mini tests have 12 questions to be answered in 10 minutes. After each test review your wrong answers to see whether you missed any clues, and make a note of all the words you are not sure of.

**2)  Reading Comprehension:**

Reading Comprehension (also known as Critical Reading) tests your ability to understand a passage and answer questions on the basis of what is stated as a summary in the passage. You need to read the passage first so that you can identify the main idea in the passage and appreciate features such as the author's tone and attitude as well as the organization of the passage. Scroll back to the relevant point in the text as you do each question.

Passages on the SAT vary in length from short paragraphs that take 3 minutes to read and answer two questions, to the ones that take 15 minutes to read and answer 13 questions. One section will contain two related long passages. Mini tests 11 - 14 contain one paragraph reading comprehensions. Be sure to read the directions and the time allowed at the beginning of each of our mini tests.

There is no shortcut to improving your critical reading ability. Practice does help - but if you are making too many errors choose some good books, newspaper articles, or good novels and choose passages and start analyzing them in the same format.

These questions require a level of vocabulary if you have been in the habit of reading good books throughout your high school career. However, if you are not a good reader, or if English is your second language, you will have to work hard to raise your vocabulary to the required level. You can start reading newspapers, read vocabulary builders online, practice English grammar tests for different levels and ensure to keep a dictionary in order to memorize complex words you encounter during the activities.

Writing

The SAT tests your writing skills in two ways:

1. SAT Essay - one essay to be written in 25 minutes.
2. SAT Grammar- 49 grammar questions as it accounts for over two thirds of the marks in this section, there are two sections, one of 25 minutes and one of 10 minutes.

The grammar questions are of three types:

1. Identification of sentence errors
2. Sentence correction
3. Editing in context

There are 10 sections in all three for each division, and one equating section. The equating section is used to assess questions for use in future tests. (It can be in any of the three areas and does not count toward the score).

Apart from a short essay and ten out of the 54 math questions, the questions are all five-answer multiple-choice. Each of the divisions has a maximum score of 800, giving a maximum overall score of 2400.

The SAT Subject Tests are a series of one-hour multiple-choice tests in subjects including

* Literature,
* History
* Physics
* Chemistry
* Biology
* Mathematics
* and a number of languages

(These tests used to be called SAT II, and even earlier they were called Achievement tests).

Who should take the SAT subject tests?

Not all colleges require students to sit for these tests and of those that do some require students to take two subjects and some require three. Some courses have specific requirements (for example, students might be asked for Mathematics Level 2 and Physics if they are applying for Engineering). Always check the specific requirements from the college website. A student can sit for up to three subject tests on the same day. It is not possible to sit for the SAT Reasoning Test and SAT Subject Tests on the same day. In many ways these tests are more straightforward than the Reasoning Test: they are based directly on the high school curriculum and the questions are not tricky.

GMAT

The Graduate Management Admissions Test, or GMAT as it is more popularly known, was created by the Graduate Management Admissions Council (GMAC) to measure the abilities of the applicant aspiring to undertake higher education in the field of business or management.

 Over the 50 years of its use, the GMAT has been repeatedly studied, tested, modified and updated to ensure that it continues to help predict performance in the first year or midway through a graduate management programme. The GMAT exam is conducted under standard conditions across 150 countries, with the highest level of security, to ensure that the scores are comparable across all applicants.

 MBA programs typically attract applications from talented individuals with diverse academic and work experiences, unlike many other programs where subject-relevant education is a pre-requisite.

The GMAT has four main divisions: Analytical Writing; Integrated Reasoning; Verbal Reasoning; Quantitative reasoning.

Analytical Writing

The Analytical writing section has one essay writing task: the Argument.

 The Argument task presents a statement of a position. The candidate is required to analyze the logic of the given position and suggest how and where the reasoning may be faulty or it may require improvement. The student is given 30 minutes for this essay.

 The scoring for the Analytical Writing section is on a scale of 0-6. The essay is scored by a human reader and then by a computer program (which the official GMAT website, mba.com, refers to as an automated essay-scoring engine). If the human and computer scores differ significantly, the score is sent to a second expert reader for final evaluation.

