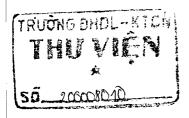
Tài liệu luyện thi TOEIC

SKILLS FOR THE TOEST

Gina Richardson and Michele Peters Giới thiệu Lê Huy Lâm





NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

Contents

	Lời giới thiệu	5
	About the TOEIC Test	11
	About Building Skills for the TOEIC Test	12
1	Review	14
	Part I: Pictures	. 15
	Skill 1: Looking for the Main Idea	17
	Skill 2: Distinguishing Similar Sounds	19
	Skill 3: Making Assumptions	21
	Practice	23
	Part II: Question-Response	26
	Skill 1: Distinguishing Wh- and Yes/No Questions	27
	Skill 2: Identifying Homophones	28
	Skill 3: Recognizing Negative Meaning	31
	Practice	32
	Part III: Short Conversations	33
	Skill 1: Listening for the Main Idea	34
	Skill 2: Understanding Wh- Questions	36
	Skill 3: Understanding Modal Verbs	38
	Practice	40
	Part IV: Short Talks	41
	Skill 1: Listening for Answers to Wh- Questions	42
	Skill 2: Following the Questions Chronologically	44
	Skill 3: Making Assumptions	47
	Practice	49
	Part V: Incomplete Sentences	50
	Skill 1: Understanding Prefixes	51
	Skill 2: Understanding Suffixes	53
	Skill 3: Recognizing Time Markers	55
	Skill 4: Understanding the Passive Voice	57
	Skill 5: Identifying the Correct Prepositions	60
	Skill 6: Using Relative Pronouns	62
	Practice	68

CONTENTS

	Part VI: Error Recognition	65
	Skill 1: Recognizing Subject and Verb Agreement	66
	Skill 2: Using the Correct Verb Tense	67
	Skill 3: Maintaining Correct Adjective Placement	69
	Skill 4: Recognizing Questions in Longer Sentences	70
	Skill 5: Identifying Pronouns	71
	Skill 6: Understanding Conjunctions	72
	Practice	74
	Part VII: Reading Comprehension	75
	Skill 1: Recognizing the Main Idea	78
	Skill 2: Understanding the Facts	80
	Skill 3: Predicting Inferences	82
	Skill 4: Understanding the Purpose	84
	Practice	88
2	Tests	95
	Practice Test 1	95
	Practice Test 2	135
	Practice Test 3	173
	Appendix	210
,	Tapescript	210
	Answer Key	230
	Answer Sheets	275
		**

LỜI GIỚI THIỆU

I. TOEIC là gì? Những ai cần điểm TOEIC, và cần mức điểm bao nhiêu?

TOEIC là từ viết tắt của Test of English for International Communication (Bài thi tiếng Anh Giao tiếp Quốc tế). Đây là một bài thi tiếng Anh nhằm mục dích kiểm tra kỹ năng vận dụng ngôn ngữ tiếng Anh trong môi trường công việc (workplace) hơn là môi trường học thuật (academic environment). Xét về khía cạnh này, TOEIC hiện đang là một kỳ thi có số lượng thí sinh dự thi và số lượng doanh nghiệp sử dụng kết quả thi cao nhất với con số hơn hai triệu người dự thi hàng năm và hơn 8000 doanh nghiệp sử dụng bảng điểm TOEIC cho mục đích tuyển dụng, sắp xếp nhân sự. 1

TOEIC được sử dụng rộng rãi bởi các nhóm đối tượng chính sau đây:

- Các công ty/doanh nghiệp và các tổ chức khác cho các mục đích tuyển dụng, đề bạt, huấn luyện chuyên môn – kỹ thuật hoặc ngoại ngữ.
- (2) Các trường dào tạo ngoại ngữ cho các mục dích thi xếp lớp, kiểm tra tiến bộ của học viên hoặc đánh giá hiệu quả của một chương trình đào tạo.
- (3) Các trường/viện đại học, đặc biệt là các đại học chuyên ngành kỹ thuật hoặc thương mại phối hợp với các công ty trong chuyên ngành họ đào tạo cho các mục đích kiểm tra trình độ vận dụng tiếng Anh của sinh viên trong môi trường chuyên ngành.

Cũng như TOEFL và IELTS, thí sinh TOEIC sẽ nhận được một bảng điểm phản ánh năng lực sử dụng ngôn ngữ của họ, chứ không có mức điểm "đậu" hoặc "rớt". Việc xác định một mức điểm nào đó là đạt yêu cầu hay không tùy thuộc vào yêu cầu cụ thể của công ty/cơ quan đối với thí sinh.

II. Dạng thức bài thi TOEIC ra sao? Thang điểm được cho như thế nào?

Trước hết, cần biết về pham vi các để tài của bài thi TOEIC. Các lĩnh vực này bao gồm:

- Thương mại tổng quát: hợp đồng, thương thảo, tiếp thị, kinh doanh, lập kế hoạch, hội nghị ...
- Sản xuất: quản lý xí nghiệp, dây chuyền sản xuất, kiểm tra chất lượng.
- Tài chính kế toán: ngân hàng, đầu tư, khai thuế, xuất hóa đơn ...
- Phát triển doanh nghiệp: nghiên cứu, phát triển sản phẩm.
- Văn phòng: hội họp, thư tín công việc, nhắn tin nội bộ, điện thoại, fax và e-mail trong môi trường công việc, trang thiết bị văn phòng và các thao tác văn phòng.
- Nhân sự: tuyển dụng, đào tạo, để bạt, tiền lương và quảng cáo tìm việc, tìm người.
- Mua sắm trong môi trường công việc: dặt hàng, vận chuyển, xuất hóa dơn.
- Kỹ thuật: điện tử, máy vi tính, phòng thí nghiệm, các thông số kỹ thuật.
- Cơ sở vật chất: xây dựng, thuê mướn mặt bằng, các dịch vụ điện nước.
- Đi lại: các phương tiện giao thông công cộng như xe buýt, máy bay, tàu, phả ... thuê mướn xe, khách san, đặt và hủy đặt phòng ...

Cần biết là chính các doanh nghiệp hàng đầu ở Nhật Bản đã "đặt hàng" cho ETS thiết kế bài thi TOEIC đầu tiên từ năm 1989, và ngày nay con số những công ty lớn của thế giới sử dụng kết quả thi TOEIC ngày càng tăng lên, trong số đó có thể kể đến những cái tên như SONY, KENWOOD, THAI AIRWAYS, v.y...

- Ăn uống ở nhà hàng: các bữa ăn trưa bàn công việc và thân mật, tiệc tiếp tân, đặt bữa ...
- Giải trí: phim ảnh, kịch nghệ, phương tiện truyền thông, v.v...
- Sức khỏe: bảo hiểm y tế, thăm khám bệnh, v.v...

Bài thi TOEIC là một bài thi trắc nghiệm làm trên giấy (paper and pencil, multiple-choice test) gồm có hai thành phần (tổng thời gian làm bài là hai giờ; tổng số câu hỏi là 200) cụ thể như sau:

Section I: Listening Comprehension (100 câu hỏi, khoảng 45 phút làm bài)

and the same of	n Xiston in	So incorporate incr
Part 1	Photographs	20 (4 lựa chọn)
Part 2	Question and Response	30 (3 lựa chọn)
Part 3	Short Conversations	30 (4 lựa chọn)
Part 4	Short Talks	20 (4 lựa chọn)

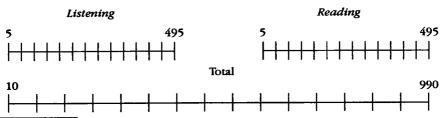
Section II: Reading (100 câu hỏi, 75 phút làm bài)

្រីក្រវ៉ាស់ស្វារីស	Kiến cất hời 🎾	Se S6 Industrial to the
Part 5	Incomplete Sentences	40 (4 lựa chọn)
Part 6	Error Recognition	20 (4 lựa chọn)
Part 7	Reading Comprehension	40 (4 lựa chọn)

Điểm số TOEIC được tính như sau:

- 1. Trước tiên số lượng câu hỏi trả lời đúng của thí sinh cho từng section được ghi nhân. Đây là điểm thô (Raw Score).
- 2. Điểm thô được quy đổi thành điểm thành phần theo một thang cho sẵn của từng bài thi cụ thể. Điểm này được gọi là điểm chuyển đổi (Converted Score). Điểm chuyển đổi tối đa cho mỗi section là 495, và tối thiểu là 5. Quy trình tính điểm này về cơ bản giống như quy trình tính điểm TOEFL.2
- Tổng điểm của 2 section chính là điểm TOEIC của thí sinh. Như vậy điểm TOEIC tối đa là 990 và tối thiểu là 10.