Integrated Reasoning

The Integrated reasoning section has 12 questions to be solved in 30 minutes. The score is reported on a scale of 1-8 (intervals of 1).

The questions involve interpretation of tabular, graphical and written information from a variety of sources. Each question is independent and may have more than one part, but one prompt may be used for more than one question. An on-screen calculator is available.

Quantitative Section

The Quantitative section has two types of multiple choice questions: data sufficiency and problem solving. Follow the links to explore these types of math question.

There are 37 questions to be solved in 75 minutes. The level of math knowledge should be within the grasp of an 11th Grade student. However, the level of reasoning required is quite high. No calculators are allowed.

Verbal Reasoning

The Verbal Reasoning section contains three types of question: critical reasoning; reading comprehension; sentence correction. All questions are multiple-choice.

There are 41 questions to be completed in 75 minutes.

**Further information can be accessed on the official ETS website:**[website www.ets.org](http://www.ets.org/)

GRE

The GRE is a standardized exam taken by prospective students and business school applicants who are applying to postgraduate courses, MBA and doctoral degrees appear for the GRE revised test in the US and some other parts where accepted. Applicants come from varying educational and cultural backgrounds and the GRE exam provides them with a common measure for comparing candidate’s qualification. The exam has two test types (i) The General test and (ii) The Subject Tests. The revised General Test is the only admissions test for graduate or business school that lets you skip questions within a section, go back and change answers, and have control to tackle the questions within a section you want to answer first.

The GRE revised General Test gives you the Power of Confidence to help you do your best. With the GRE revised General Test, *you* decide which scores to send to schools. If you feel you didn't do your best on test day, that's okay. You can retake the test and then send only the scores you want schools to see. It's all part of the *Score Select* SM option, only available with GRE tests.

**Test Content and Structure**

The GRE revised General Test features question types that closely reflect the kind of thinking you’ll do — and the skills you need to succeed — in today's demanding graduate and business school programs.The exam is offered in both computer-based and paper-based format. The GRE revised General Test features question types that closely reflect the kind of thinking you'll do in graduate or business school.

**Verbal Reasoning**

It contains (2 sections each approximately 20 questions to be completed in 30 minutes).

It measures your ability to analyze and evaluate written material and synthesize information obtained from it, analyze relationships among component parts of sentences and recognize relationships among words and concepts.

* Analyze and draw conclusions from discourse; reason from incomplete data; identify author's assumptions and/or perspective; understand multiple levels of meaning, such as literal, figurative and author's intent.
* Select important points; distinguish major from minor or relevant points; summarize text; understand the structure of a text.
* Understand the meanings of words, sentences and entire texts; understand relationships among words and among concepts.

**Quantitative Reasoning**

This component also contains (2 sections each with approximately 20 questions to be completed in 35 minutes).

It also measures problem-solving ability, focusing on basic concepts of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry and data analysis.

* understand quantitative information
* interpret and analyze quantitative information
* solve problems using mathematical models
* apply basic mathematical skills and elementary mathematical concepts of arithmetic, algebra, geometry and data interpretation.
* includes real-life scenarios

The Quantitative Reasoning section includes an on-screen calculator. If you are taking the paper-based test, a calculator will be provided at the test center.

**Analytical Writing**

Session of 1 hour that starts on a computer based test. It measures critical thinking and analytical writing skills, specifically your ability to articulate and support complex ideas clearly and effectively. It also

* support ideas with relevant reasons and examples
* examine claims and accompanying evidence
* sustain a well-focused, coherent discussion
* control the elements of standard written English

The Analytical Writing section requires you to provide focused responses based on the tasks presented, so you can accurately demonstrate your skill in directly responding to a task.

The analytical writing section has two essay writing tasks: the Issue and the Argument. The Issue task presents two topics of which the candidate must select one on which to write an essay presenting the writer ½s position on the topic. The candidate is required to support his or her point of view with examples and reasoning. The time allotted for this task is 30 minutes.

The Argument task presents a statement of a position. The candidate is required to analyze the logic of the given position and suggest how and where the reasoning may be faulty or require improvement. The student is given 30 minutes for this essay.