TOBIC Scale



²Thật ra quy trình tính diểm TOEIC ngoài Raw Score và Converted Score còn bao gồm một giai đoạn nữa là Equating, trong đó các phiên bản bài thi khác nhau được đối chiếu và tính xác suất để đạt được độ tin cây (reliability) như nhau.

Phần lớn thí sinh có mức điểm của hai thành phần là tương đối cân bằng, tuy rằng điều này không phải là luôn luôn đúng. Chẳng hạn một thí sinh có thể có điểm TOEIC là 600, nhưng điểm Listening là 200 và điểm Reading là 400. Trong trường hợp này, có thể kết luận là nhóm khả năng đọc-viết của thí sinh đó vượt trội hơn là nhóm khả năng nghe-nói.³

III. Ý nghĩa của các mức điểm TOEIC ra sao?

Căn cứ vào hệ thống diễn giải năng lực ngôn ngữ dựa trên các điểm số quy chuẩn theo ILR (Inter-Agency Language Roundtable), ETS đã tiến hành một công trình nghiên cứu trên mẫu hơn 8.000 thí sinh TOEIC để dề ra một bảng định nghĩa các thang mức TOEIC dưới đây. Bảng này còn được gọi là *Bảng kê các mức năng lực ngôn ngữ* (Can-Do Levels Table) dựa trên thang điểm TOEIC, cho thấy những gì một người có mức điểm TOEIC tương ứng có thể "làm" được.

Trì	nh độ thông thạo tiếng Anh (English Competency level)
Điểm TOEIC	Miêu tả về chức danh và năng lực ngôn ngữ tương ứng
900–990	Lãnh đạo công ty/xí nghiệp có khả năng thương thảo trực tiếp với đối tác bản ngữ (tiếng Anh) và đưa ra quyết định cuối cùng mà không cần phải có phiên dịch.
800-850	Lãnh đạo công ty/xí nghiệp có khả năng tham gia vào các cuộc thương thảo với đối tác bản ngữ (tiếng Anh) mà không cần phải có phiên dịch.
700–750	Cá nhân có khả năng tham gia tích cực vào các cuộc họp với đối tác bản ngữ (tiếng Anh).
600	Cá nhân tháp tùng và trợ giúp các thành viên có nhiệm vụ thương thảo công việc. Có thể dảm trách việc soạn thảo các bài diễn văn ngắn, có chuẩn bị trước và/hoặc ghi biên bản các cuộc họp.
400-450	Cá nhân có khả năng thực hiện các hoạt động giao tiếp ngắn và không thường xuyên bằng tiếng Anh với sự trợ giúp của từ điển, sách tham khảo ngữ pháp Có thể làm nhân viên tiếp tân (trực tiếp hoặc qua điện thoại) hoặc tiếp xúc với thư tín.

³Một công trình nghiên cứu đã xác định mối tương quan giữa mức điểm Section 1 TOEIC và mức điểm Nói trên thang Language Proficiency Interview (LPI), theo đó, ta có thể dự đoán năng lực nói (tiếng Anh) của thí sinh dựa trên mức điểm Section 1 TOEIC của thí sinh (tham khảo *Kenneth Wilson: TOEIC Research Report No.1*)

IV. Việc báo kết quả và thời hạn hiệu lực của điểm TOEIC ra sao?

Khác với TOEFL, kỳ thi TOEIC có thể được tổ chức một cách linh động tùy theo yêu cầu của trung tâm được ủy nhiệm tổ chức thi TOEIC (authorized test center)⁴. Đây là thể thức on-site test administration. Thí sinh cũng có thể chọn đăng ký dự thi tại các điểm thi "mở" được ấn định vào những thời điểm nhất định trong năm và tại những địa điểm được quy định đành cho "thí sinh tự do". Đây là thể thức thi open public sessions. Để cập nhật thông tin về địa điểm và lịch thi cũng như lệ phí, các tài liệu hướng dẫn, v.v..., thí sinh có thể truy cập trang web chính thức của TOEIC tại http://www.ets.org/toeic/ hoặc liên hệ với đại diện TOEIC tại Việt Nam theo địa chỉ sau:

TOEIC Center Vietnam
I.I.G Vietnam Trading JSC
No. 3A2-4A2 Nguyen Hong Road
Dong Da District - Hanoi City
Vietnam

Phone: (84 4) 773 2602 / 733 2603

Fax: (84 4) 835 9418

E-mail: TOEICvietnam@hn.vnn.vn

Điểm thi TOEIC thông thường được báo cho thí sinh khoảng 2 tuần sau ngày thi theo một trong ba hình thức sau:

- (1) Score Roster: Đây là bảng báo diểm chỉ có giá trị nội bộ (cơ quan, công ty, trường học) áp dụng khi một cơ quan, xí nghiệp ... tổ chức thi tập thể cho nhân viên. Trong trường hợp này, cá nhân thí sinh sẽ không có bảng điểm riêng và vì vậy, không được xem là điểm chính thức (official)⁵.
- (2) Score Report: Đây là bảng điểm của từng cá nhân và được xem là giấy chứng nhận chính thức.
- (3) Certificate of Achievement: Đây là hình thức mà một số công ty, xí nghiệp ... chọn để trao cho nhân viên trong những dịp trang trọng. Thí sinh cũng có thể muốn sở hữu một "tấm bằng" như vậy để tạo ấn tượng cho nhà tuyển dụng khi xuất trình chứng nhận điểm số TOEIC của mình. (Tất nhiên là họ phải trả thêm lệ phí khi chọn hình thức này).

Một cách chính thức thì điểm thi TOEIC không có thời hạn chấm dứt hiệu lực (khác với TOEFL và IELTS). Tuy nhiên, trong thực tế, rất nhiều cơ quan, công ty, xí nghiệp ... yêu cầu ứng viên nộp bảng điểm TOEIC trong khoảng 2 năm tính từ ngày thi.

⁴ Về khía cạnh này thì TOEIC giống với IELTS hơn là TOEFL.

⁵ Có thể hiểu là loại phiếu báo điểm này tương tự như bảng điểm Institutional TOEFL, nhưng trong thực tế thì bảng điểm Institutional TOEFL có giá trị sử dụng cao hơn hẳn.

V. Sách này cung cấp cho bạn những gì?

Building Skills for the TOEIC Test là một giáo trình luyện thi TOEIC trong xêri Building Skills của Nhà xuất bản Longman. Cấu trúc của Building Skills for the TOEIC Test được dựa vào trình tự các môn thi TOEIC, bắt đầu từ Part I (Section 1 Listening Comprehension) đến Part VII (Section 2 Reading). Sách gồm có 2 chương và một phần phụ lục:

Chương 1: Review

Chương này được chia thành 7 phần, ứng với 7 thành phần của 2 môn thi TOEIC. Mỗi phần trong Chương 1 gồm các mẫu câu hỏi theo dạng thức bài thi TOEIC, phân tích trọng tâm câu hỏi, cung cấp kiến thức ôn tập và bài tập để giúp học viên phát triển kỹ năng và phương pháp làm bài. Phần lời giải chi tiết của các bài tập được cho ở cuối sách để giúp học viên ôn tập, bổ sung và củng cố kiến thức liên quan.

Chuong 2: Practice Tests

Chương này gồm 3 bài thi thực hành theo đúng dạng thức bài thi TOEIC. Cuối sách là phần lời đọc băng và lời giải. Sách được dùng kèm với một băng cassette.

Phần phụ lục bao gồm lời đọc băng và lời giải của các bài tập và các bài thi thực hành.

Mặc dù TOEIC là một kỳ thi quốc tế được nhiều người biết đến trên phạm vi toàn cầu, kỳ thi này vẫn còn khá mới mẻ với đa số người học ở nước ta. Hy vọng cuốn sách này sẽ góp phần tăng cường sự hiểu biết của các bạn học viên và giúp các bạn có điều kiện ôn tập – thực hành để đạt được một mức điểm TOEIC tương xứng với năng lực ngôn ngữ của các ban.