The scoring for the Analytical Writing section is on a scale of 0-6. Each essay is scored by a human reader and then by a computer program called the e-rater. If the human and e-rater scores differ, the score is sent to a second reader. The final score is the average of the two human scores (to the nearest half mark). If the there is no disparity between the first human score and that of the e-rater, that score is taken.

**When and Where Do People Take It?**

The GRE revised General Test is available at about 700 test centers in more than 160 countries. In most regions of the world, the computer-based test is available on a continuous basis throughout the year. In Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea, the computer-based test is available one to three times per month. In areas of the world where computer-based testing is not available, the test is administered in a paper-based format up to three times a year in October, November and February.

**Further information can be accessed on the official ETS website**: [www.ets.org](http://www.ets.org/)

IELTS

[](http://aeccglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/ielts.jpg)

**Introduction**

The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is recognized as a premier brand for students and individuals keeping an aspiration to fulfill their study abroad dreams. The test is designed to assess the language ability to READ, WRITE, LISTEN and SPEAK which is essential in an English speaking country like Australia. IELTS is in the pinnacle of its popularity due to the one-on–one approach for testing candidates and adjudging their speaking ability in English. It has gained overwhelming share in US market with more than 3000 universities recently adopting IELTS as an official testing benchmark.

The  IELTS is jointly managed by University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations (Cambridge ESOL), British Council and IDP. IELTS is extensively recognized by professional bodies, immigration authorities and other government agencies.

**TEST RESULTS**

Candidates will receive a Test Report form which reports a score for each of the four skills -listening, reading, writing and speaking as well as an overall band score. Results are issued 13 days after the test. At some test centers candidates may collect their results on 13th day, at others results are mailed on the 13th day. Test centers are not permitted to give results over the phone or by fax or email.

**IELTS Format**

The IELTS exam consists of 4 key sections and 2 modules: General Training and Academic wherein candidates need to decide on their respective module depending on the purpose of giving the exam. Usually the Academic Module assesses students who want to study or train in an English-speaking university or Institutions of Higher and Further Education.  The General Training Module focuses on general survival skills in broad social and workplace contexts. It is typically for those who are going to English-speaking countries for Immigration, work experience or training programs.

**Test Format**

Both the test modules cover all four language skills – Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. The Listening and Speaking tests for both module remains the same. However the Reading and Writing tests for the Academic and General Training modules are different. The Listening, Reading and Writing tests must be completed on the same day. There are no breaks between the three written tests. The Speaking test may be taken up to seven days before or after the other three tests. The tests are designed to cover the full range of ability from non-user to expert user. IELTS is designed to measure English language skills at all levels. There is no pass or fail in IELTS. Results are based on individual performance and are reported as band score on a scale from 1-9.

**Speaking Test: (12-15 minutes)**

* **Part 1 Introduction and Interview** (4-5 minutes)  
  The examiner introduces him/herself and asks the candidate to introduce him/herself and confirm his/her identity. The examiner asks the candidate general questions on familiar topics, e.g. home, family, work, studies and interests
* **Part 2 Individual long turn** (3-4 minutes)  
  The examiner gives the candidate a task card which asks the candidate to talk about a particular topic and which includes points which the candidate can cover in their talk. The candidate is given 1 minute to prepare their talk, and is given a pencil and paper to make notes. The candidate talks for 1-2 minutes on the topic. The examiner then asks the candidate one or two questions on the same topic.
* **Part 3 Two-way Discussion** (4-5 minutes)  
  The examiner asks further questions which are connected to the topic of Part 2. These questions give the candidate an opportunity to discuss more abstract issues and ideas.

**Listening Test:**

There are **4 sections**> **40 Items**> **60 minutes**and is tipped as the most scoring module in the examination; the format is entirely objective giving candidates a strong chance to attain a 100% score. The candidates are provided with their answer sheets along with sealed question booklets and headphones that are connected with an infra-red source where the listening conversation is played. Candidates need to listen to the conversation or discussion being played in the listening tape and can scribble their answers in the question booklet as you receive 10 minutes in the end to transfer your answers to the answer sheet:

**Section 1** is a conversation between two people set in an everyday social context (e.g. a conversation in an accommodation agency).

* **Section 2** is a monologue set in an everyday social context (e.g. a speech about local facilities or a talk about the arrangements for meals during a conference).
* **Section 3** is a conversation between up to four people set in an educational or training context (e.g. a university tutor and a student discussing an assignment, or a group of students planning a research project).
* **Section 4** is a monologue on an academic subject (e.g. a university lecture).

Each section is heard once only.

A variety of voices and native-speaker accents is used.

 Reading test:

There are **3 sections**>**40 Items**>**60 minutes**The reading section takes place after the listening test. The questions are available in the same question booklet and you are allowed to view them only once the administrator has allowed. Please note that this is an analytical module where your knowledge and reading practice shall come in use. Even this component is scoring if you have pre-empted and understood the passage and other reading content successfully. The candidates are not given any additional time to transfer their answers to the final sheet.

**Academic Reading Test**

Each section contains one long text. Texts are authentic and are taken from books, journals, magazines and newspapers. They have been written for a non-specialist audience and are on academic topics of general interest. Texts are appropriate to, and accessible to, candidates entering undergraduate or postgraduate courses or seeking professional registration. Texts range from the descriptive and factual to the discursive and analytical. Texts may contain non-verbal materials such as diagrams, graphs or illustrations. If texts contain technical terms, then a simple glossary is provided.

**General Training Reading Test**

* Section 1 contains two or three short factual texts, one of which may be composite (consisting of 6-8 short texts related by topic, e.g. hotel advertisements). Topics are relevant to everyday life in an English-speaking country.
* Section 2 contains two short factual texts focusing on work-related issues (e.g. applying for jobs, company policies, pay and conditions, workplace facilities, staff development and training).
* Section 3 contains one longer, more complex text on a topic of general interest.

Texts are authentic and are taken from notices, advertisements, company handbooks, official documents, books, magazines and newspapers.

**Writing Test:**

The writing section encompasses two Tasks 1&2. It is very important to judicially manage your effort and time for these sections. Task 2 requires additional attention as it is worth more marks. In accordance with the time limit one should allocate 20 mins for Task 1 and 40 mins for Task 2 to give ample time for revision. Task 1 is relatively easier but in order to score in this section the key is to stick to the topic and avoid jargons.

**Academic Writing Test**

The issues raised are of general interest to, suitable for and easily understood by candidates entering undergraduate or postgraduate studies or seeking professional registration.

* In Task 1, candidates are presented with a graph, table, chart or diagram and are asked to describe, summaries or explain the information in their own words. They may be asked to describe and explain data, describe the stages of a process, how something works or describe an object or event.
* In Task 2, candidates are asked to write an essay in response to a point of view, argument or problem.

The issues raised are of general interest to, suitable for and easily understood by candidates entering undergraduate or postgraduate studies or seeking professional registration

Responses to Task 1 and Task 2 should be written in a formal style.

**General Training Writing Test**

* In Task 1, candidates are presented with a situation and are asked to write a letter requesting information or explaining the situation. The letter may be personal, semi-formal or formal in style
* In Task 2, candidates are asked to write an essay in response to a point of view, argument or problem. The essay can be slightly more personal in style than the Academic Writing Task 2 essay.

**GENERAL TIPS FOR GETTING THE BEST SCORE POSSIBLE**

The following tips below are easy assessment benchmarks that shall help you section wise to make sure that you get the band score you need and accordingly each test will ensure you to get a better score.

LISTENING:

* Read instructions carefully, don’t just glance at them. They are not always the same as in practice or previous tests.
* Try and anticipate what the speaker will say. This requires concentration, easy in your own language, but more difficult in English.
* Remember if you want a high score you should aim to get all questions in parts one and two correct. Don’t make any careless mistakes in the easier sections.
* Small errors can lead to low scores so be careful with your spelling at all times.
* Don’t panic if you think the topic is too difficult or the speaker is too fast. Relax and tune in.
* Read, write and listen at the same time. Tricky, but becomes easier through practice.
* Don’t leave blanks.
* Develop your general listening skills; especially your ability to understand natural speech in different accents.
* Identify the different tasks in the IELTS and practice them using IELTS past papers such as Cambridge IELTS Past Papers (free when you register to take tests with British Council).
* Think about how you should answer each question: eg. Should you read the questions first and then listen, or listen and read at the same time?
* Expand your vocabulary wider range of vocabulary will improve your general comprehension.