Lê Huy LâmGiảng viên tiếng Anh
Trường Đại học Sư phạm TP.HCM

⁶ Cùng xêri này còn có Building Skills for the TOEFL Test.

About the TOEIC® Test

The Test of English for International Communication, TOEIC®, measures the English proficiency of adults. The test is not an academic test. It is an international test that covers the vocabulary and grammar adults might use anywhere in the world when they use English.

The TOEIC test has two sections: Listening Comprehension and Reading. Each section has several parts. The chart below shows the various parts of the test, the number of questions, and the total time you are given to work on each part.

Section		Questions	Time
Listening	Comprehension		45 minutes
Part I	Pictures	20	T
Part II	Question-Response	30	
Part III	Short Conversations	30	
Part IV	Short Talks	20	
Reading			75 minutes
Part V	Incomplete Sentences	40	
Part VI	Error Recognition	20	
Part VII	Reading Comprehension	40	
TOTAL		200	120 minutes

TOEIC scores run from 10 to 990. The score you receive for the Listening Comprehension section is added to the score you receive from the Reading section. Only your correct responses are counted toward the final score.

Section	Score
Listening Comprehension	5 to 495
Reading	5 to 495
TOTAL	10 to 990

The test is administered by regional representatives of the TOEIC offices of the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, USA. To take a TOEIC exam, you should contact your local representative or write to ETS at the address below:

TOEIC Service International Educational Testing Service Princeton, New Jersey 08541 USA

About Building Skills for the TOEIC Test

Building Skills for the TOEIC Test provides a clear, systematic approach to help you prepare for the TOEIC test step by step.

- You will hear, read, and analyze items like those on the TOEIC test.
- You will learn how to eliminate possible wrong answers; you will go from a 25% chance of choosing the correct answer to a 33½% or even a 50% chance of choosing the correct answer.
- You will become familiar with the vocabulary used on the TOEIC. All presentations, activities, and practice tests contain vocabulary similar to that on the TOEIC test.
- You will learn how to Avoid the Trap. These are tricky items that can present problems to test takers.
- You will learn how to manage your time while taking the TOEIC test.
- You will most importantly improve your knowledge of English.

How to Find What you Want

The organization of this book is very simple. It is actually structured like the TOEIC test itself.

Chapter 1 Review

This chapter is divided into seven parts; each part represents a part of the TOEIC. Each part consists of a sample TOEIC item, focused review, exercises, and practice items to help you develop strategies to improve your score. Each TOEIC sample item is thoroughly explained in the text. Every practice item is explained in depth in the answer key at the end of the book.

Chapter 2 Practice Tests

There are three practice tests in this chapter. The format of the test is similar to the actual TOEIC test. For the Listening Comprehension section, there is an audio tape available. The tapescript is at the end of the book. Answer sheets and answer keys are also found there.

Appendix

The Appendix includes the tapescripts for the Listening Comprehension section of the Review chapter as well as the Listening Comprehension section of the three practice tests.

It also includes the answer keys for both the Review chapter and the three practice tests. Answer sheets are found at the end of the Appendix.

How to Use the Book

There are many ways to use this book depending on how much time you have and what your level of English proficiency is. Here are two methods you might try:

Method A

- Study all seven parts of the Review chapter carefully. Learn to focus on each part.
- Take a practice test.
- Note those parts where you missed the most questions.
- Review those parts in the book.
- Take another practice test.

Method B

- Take a practice test.
- Note those parts where you missed the most questions.
- Study those parts in the book.
- Take another practice test.

Please note that this book focuses on specific areas of the TOEIC exam; it is not a complete review of English grammar. When you read the explanatory answers for a practice test, write down the particular grammar item you missed. If you consistently make mistakes in a particular area of English grammar, use of conjunctions, for example, you should review that area in a standard grammar book.

A Final Word on Improving Your Score

After you have studied this book carefully, continue using English as much as you can. Go to movies in English; watch television in English; buy newspapers in English; correspond on e-mail with English speakers around the globe. The more you use English the better your score will be.

TEST TIP

REMEMBER, THE CORRECT ANSWER IS ONE OF FOUR CHOICES: (A), (B), (C), OR (D). YOU HAVE A 25% CHANCE OF GUESSING CORRECTLY ELIMINATE ONE CHOICE, AND YOU HAVE A 331/3% CHANCE ELIMINATE ANOTHER DISTRACTER, AND YOU HAVE A 50% CHANCE OF CHOOSING CORRECTLY.

1 Review

In the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEIC test, there are four different listening sections that give you the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. You will have approximately 45 minutes to answer 100 questions. The four parts to this section are:

• Part I:	Pictures	20 questions
• Part II:	Question-Response	30 questions
• Part III:	Short Conversations	30 questions
• Part IV:	Short Talks	20 questions

For all four parts, you will listen to an audiocassette. You will choose the correct answer from four written answers: (A), (B), (C), or (D) in Parts I, III and IV; and from three written answers in Part II.

Part I: Pictures

In Part I, you will see a picture in your test book. You will hear four short statements, but you will not see these four statements in your test book. The statements will be spoken just one time. Listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

When you are listening to the four statements, look at the picture in your test book. Choose the statement that best describes the picture. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. You will have five seconds to answer each question.

Sample TOEIC Question



You will hear: (A) They're looking out the window.

- (B) They're having a meeting.
- (C) They're eating in a restaurant.
- (D) They're moving the furniture.

Choice (B), They're having a meeting, best describes what you see in the picture.

Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Choice (A) is incorrect because they are by a window, not looking out of it. Choice (C) is incorrect because although you see coffee cups, they are not eating, and the setting is a conference room, not a restaurant. Choice (D) is incorrect because they are not moving furniture.

Types of Statements

The statements in this section may have any of these five characteristics:

Characteristics	Examples
The statements are often in the present continuous tense.	The man is signing his name.
The statements often use pronouns instead of names.	She's watching television.
The statements are brief; they rarely use more than 5-6 words.	No, I don't
Contractions are often used.	I think it's going to rain.
The definite article, the, is often used.	The cars are being towed.

Test Tips:

-You can improve your score on Part I b

- looking for the main idea
 - distinguishing similar sounds
- making assumptions

Skill 1: Looking for the Main Idea

Some TOEIC test questions ask for information about the main idea of the picture. The main idea is the general idea. It describes what is happening in the picture.

Sample TOEIC Question



You will hear: (A) They are having a discussion.

- (B) They are standing outside.
- (C) They are looking out the window.
- (D) They are delivering newspapers.

Choice (A), They are having a discussion, best describes what you see in the picture.

Choice (B) is incorrect because they are standing inside, not outside. Choice (C) is incorrect because they are talking, not looking out the window. Choice (D) is incorrect because you see newspapers, but they are not *delivering* newspapers.

Skill Focus

To find the main idea, look for the overall focus of the picture. Describe the scene of the picture to yourself. You may want to use the simple present or the present continuous form of the verbs in your descriptions.

Here are some examples of main idea statements.

- There are three people in the picture.
- They are standing inside.
- They are not looking out the window.
- They are looking at some pictures.
- There are newspapers in the picture.

Look at the other pictures in the book and describe each scene to yourself.

Exercises p 230

Circle the main idea in the choices below. This will help you distinguish the main idea from the details.

- 1. (A) They're having a serious discussion.
 - (B) They're wearing glasses.
 - (C) Their suits are not clean.
 - (D) They're holding glasses.
- 2. (A) The calendar shows May.
 - (B) The clock shows 8:00 AM.
 - (C) It's not a tidy office.
 - (D) The plant is in the window.
- 3. (A) The plane is very crowded.
 - (B) A man doesn't have a seatbelt on.
 - (C) A passenger has her seat upright.
 - (D) A flight attendant has long hair.
- 4. (A) There are puddles on the street.
 - (B) There's an umbrella in the trash.
 - (C) The weather has been stormy.
 - (D) The windshield wipers are working.
- 5. (A) The doors are open.
 - (B) A man is stepping on the elevator.
 - (C) A woman is holding the elevator door.
 - (D) The people are riding an elevator.

Skill 2: Distinguishing Similar Sounds

On the TOEIC test, you may have to choose among statements that contain similar sounding words. Some English words have similar pronunciations. To distinguish similar sounding words, listen carefully for the differences in sounds. Then, think about what will make sense in the sentence.

Sample TOEIC Question



You will hear: (A) There is one person at the station.

- (B) They're planning a vacation.
- (C) She'll take a plane.
- (D) The train is coming.

Choice (D), The train is coming, best describes what you see in the picture. You see a train arriving at a train station.

Choice (A) talks about a station, but it is incorrect because there are several people at the station in the picture. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses *vacation* with *station*. Also, you cannot tell by the picture if anyone is planning anything. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sounds *plane* and *train*. You should be able to hear the difference in the sounds *take a plane* and *take a train*.

Skill Focus

To learn how to distinguish similar sounds, you should hear the words pronounced in pairs. The pairs of words below all have similar sounds. Read these pairs of words aloud or listen as a friend reads them. Pay attention to the different sounds.

Words that sound similar at the beginning

personal personnel magnet magnate respectively respectfully than then device

Words that sound similar at the end

brand hand cab tab large charge pay say place pace grain drain date rate then yen dine fine rest guest

Words that sound similar when combined with other words

(they are) they're their (he will) he'll hill (we will) we'll well

Practice listening for different sounds. Reading aloud or listening to poetry that rhymes are good ways to practice.

Exercises 🕞 p 230

Circle the word that doesn't have a similar sound. This will help you learn to distinguish different sounds in similar sounding English words.

1. zip tip ship pipe 2. night write high flight 3. how show now plow 4. box socks locks smokes 5. trunk brunch hunch lunch 6. five strive glib drive 7. coast most cost post 8. chose choose close those 9. bin dime rhyme time 10. rat hat hat cut

Skill 3: Making Assumptions

On the TOEIC test, you may be asked to make assumptions about the photos. When you make an assumption, you think ahead or think what might happen next. You may not SEE the action, but you can make a guess about the action. You must determine the facts presented in the photo and make assumptions accordingly.

Sample TOEIC Question



You will hear: (A) The waiter is changing his clothes.

- (B) He's about to give them change.
- (C) They are parking their car on the sidewalk.
- (D) Coffee beans are sold.

Choice (B), He's about to give them change, best describes what you see in the picture. The waiter has served them and could be looking for change. Therefore, the waiter is probably about to give the customers their change.

Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the related word *change* (money) with *changing his clothes*. Choice (A) is incorrect because you may see a *car* and a *sidewalk*, but the sentence doesn't make sense for the picture. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound *coffee* with *cafe*

21

Skill Focus

To make an assumption about the future, listen for the future tense of the verb. This will tell you which action is assumed to happen in the future. Remember that there are several structures that show future time in English. Review these structures below.

Structure for Future Tense	Examples
The auxiliary will + the base form of the verb is used.	He will go. They will pay. She will shake hands.
The verb (w be) + going to + the base form of the verb is used.	She's going to ask a question. They're going to explain the answer.
The phrase (to be) about to + the base form of the verb is used.	He is about to speak. They are about to land.
The verb $(w be)$ + infinitive is used.	He is to leave at four o'clock. They are to plan the meeting.

Look at other pictures in this book. Make an assumption about what might happen next for each picture.

Exercises p 230

Choose an assumption based on these descriptions of the photographs. This will help you make assumptions about what you see.

The photo shows:	Your assumption:
1. A cloudy sky	(A) The sun will shine soon.(B) It's going to rain.(C) The stars will come out.(D) There isn't a cloud in the sky.
2. Cars in a traffic jam	(A) The cars will move quickly.(B) The drivers will wait patiently.(C) Someone will be late.(D) No one is driving slowly.
3. People in line at an airport gate	(A) They're going to board a plane.(B) Their flight is delayed.(C) They're about to go home.(D) They're traveling on business.
4. Housekeeper entering a messy hotel room	(A) She will check into the hotel.(B) She's about to leave a tip.(C) She's going to clean the room.(D) She's going to go to bed.
5. A courier with a package going down a hall	(A) He will open the package.(B) He's about to deliver the package.(C) He's going to drop the package.(D) He's going to keep the package.

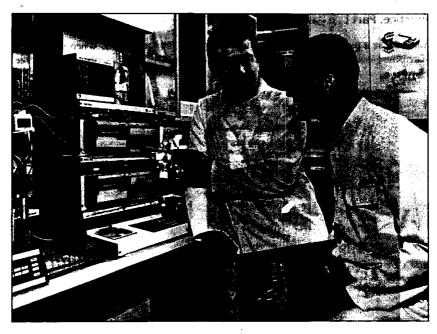
Practice: Part I p 230 p 210

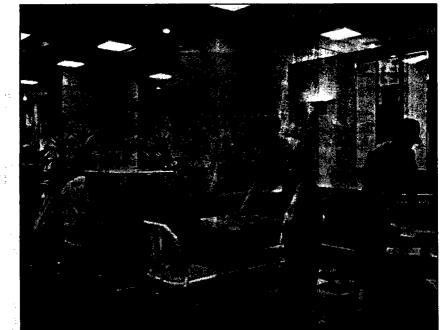
You will see a picture in your book and you will hear four statements. When you hear the four statements, look at the picture and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture.

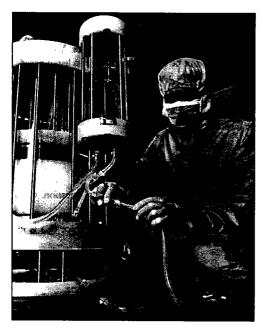


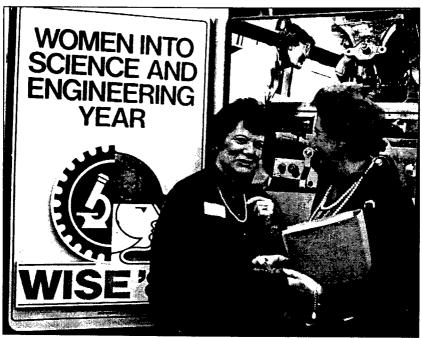
2











Part II: Question-Response

In Part II of the TOEIC test, you will hear a question and three responses. You will hear the question and the responses one time only. You will not be able to read them, so listen carefully and choose the best response to each question. You will have 5 seconds to answer each question.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear:

How can I get to the airport from here?

- You will also hear: (A) Take a taxi. It's just a short ride.
 - (B) No, I don't.
 - (C) You can get on easily.

Choice (A), Take a taxi. It's just a short ride is the best response to this Wh-question. Choice (A) directly answers the Wh- word How.

Choice (B) is incorrect because this is a response to a Yes/No question. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound get on with get to.

Types of Questions

There are two types of questions in Part II: Wh- questions and Yes/No questions.

Wh- questions ask for information. These questions begin with Wh- words:

Wh- Words

Who ...?

What ...?

Where ...?

When ...?

How long ...?

Yes/No questions expect a Yes or No response. These questions begin with auxiliary verbs:

Auxiliary Verbs

Does he ...?

Can you ...?

Will she ...?

Have we ...?

Are they ...?

Test Tips

You can improve your score in Part II by:

- distinguishing Wh- and Yes/No questions
- identifying homophones
- recognizing negative meaning

Skill 1: Distinguishing Wh- and Yes/No Questions

Possible Responses

Yes, they should.

On the TOEIC test you may have to determine the type of the question asked in order to choose the correct response. The wording of an answer has to be appropriate for the type of question asked. Make sure you can distinguish Wh- questions from Yes/No questions.

Sample TOEIC Question

When will the package arrive?

- (A) Any minute.
- (B) No, not yet.
- (C) I'll pack it now.

Choice (A) is the correct answer because it has the correct form and answers the Wh-word when. Choice (B) is incorrect because its form is appropriate for answering Yes/No questions. It could be the correct answer if the question were Yes/No: Has the package arrived? Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sounds pack it and package.

Skill Focus

Wh- Questions

The first words of a question are very important. They let you know immediately whether the question is Wh- or Yes/No. When you know what kind of question you have, you can predict the structure of your answer and the kind of information it should have.

Who?	The sales director.
What?	A meeting.
Where?	On the second floor.
When?	At 10:00.
Why?	Because I was late.
How long?	For one hour.
Yes/No Questions	Possible Responses
Yes/No Questions Does he?	Possible Responses Yes, he does.
-	7
Does he?	Yes, he does.
Does he? Can you?	Yes, he does. No, I can't.

Exercises p 231

Should they ...?