**READING:**

* Leave a question if you can’t answer. To spend a long time on one answer is disastrous. Go back later if you have time and guess if you have to.
* Don’t panic if you don’t know anything about the subject matter covered in the passage. All the answers are in the passage and you don’t need any specialist knowledge.
* Remember you have no extra time to transfer your answers, many candidates think because they have extra time in listening they are able to do this in reading too. You cant
* Before the exam, read as wisely as possible (eg. newspapers, magazines, journals). Don’t limit yourself to one type of text and read articles with an academic style where possible.
* Look at the ways paragraphs are organized.
* Try and predict content of paragraphs from the opening sentence.
* Give every paragraph you read an imaginary heading.
* Don’t concentrate on words you don’t know. It wastes valuable time.
* Careless mistakes cost many marks. Copy the answer correctly if it is in the passage.
* Check spelling
* Only give one answer if that is all that’s needed.
* Be careful with singular/plural.

**WRITING**:

* Plan your time carefully allowing 20 minutes for task 1 and 40 for task 2 (T2 is worth more marks)
* Read the question and highlight/circle key words.
* Clearly divide paragraphs.
* Plan carefully before you start and keep refreshing to your plan while you are writing to ensure you don’t leave out something important.
* Don’t repeat ideas in a different way.
* Stick to the topic.
* Careful with timing - don’t rush Task 2, it’s longer and its worth more points.
* Paragraph simply with one idea in each paragraph.
* Avoid informal language.
* Learn to recognize how long 150 words looks in your handwriting. You don’t really have time to count.
* In task 2 make sure your opinion is clear to the reader early in your response if the questions ask for it.
* Get used to always spending several minutes re-reading and correcting your essays.
* Remember the word limits given are the minimum required. Writing less will go against you.
* Spelling and grammar are important so check for accuracy of words and word forms, verb/noun agreement (singular verb with singular nouns etc)
* Don’t memorize model answers, they won’t fit the question and you will make more careless mistakes.
* Reading a lot will help with increasing your vocabulary.

**SPEAKING**:

The speaking part tests your ability to communicate effectively, not just grammatical accuracy.

* Don’t learn scripts of prepared answers. The examiner is trained to spot this and will change the question.
* Develop your answers as much as possible
* Speak more than the examiner
* Ask for clarification if necessary.
* Remember it is not a test of knowledge and there is no single answer, but ensure that you give your opinion. Don’t worry if you feel it is not sophisticated enough.
* The areas covered are fairly predictable and not infinite so practice at home recording ideas onto a tape recorder.
* In the second part, use the 1 minute to make notes or a mind map before you start speaking to ensure you include all the points on the candidate task card.
* Speak for a minimum of 2 minutes (or until the examiner tells you to stop).

**COMMON MISTAKES OF nepali IELTS TAKERS:**

There are many common test takers make which are typical to where they come from. These are often related to the influence of their first language. Below are some common mistakes that Nepali test takers make when taking the IELTS.   
Being aware of these will help you avoid them.