Circle the question type. This will help you determine what kind of answer will fit the question.

Question	Question Type	
 Who is talking? 		Yes/No
2. Are they prepared?	Wh-	Yes/No
3. Where are they?	Wh-	Yes/No
4. Have you ever been abroad?	Wh-	Yes/No
5. What will the tour be like?		Vec/No

AVOID THE TRAPI

The answers to Yes/No questions begin, with yes or no. Sometimes, the yes or no is understood but not spoken.

Skill 2: Identifying Homophones

On the TOEIC test you may have to recognize the different meanings of homophones. Homophones are words that sound alike, but have different meanings and different spellings. You cannot distinguish homophones by their pronunciation. You must distinguish them by the meaning of the sentence.

Sample TOEIC Question

Uamanhanaa (maaning)

You will hear: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

You will also hear: (A) He'll be here at seven.

(B) I think it's going to rain.

(C) She doesn't know whether she'll go.

Evernales

Choice (B), I think it's going to rain, is the best response to the question. This Wh- question is asking for a weather forecast.

Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound will the weather be with He'll be. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the homophones whether and weather.

Skill Focus

Homophones can always be distinguished by their meanings, even when you do not see them written down. Because each homophone in a pair has a different meaning, the words around a homophone in a sentence will indicate which homophone is being used. If the homophones are different parts of speech (and many of them are) the position of the word in the sentence will also help. You will see why this is true when you read the following questions and responses.

Homophones (meaning)	Examples
ad (advertisement) add (addition)	Did you see this ad in the paper? Did you add these numbers correctly?
allowed (permitted) aloud (audible)	No one is allowed in the building after dark. No one was willing to read aloud to the group.
band (orchestra) banned (prohibited)	The band gave a concert in the park. Dogs without leashes are banned from the park.
board (leaders of a firm) bored (uninterested)	The board is meeting in the conference room. Everyone got bored at the meeting.
cents (money) sense (intelligence)	It costs 50 cents to ride the bus. It makes sense to ride the bus.
sight (ability to see) site (location)	People's sight tends to change as they age. That site had three houses on it over the years.
fair (just, honest) fare (cost)	The decision should be fair for everyone. The fare has increased for everyone.
find (discover)	People sometimes find lost items when they are not looking for them.
fined (given a penalty)	People can be fined for crossing the street without a signal.

PART II: QUESTION-RESPONSE

guessed (supposed) guest (visitor) Mr. Ho guessed that Mr. Yoder was visiting. Mr. Ho knew that Mr. Yoder was our guest.

higher (above) hire (employ)

We must hang the banner higher so everyone can see it.

knew (past tense of *know*)
new (opposite of old)

We must hire more employees.

mail (send by post)

He knew where to buy a computer. He just bought a new computer.

male (opposite of female)

The mail was delivered at 11:00.

meat (food)

The person who delivered the package was male.

meet (to get acquainted with or spend time with someone)

I don't eat much meat at lunch.
I meet her every day for lunch.

overseas (abroad) oversees (supervises) Ms. Dechaine is working on a project overseas. Ms. Dechaine oversees a new project at work.

pear (fruit) pair (two) I need to buy a pear at the vegetable store. I need to buy a new pair of shoes.

road (street)
rode (past tense of ride)

The country road needed to be repaired.

He rode into the country to look at the scenery.

sale (low prices)

Mr. Sulka bought his boat on sale.

sail (travel by boat)

Mr. Sulka likes to sail his boat on weekends.

some (part)

You should get some help with those numbers. Your sum does not match the total.

sum (total of addition)

Please bring them to suite 110.

suite (group of rooms of offices)

sweet (taste of sugar)

Please bring me something sweet.

wear (dress in) where (tells place)

What should I wear to the party? Where is the party taking place?

weigh (number of pounds)

I don't want to tell the doctor what I weigh. I don't know the way to the doctor's office.

way (direction)
week (seven days)

She has been ill for a week.

weak (lack of strength)

She has been weak since her illness.

Exercises p 231

Read the following questions and responses. Circle the correct answer, and circle the homophones. This will help you see how homophones can be distinguished by their meanings.

- 1. You will hear: Do you know where we are to meet?
 - (A) In the conference center.
 - (B) Wear a suit.
 - (C) I don't want meat.
- 2. You will hear: Where can I hire a guide?
 - (A) I can make it lower.
 - (B) Go to the tourist agency across the street.
 - (C) It won't go higher.
- 3. You will hear: What's the total sum?
 - (A) It's over a thousand.
 - (B) We can't omit any of it.
 - (C) Some of us are loyal.
- 4. You will hear: Did they raise the fare?
 - (A) Yes. It costs 50 cents more.
 - (B) It's not fair to anyone.
 - (C) They razed the building.
- 5. You will hear: Do you prefer an aisle seat or a window seat for your guest?
 - (A) He guessed correctly.
 - (B) I'll see.
 - (C) It doesn't matter.

AVOID THE TRAPI

There are words related to a homophone—like synonyms or antonyms—that could be used in the answer.

Example: The boat was at full sail.

I paid full price for the merchandise. (I didn't get it on sale.)

Skill 3: Recognizing Negative Meaning

Negation refers to making the meaning of a statement negative. You must determine whether the meaning of the statement you hear is positive or negative.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear:

Why didn't the presentation start on time?

You will also hear: (A) That clock is never wrong.

(B) Nobody was late for the presentation.

(C) The microphone was not functioning.

Choice (C), The microphone was not functioning, is the best explanation for the presentation not starting on time.

Choice (A) is incorrect because is never wrong means is always correct. This does not explain why the presentation did not start on time. Choice (B) is incorrect because Nobody was late means everyone was on time. This does not explain why the presentation did not start on time.

Skill Focus

Usually, English sentences have only one negative word. Verbs are negative when they are used with the negative word not. Other words indicate other negative ideas (for example, nobody means no people). Review the negative expressions below. Remember that these expressions make the meaning of the sentence negative.

Negative Expressions

not no

not all

never

nor

not at all

neither

not ever

nobody

no one

Choose some positive statements from this book. Rewrite them so their meanings are negative.

Exercises 🕞 p 231

Circle the letter of the choice that matches the meaning of the sentence. This will help you understand the meanings of negative sentences.

- 1. There's no one in the office.
 - (A) Only one person is there.
 - (B) Nobody is there.
- Neither Yoshi nor I knows.
 - (A) We don't know.
 - (B) I know.
- 3. He's not at all happy.
 - (A) He's unhappy.
 - (B) He's not unhappy.
- 4. She didn't recognize anybody.
 - (A) She didn't recognize all the people.
 - (B) She recognized no one at all.

- 5. Not all members participated.
 - (A) Some members participated.
 - (B) No one participated.

Practice: Part II p 231 p 210

You will hear a question spoken in English, followed by three responses. Listen carefully to what the speakers say. Choose the best response to each question.

- 1. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 2. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 3. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 4. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 8. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 9. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 10. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Part III: Short Conversations

In Part III of the TOEIC test, you will hear 30 short conversations. The conversations are between two people. Listen to the conversations carefully. You will hear each conversation only once.

Then, in your test book, you will read a question about each conversation. You will also read four answer choices. Choose the best answer to the question. You will have eight seconds to answer each question.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear: Man How was your trip to Manila?

Woman I thought the tour of the port was most interesting.

Man They say it's one of the most active shipping centers in Asia.

You will read: What was interesting?

(A) The harbor.

(B) The airport.

(C) The highway.

(D) The tourist bus.

Choice (A), *The harbor*, is the best answer to the question *What was interesting?* This question is asking for specific information. There are three clues to help you make the correct answer choice. It's important to know the synonyms *port* and *harbor* to understand that the contraction *it's* refers to *port*. Shipping is a word related to *port*.

Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sounds *port* and *airport*. Choice (C) is incorrect because although there is often a connection between a *trip* and a *highway*, it is not found in this conversation. Choice (D) is incorrect because although you hear *the tour of the port*, it confuses *the tour* with *tour*(ist) *bus*.

Types of Questions

In Part III of the TOEIC test, as in many parts of the TOEIC test, the questions ask either about the general idea of the conversation, or for specific information from the conversation. These questions have three common characteristics.

Characteristics	Examples
The questions are often very short.	Who is talking? Where are they?
The questions often ask for information. (The first words may be Wh- words)	When is the man's vacation? What does the client want?
The questions are often in the simple present or the present continuous tense.	Where are they going? Why is she changing her job?

Knowing these characteristics will help you to predict the type of questions you might see. This will help you find the answer more quickly.

Test			
	an impr		
	on Part		
	Ctest		
	ine on		
	erilos fo		
3000	The second		arteria.
ide	T.		
		inie W	
	a Jerstand	ling W	
		line w	
e un	i dagirin	line W	
e un	i dagirin	ling W	
e un	i dagirin	line vz	
e un		ling W	
e un	i dagirin	line W	i.
• un qu	derstand -silons		
• un qu	i dagirin		
e un e un	ierstand suons terstand	inde.	
e un e un	ierstand suons terstand	inde.	ĺ
e un e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	
e un e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	
e un e un	derstand -silons	inde.	
e un qu e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	
e un qu e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	
e un qu e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	ſ
e un qu e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	
e un qu e un	ierstand suons suons sessan	inde.	

Skill 1: Listening for the Main Idea

On Part III of the TOEIC test, you may be asked questions about the main idea of the conversation. To answer these questions, you must focus on the whole conversation, not just part of the conversation.

Sample TOEIC Question

Woman What seems to be the trouble?

Man My car won't start.

Woman There's a garage around the corner that has a very good mechanic.

What is the problem?

- (A) He is lost.
- (B) He needs a job.
- (C) The car needs repair.
- (D) The garage is closed.

Choice (C) is the correct answer. His car won't start means something is wrong with it and it needs to be repaired.

Choice (A) incorrectly infers that the man is lost from the fact that the woman gives him directions to a garage. Choice (B) confuses the idea of needing a job with the mention of a profession, a mechanic. Choice (D) is probably incorrect. Since the woman suggests the garage as a solution, she expects it to be open and helping motorists.

Skill Focus

It is very helpful to distinguish questions that ask for main ideas from other types of questions. If you know you have to answer a main idea question, you will know what kind of information to listen for. Review the examples below, which show some common main idea questions.

What are the speakers planning to do?

Where are the speakers?

What is the man going to do?

Where does this conversation take place?

What are the speakers talking about?

Exercises p 232

Read the conversations below. Then, read questions (A) and (B). Circle the question that asks about the main idea. Then, think what the answer to the main idea question might be. This will help you identify the main idea of conversations.

1. Man I have to stop by the Service Department to check an order.

Woman What's the trouble?

Man This order was delivered two weeks late.

Which question asks the main idea?

(A) How late was the order?

(B) What is the man going to do?

2. Woman Don't forget to stress the importance of design.

Man · I won't. It's an important part of my presentation.

Woman And remember to illustrate your speech with good graphics.

Which question asks the main idea?

(A) What are the speakers talking about?

(B) Why should the man use graphics?

3. Woman She has ten years' experience, and she works well with people.

Man Yes. Let's recommend her for the job.
Woman I agree. We need her skills immediately.

Which question asks the main idea?

(A) What are the speakers planning to do?

(B) How much experience does the woman have?

Man Will we get what we want on this contract?
 Woman Probably not. We disagree on some terms.

Man Let's do the best we can.

Which question asks the main idea?

(A) What do the speakers disagree on?

(B) What are the speakers discussing?

5. Woman Do you have exercise facilities at this hotel?

Man No, but we offer guests a courtesy pass for the gym next door.

Woman Great. I'd like one for tonight, please.

Which question asks the main idea?

(A) What is the woman inquiring about?

(B) How many passes does the woman request?

Skill 2: Understanding Wh- Questions

On Part III of the TOEIC test, you may be asked information questions. Many information questions start with Wh- words. To answer information questions, focus on the meaning of the Wh- words: What? Who? Where? When? How much? How long? These types of questions ask for either the main idea of the conversation or specific information from the conversation. These are examples of Wh- questions:

- What is Mr. Rozicer angry about?
- What are the men discussing?
- Who are the speakers talking about?
- Why is the man going by train?

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear: Woman I have tickets for the one o'clock flight.

Man I'm sorry. That flight has been delayed for two hours.

Woman Oh, no. That means I have a long wait.

You will read: How long has the flight been delayed?

(A) Until one o'clock.

- (B) Until two o'clock.
- (C) For two hours.
- (D) For three hours.

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The man says the flight has been delayed for two hours.

Choice (A) gives the time that the flight was scheduled to leave. Choice (B) confuses at two o'clock with for two hours. Choice (D) confuses the time the flight will leave, three o'clock, with three hours. The plane was to leave at one o'clock, but there is a two hour delay. Now it will depart at three o'clock.

Skill Focus

Wh- words refer to specific information. Knowing how information is expressed by Wh-words helps you understand the meaning of Wh- questions. Read each statement below. Notice how each statement is changed into a Wh- question.

Statements	Wh- Questions
Ms. Gulbrandsen left a message.	Who left a message?
We should discuss the latest marketing report.	What should we discuss?
The project is due by 12 noon on the eighteenth.	When is the project due?
The office supply store is on State Street.	Where is the office supply store?
The picnic is postponed because it is raining.	Why is the picnic postponed?
You turn the machine on by pressing this button.	How do you turn this machine on?
I stayed at the party for three hours.	How long did you stay at the party?
My son is almost as tall as I am.	How tall is your son?

PART III: SHORT CONVERSATIONS

Exercises p 232

Read each question below. Then circle the Wh- word that fits the meaning of the question. This will help you focus on the meaning of Wh- questions.

- 1. ____ will he look into the problem?
 - (A) What
 - (B) When
- 2. ____ are they discussing?
 - (A) What
 - (B) Where
- 3. ____ wasn't the shipment sent?
 - (A) Why
 - (B) Which
- 4. _____ is the man talking to?
 - (A) Where
 - (B) Who
- 5. ____ do I get to the Art Museum?
 - (A) Where
 - (B) How

Skill 3: Understanding Modal Verbs

In Part III of the TOEIC test, there are questions that use modal verbs: should, can, could, will, may, might, must. To answer these questions, focus on the meaning of the modals. A modal can express necessity, ability, possibility, obligation, willingness, or intention. Knowing the meaning of the modal can help you understand the purpose of the conversation.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear: Woman I have to catch a plane at six o'clock.

Man With this traffic jam, we can't get to the airport on time.

Woman I guess I'll have to take a later flight.

You will read: What must the woman do?

(A) Catch a six o'clock flight.

(B) Get out of the traffic jam.

(C) Find a taxi.

(D) Take a later flight.

Choice (D), Take a later flight, is the correct answer. The modal verb must indicates necessity. It is necessary for the woman to take a later flight because she will miss the six o'clock flight.

Choice (A) is incorrect because the woman cannot get to the airport in time for her six o'clock flight. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is usually not possible to get out of traffic jams once you are in them. Choice (C) is incorrect because the woman probably would not be able to find a taxi in a traffic jam, and she already has transportation. A taxi probably wouldn't be any faster. Notice that the ideas are explained by using can (cannot), the modal verb that expresses possibility.

Skill Focus

Modal verbs convey ideas about obligation and possibility. Because modal verbs are auxiliary verbs, they are used with main verbs. Sometimes the main verb can be deleted, but only if it is clearly understood (as in answer to Yes/No questions).

Modal Verbs	Meanings	Examples
can, could	ability, permission, or possibility	Can we meet in the small conference room? This loose screw could have been the problem.
will, would	intention or probability	Will you type this letter for me? On the train, we would see more scenery.
should	obligation or intention	We should mail this letter before the post office closes.
must	obligation or necessity	I must give Mr. Platig this urgent message.
may, might	possibility	I may be able to leave early today. Our company might bid on the contract.

Exercises p 232

Read the conversation then circle the best response. This will help you focus on the meaning of the modals in questions on the TOEIC test.

1. Woman There are numerous new projects starting this spring.

Man Our staff is working very hard now.
Woman Let's think about hiring more staff.

What should the speakers do?

(A) Start new projects.

- (A) Start new projects.
- (B) Plan more projects.(C) Hire more staff.
- (D) Work harder.
- M--- 197-----1

2. Man We need to submit the proposal by Monday.

Woman I'll ask Mina to help research the case.

Man Mina works in marketing. She can't move over to research.

Why can't Mina help?