* Not managing time well- this is especially true in the reading test. Practice using past papers and time your responses. You don’t need to learn to speed-read or understand every single word, but you do need to be able to skim and scan for general understanding and locating specific information. If you don’t try every part, you’ll automatically lose marks.
* Not following instructions carefully enough. Eg. If the task says "in not more than 3 words", using 4 or more will go against you. Getting the band you need largely depends on how well you follow the instructions given in each part. Even though it might sound ridiculous, the importance of this cannot be stressed enough.
* Not respecting word limits in the writing module. The 150 & 250 word limit are minimums. Less than this number of words will limit your band score.
* Using non-standard pronunciation- Although accent is not important in the speaking test, pronunciation is! IELTS is a test for non-native speakers of English and therefore, a strong accent will not affect your band score. However, as it is a test of international English, mispronunciations which make it difficult for the listener. Using the correct stress and intonation to carry meaning will give you better band score.
* Not sticking to the topic in the writing task. You must answer the topic given, not one you would like to answer, or that you have learnt an essay about. No matter how perfect and wonderfully interesting your essay is, if it doesn’t address all parts of the topic, your score will be limited.
* Writing too much- longer essay doesn’t mean netter mark. It is the quality of the arguments, evidence and language you use that are important, not the number of words above the limit. Very long responses increase the chances of you making mistakes both at word, sentence and paragraph levels.
* Memorizing responses - a good memory can get you in trouble. Having seen that the topics sometimes repeat, "smart" students with good memory decide to memorise essays. This is a terrible mistake to make because the examiners are trained to look for memorized essays and your band score will be severely limited.
* Writing or saying what you think the examiner wants to hear/read - there are no right or wrong arguments or opinions. Examiners do not make value judgments about what you say or write, but how you express yourself. It’s important to be accurate with your language in relation to grammar, use of vocabulary, spelling and idiom.
* Not using sufficient and appropriate connecting words - linking your ideas well makes it easier to read or understand you. Connective words: the more is not always the better. Smart students know that one of the essay marking criteria are coherence and cohesion, and what better way is there to demonstrate cohesion than to use lots of connective words, right? Wrong. Overuse of connective words is a known problem, which is easily recognized and penalized by the examiners.
* Not being familiar with the test format and question types - Being familiar with the structure and the procedure of the test will help you to concentrate on your language and responses rather than wondering what you need to do.

[Contact Us Now](http://aeccglobal.com/contact-us)

TOEFL

**Introduction**

The TOEFL test serves as a powerful tool that evaluates your English ability on the university level that is used in English speaking countries. It is recognized by more than 9000 colleges, universities and agencies in more than 130 countries including Australia, UK, Canada and USA.  The test includes four sections i.e**listening**, **reading**, **speaking** and **writing**. At present TOEFL iBT (Internet based test) is expanding in its outreach to people worldwide. The test comes with a 2 year validity from the date of the exam.

**Who Takes TOEFL Test?**

* Students planning to study at a higher education institution.
* English-language learning program admissions and exit.
* Scholarship and certification candidates.
* English-language learners who want to track their progress.
* Students and workers applying for visas.

**Test Format & Fees:**

The TOEFL test is being offered in both paper based (PBT) and the internet based module (iBT) with 96% individuals prefer to give the iBT exam due to its online availability thus making it easier. The exam fee usually ranges from US$160 to US$250 and varies between countries.

**What to Expect in TOEFL Test?**

Before the test

* Plan to arrive at the test center at least 30 minutes before your specified start time. If you come late, you may not be able to take the test.
* ETS reserves the right to ensure the security of the test content by using electronic detection scanning devices (for example, hand-held metal detectors/wands). Failure to comply will result in dismissal from the test center and your test fee will not be refunded.
* Your photo will be taken and placed at your assigned seat, in addition, this photo will also be expected on your score report.
* Once you get into the test center, you will be required to sign a required confidentiality agreement.
* The only personal item you can bring into the test is your identification document; other electronic devices like cell phones are not allowed to bring into the test.
* You cannot make schedule change at the test center.
* Thumb printing, signature comparison or other forms of electronic ID confirmation in the process of ID identification.

**During The Test:**

* Duration of the test is about 4 1/2 hours. No one is allowed to continue beyond the time limit. There is a mandatory 10-minute break midway through the test.
* The computer has its official time keeper, so you need to watch you peace and and do not go over your time for each section.
* Blank paper will be provided during the test ,but it must be returned after the test.

**What to Bring on Test Day?**

* **Your Registration Number:** Your registration number is on your Registration Confirmation. Go to your online profile the day before the test. Any changes made at the test site (like the start time) will be updated for you. All the necessary details on the structure of the test are given which helps students in bringing out the best in them that would in return help them get preferred course they have been looking for.