- (A) She has to submit the proposal by Monday.
- (B) She doesn't work in research.
- (C) She doesn't know the facts.
- (D) She hasn't been asked.

3. Woman Would you like to see the dessert list?

Man Yes, please. And could you tell me where the telephone is?

Woman Of course. It's to the left of the doorway.

What will the woman do?

- (A) Give him the dessert list.
- (B) Leave the restaurant.
- (C) Make a telephone call.
- (D) Eat dinner.

Man

4. Man Did you meet with the employees yesterday?

Woman Yes. They are unhappy with the terms of the contract.

That means they may walk off the job.

What might happen?

- (A) The employees might be unhappy.
- (B) The woman might meet with the employees.
- (C) The employees might go for a walk.
- (D) There might be a strike.

5. Woman We have to trace last week's shipment. It was lost in transit.

Man Did you check the paperwork?

Woman Yes, and everything is in order.

What must the speakers do?

- (A) Find the shipment.
- (B) Check the paperwork.
- (C) Lose the transfer.
- (D) Place an order.

Practice: Part III p 232 p 211

You will hear a conversation between two people. In your book, you will read a question about each conversation, followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1. What are the speakers discussing?
 - (A) A future meeting.
 - (B) Wednesday's meeting.
 - (C) An overseas meeting.
 - (D) The employees' schedules.
- 2. Where does this conversation take place?
 - (A) In an elevator.
 - (B) At a receptionist's desk.
 - (C) On the telephone.
 - (D) In a parking lot.
- 3. How many questions were there?
 - (A) Eight.
 - (B) None.
 - (C) Approximately twelve.
 - (D) About five.
- 4. How does Mr. Ling feel about the deal?
 - (A) He's unhappy.
 - (B) He's uncertain.
 - (C) He's confident.
 - (D) He's mistaken.
- 5. What position does the woman want?
 - (A) Secretary.
 - (B) Office worker.
 - (C) Receptionist.
 - (D) Production manager.
- 6. What's the woman's opinion?
 - (A) His department has failed.
 - (B) The promotions hurt his department.
 - (C) The schedules should be changed.
 - (D) His department is successful.
- 7. What are the speakers discussing?
 - (A) A problem.
 - (B) A date.
 - (C) A vacation.
 - (D) A holiday.

- 8. What are the speakers planning to do?
 - (A) Hand out paychecks.
 - (B) Offer dessert.
 - (C) Reward the employees.
 - (D) Discuss morals.
- 9. What's the woman going to do?
 - (A) Speak with the customer every day.
 - (B) Call the customer.
 - (C) Discuss the problem with the customer.
 - (D) Make a telephone call.
- 10. What is the man's problem?
 - (A) He is tall.
 - (B) He has no appetite.
 - (C) He's in a crowded room.
 - (D) He doesn't know what to order.

Part IV: Short Talks

In Part IV of the TOEIC test, you will listen to short talks. These are not conversations. There are talks on the weather, advertisements, recorded announcements, etc. There is only one speaker. Each talk will be spoken only once. Listen carefully because the talk is not written out.

In your test book, you will find two or three questions about the talk. You will also read four answer choices. Choose the best answer to the question. There are 20 questions in Part IV. You will have eight seconds to answer each question.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will hear: In five minutes, for one hour only, women's coats and hats go on sale in our fifth-

floor Better Fashions department. All merchandise is reduced by 25 to 40 percent.

Not all styles in all sizes, but an outstanding selection nonetheless.

You will hear: When does the sale begin?

You will read: (A) In five minutes.

(B) In one hour.

(C) At 2:45.

(D) Tomorrow.

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The announcement states that the sale will begin in five minutes.

Choice (B) is incorrect because, although the phrase In one hour is grammatically correct, it confuses the meaning with for one hour. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sounding phrase to forty (percent) with two forty-five. Choice (D) is incorrect because although tomorrow could be a logical answer choice to a Wh- question that begins with When, there is no mention of tomorrow in the short talk.

Types of Questions

In Part IV, you may be asked questions about facts. Examples of factual questions are:

- What is going on sale?
- Who is attending the meeting?
- When does the increase go into effect?

These questions have three common characteristics.

Characteristics	Examples
The questions often begin with a Wh- word.	Who was disturbed? The passengers.
The questions are often in the present continuous tense.	What are the people doing? They're paying their bill.
The answers to the questions are usually short; the answer choices are made up of two to five words.	When is the ferry leaving? At noon.

Test Tips

You can improve your score on Part IV by:

- listening for answers to Wh- questions
- following the talk and questions in order
- making assumptions

Skill 1: Listening for Answers to Wh- Questions

As you listen to the short talks in Part IV, keep in mind the Wh- words. The answers to these questions are the specific facts found in the short talks.

Sample TOEIC Question

May I have your attention, please. Because our flight today is fully booked, we must require that passengers limit their carry-on items to one per person. If you have more than one carry-on item, please report to the counter now so that attendants may check your extra bags.

Who should report to the counter?

- (A) Passengers who want to read.
- (B) Passengers with two bags.
- (C) Parents traveling with children.
- (D) Attendants who are ready to leave.

Choice (B) is the correct answer. Passengers with more than one carry-on item should report to the counter. The announcement states that carry-on bags will be limited to one per person.

Choice (A) incorrectly associates *fully booked* with *read*. Choice (C) is a group of passengers with special concerns, but they are not mentioned here. Choice (D) is incorrect because the attendants are checking bags, not leaving work.

Skill Focus

Wh- question words appear in Parts II, III, IV, and VII of the TOEIC test. They tell you not only that specific information is required, but what kind of information to look for. Knowing what kind of information will answer each Wh- question word will help you listen for the right information. Review the common Wh- words below and the answer types they are associated with.

Wh- Words	Possible Answer Types	Examples
Who	name, title, identification	Ms. Engle, the manager, the man in the gray cap
What	object, idea, event	the computer, the manufacturing process, the theory, the banquet
When	time, day, month, year	1:00 on Tuesday, in the afternoon, in April, on the fifteenth, in 1996
Where	place, location	in the park, on the table, in a meeting
Why	reason, explanation	because the copier is broken, so that he will know how to get here
How	method, means, way	pull this handle, follow these directions, do this first
How + adj	length of object or time	11 inches, 3 hours
How + adv	quantity	4 pints, enough, some for everybody

Exercises p 233

Circle the best response to each question. This will help you listen for information on the TOEIC test that answers Wh- words.

Questions 1-2 refer to the following introduction.

I'd like to present Bob Atwood, the General Manager of Stansfield Company. We all know Stansfield Company as a compact disc manufacturing firm located outside of Sydney, Australia. Mr. Atwood has been on our Board of Directors for over ten years. We are honored to have Bob assigned here as consultant.

- 1. Who is being introduced?
 - (A) Mr. Atwood.
 - (B) Mr. Stansfield.
 - (C) Sydney, Australia.
 - (D) Stansfield Company.
- 2. Why is he assigned here?
 - (A) He is the General Manager.
 - (B) He is on the Board of Directors.
 - (C) He wanted a vacation.
 - (D) He is serving as a consultant.

Questions 3-5 refer to the following advertisement.

How do you know which mutual fund to invest in this year? There are over three thousand mutual funds to choose from. If you can't stand the confusion, come to the trained experts at Townsend Fund for investment advice. There are four convenient Townsend locations to meet your needs. For over 25 years, the people of Townsend Fund have been successful at making your money work for you.

- 3. What kind of advisors does Townsend Fund have?
 - (A) Trained.
 - (B) Confused.
 - (C) Busy.
 - (D) Rich.
- 4. How many locations does Townsend have?
 - (A) One.
 - (B) Three.
 - (C) Four.
 - (D) Five.
- 5. How long has Townsend Fund been in existence?
 - (A) A year.
 - (B) A decade.
 - (C) A quarter of a century.
 - (D) A century.

Skill 2: Following the Questions Chronologically

In Part IV of the TOEIC test, try to skim the questions quickly before the talk begins. The questions are in the same order as the information presented in the talk. When the talk begins, go back to the first question for the talk. You can follow the talk by following the questions.

Sample TOEIC Question

Questions 1-3 refer to the following bulletin.

Kakuyama Parking Company announces an increase in the charges for monthly parking spaces in its lot. The changes will not go into effect until the first day of July of this year. The new fee will reflect a 7 percent increase on your current parking rate.