To view or print your Registration Confirmation:

* + Log in to your TOEFL iBT® Online Profile.
  + Enter your username and password.
  + Once on your Home Page, click View Order(s). From this screen you can print and/or email your Registration Confirmation.
* Valid, acceptable identification (ID) document(s), If you do not bring valid and acceptable identification, or if the name on your ID does not exactly match the name on your registration, you will not be permitted to test and your test fee will not be refunded.

**Test Score**

* Reading Section (Score of: 0–30)
* Listening Section (Score of: 0–30)
* Speaking Section (Score of: 0–30)
* Writing Section (Score of: 0–30)
* Total Score (0–120)

Individual higher education institutions and agencies set their own score requirements. TOEFL scores are valid for two years after the test date and there is no limit to the number of times you can take the test, but you cannot take it more than once in a 12-day period. If you already have a test appointment, you cannot register for another test within 12 days of your existing appointment.

ETS uses both human raters and automated scoring methods to offer a complete and accurate picture of a test taker's ability. While automated scoring models have advantages, they do not measure the effectiveness of the language response and the appropriateness of its content. Human raters are needed to attend to a wider variety of features, such as the quality of ideas and content as well as form.  
Additionally, studies have shown that prompts designed for fully automated scoring have been more vulnerable to prompt-specific preparation and memorized responses.

The TOEFL test uses automated scoring to complement human scoring for the two tasks in the Writing section. Combining human judgment for content and meaning, and automated scoring for linguistic features, ensures consistent, quality scores.

**TOEFL Registration in Nepa**l

Test price: **US$145**

Note: (f you book within 48 hours of your test date, a late booking fee will be applied and the test price will be US$181.25

Please contact our Nepal office (AECC Global Nepal) for more information.

[Contact Us Now](http://aeccglobal.com/contact-us)

PTE

[](http://aeccglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/PTE.gif)

**About PTE Academic**

Pearson Test of English Academic (PTE Academic) is a new, international, computer based academic English language test. The test accurately measures the listening, reading, speaking, and writing skills of test takers who are non-native speakers of English and need to demonstrate their level of academic English proficiency. PTE Academic delivers a real-life measure of test takers’ language ability to universities, higher education institutions, government departments and organizations requiring academic English.

**Test Time**

The complete test is delivered in one session of approximately three hours. There is a timer on each screen to show you how much time remains for the current section. If you are in a room with other test takers, you will each have a different version for security reasons. Do not worry if you see or hear other test takers moving more quickly or slowly than you through the test. Focus on your own screen and how much time you have left.

**Listening Items**

Some items test your ability to listen to spoken English. The test makes use of different varieties of English, for example, British, American, and Australian. You will hear audio and video clips only once, and you will be able to adjust the volume on each item. You will not be able to replay the video/audio clips during the

**Speaking Items**

Some items test your spoken English proficiency. You will be asked to speak into a microphone and record your answer. You will not be able to re-record your responses. If you do not respond within three seconds of hearing the tone, your response will not be recorded and you will have to move to the next item.

**Writing Items**

Some items test your written English proficiency. You may write your response in any standard form of English using a recognized spelling convention, e.g., British or American. For these items you have a specific amount of time to respond. If you do not answer the item within this time, you will have to move to the next item.

**On Test Day**

You must arrive at the test center 30 minutes before your scheduled test time. This provides enough time to sign in and follow all the necessary procedures. If you arrive late, you may still be allowed to test; however, test takers arriving more than 15 minutes after their scheduled test time will not be permitted to take the test, and will lose their test fee.

**PTE-A Registration in Nepal**

Test price: **US$145**

**Note:** If you book within 48 hours of your test date, a late booking fee will be applied and the test price will be US$181.25.

please contact our Nepal office SCEC Educational Consultancy, Min Bhawan Gate, New Baneshwor Kathmandu for more information

SCEC **PTE-A Course Curriculum (Nepal students only)**

* 6 weeks of class
* New batch starting every Monday
* Morning, afternoon and evening classes available
* All four modules (listening, reading, writing & speaking) conducted in same day
* Intense coaching and weekly progress monitored for better results
* Mockup test taken time to time
* Small group
* Library facility available