- 1. What kind of company is making the announcement?
 - (A) Gardening.
 - (B) Parking.
 - (C) Car sales.
 - (D) Banking.
- 2. When will the new rate start?
 - (A) Immediately.
 - (B) Next month.
 - (C) July 1.
 - (D) Next year.
- 3. How much will the increase be?
 - (A) One percent.
 - (B) Seven percent.
 - (C) Seventeen percent.
 - (D) Seventy percent.
- 1. Choice (B) is the correct answer. Kakuyama is a parking company.
 - Choice (A) is not related to this talk. Choice (C), car sales, is incorrectly associated with the words car, park, lot, rates, and increase. Choice (D), banking, is incorrectly associated with the words fee, rate, increase, and 7 percent.
- Choice (C) is the correct answer. The announcement says the increase will start on the first day of July of this year.
 - Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all contradicted by the first day of July of this year. For Choice (B), we CANNOT assume that next month is July.
- 3. Choice (B) is the correct answer. The announcement says the increase reflects a 7 percent increase on current rates.
 - Choice (A) is not mentioned in any context. Choices (C) and (D) confuse seven with seventeen and seventy because of the similar sounds.

Skill Focus

Most of the talks will start out with general information and move on to specific information. Sometimes there may be a result or prediction at the end. The questions will follow this pattern, too. Knowing when to expect different kinds of questions can make it easier to follow the information in a talk. Review the questions below to see how questions can follow chronological order.

Question Type	Question	Listen for	Examples
General	Who is making this announcement? Where is this talk taking place? What is the discussion about?	the people or the setting a problem, object, or idea	teachers speak in classrooms; business people speak in meetings meeting a deadline, a menu, a marketing strategy
Specific	How much is the increase? When is it due?	answers to Wh- words	ten dollars next Friday
Result or Prediction	What will happen next? How will they probably solve the problem?	a logical or probable outcome	They will pay the bill. They will return the broken coffeemaker to the store.

Exercises 🕞 p 233

Circle the best answer for the questions below. This will help you follow the chronology of the short talks on the TOEIC test.

Questions 1-2 refer to the following speech.

Welcome to our semiannual sales meeting, everyone. After lunch and a brief business meeting, a team from our Research and Development Department will join us and demonstrate our newest products. Each of you will have the chance to try samples from our new line and ask questions of the team. Now please help yourselves to the delicious buffet that has been set up in the adjoining dining room.

- 1. Who is attending the meeting?
 - (A) Sales personnel.
 - (B) Food Service staff.
 - (C) Bank executives.
 - (D) Factory workers.
- 2. What will people do first?
 - (A) Try out some new products.
 - (B) Eat a meal.
 - (C) Visit the Research Department.
 - (D) Discuss salaries.

1 REVIEW

Ouestions 3-5 refer to the following recorded message.

Thank you for calling Buffington's, the dependable retail store. Our hours are Monday through Saturday, nine o'clock to six o'clock. On Sundays, our hours are one o'clock to six o'clock. If you know the extension of the person you want to talk to, press the last three digits of the extension. If you want Customer Service, press two now. If you need an operator, stay on the line.

- 3. What is Buffington's?
 - (A) A shopping mall.
 - (B) A repair shop.
 - (C) A store.
 - (D) A bank.
- 4. When is Buffington's open?
 - (A) Monday through Friday.
 - (B) Monday through Saturday.
 - (C) Saturday and Sunday only.
 - (D) Every day.
- 5. What number do you press for Customer Service?
 - (A) One.
 - (B) Two.
 - (C) Six.
 - (D) Nine.

Skill 3: Making Assumptions

In Part IV of the TOEIC test, you may be asked questions for which you must make assumptions. These questions will not be about facts, but about assumptions.

Sample TOEIC Question

If you are ambitious and want to move ahead in your career, or if you want to enter a new field of business, we guarantee that you will gain a competitive edge by attending our seminars on professional development. The seminars are offered at many locations in the metropolitan area, at convenient evening hours. Choose the entire program of seminars, or select only the areas that interest you.

Who will be interested in this advertisement?

- (A) Teachers.
- (B) Farmers.
- (C) Athletes.
- (D) Business people.

Choice (D) is the correct answer. The seminars are for those interested in new fields of business and in professional development. They would probably work in the city during the day. All these ideas are associated with business.

Choice (A) makes an assumption about who will be giving the seminars, not who will be taking them. Choice (B) incorrectly interprets *new field*. Choice (C) draws an incorrect assumption from the phrase *competitive edge*.

Skill Focus

Questions about assumptions make you think about what is probable, based on the information in the talk. Questions about assumptions are often Wh- questions that ask about ideas or impressions conveyed in the passage. Review the questions below. They are examples of common questions about assumptions.

What will happen next?
Who is the intended audience?
What happened before?
What is the probable result?

Exercises p 233

Make assumptions in response to the questions below, based on the information in the passage. This will help you make assumptions on the TOEIC test.

Ouestions 1-2 refer to the following report.

Those of you who are driving into the city from the northeast, please take notice that, because of highway construction on Route 312, traffic will be closed in the southbound lane at 9:30 tomorrow morning. That's Route 312, tomorrow morning at 9:30. You may want to find another route into the city tomorrow morning.

- 1. Who is this report for?
 - (A) Commuters driving into work.
 - (B) Construction workers.
 - (C) Subway riders.
 - (D) Joggers.
- 2. What is the announcer trying to prevent?
 - (A) Highway construction.
 - (B) A traffic jam tomorrow.
 - (C) Train delays.
 - (D) Accidents.

Ouestions 3-5 refer to the following talk.

We asked your customers about their favorite vacations. The majority said they preferred to travel in the months between June and September. Very few customers said they preferred to take vacations between the months of November and February. We think you could increase your business by offering more discounts during those low-activity months.

- 3. Who is the audience?
 - (A) Travel agents.
 - (B) Vacationers.
 - (C) Students.
 - (D) Pilots.
- 4. What is the speaker doing?
 - (A) Giving advice.
 - (B) Explaining a process.
 - (C) Showing pictures.
 - (D) Demonstrating a product.
- 5. What might happen next?
 - (A) Vacations in November will increase.
 - (B) The audience will ask questions.
 - (C) Listeners will purchase tickets.
 - (D) Customers will ask for discounts.

Practice: Part IV p 233 p 211

You will hear a short talk. In your book, you will read one or more questions about each short talk, followed by four answers. Choose the best answer to each question.

- 1. What kind of injury is mentioned?
 - (A) Wrist injuries.
 - (B) Injuries to the mouse.
 - (C) Keyboard injuries.
 - (D) Monitor problems.
- 2. What products are offered?
 - (A) Computer operators.
 - (B) Work habits.
 - (C) Computer accessories.
 - (D) Catalogs.
- 3. Who is the audience for this advertisement?
 - (A) Computer operators.
 - (B) Computer repairpersons.
 - (C) Catalog salespersons.
 - (D) Producers.
- 4. When will the event be held?
 - (A) In Honolulu.
 - (B) In September.
 - (C) Last year.
 - (D) For two weeks.
- 5. How many timeshares were sold last year?
 - (A) Fifty percent.
 - (B) Almost one hundred.
 - (C) Five hundred.
 - (D) Ten thousand.

Part V: Incomplete Sentences

Part V of the TOEIC tests your knowledge of both vocabulary and grammar. It consists of 40 incomplete sentences. Under each sentence, you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You should choose the best word or phrase to complete the sentence.

Try not to spend more than 30 seconds per question. You will have only 75 minutes for all of Parts V, VI, and VII so you will want to use your time wisely.

Sample TOEIC Question

Before he joined our firm, Mr. Guzman _____ Maltex Corporation.

- (A) was belonging to
- (B) worked
- (C) served
- (D) was employed by

Choice (D) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Before he joined our firm, Mr. Guzman was employed by Maltex Corporation. Was employed by Maltex Corporation is in the passive voice. It means the same thing as Maltex Corporation employed Mr. Guzman.

Choice (A) is incorrect because the verb, belong, does not indicate employment. In addition, stative verbs like belong are rarely used in the continuous form. Choice (B) is incorrect because the verb, work, is not followed by a preposition such as worked at or worked for. Choice (C) is not correct because the verb, serve, may be used with job positions, served as marketing director, but not with company names.

Test Tips

You can improve your score on Part V

by:

- understanding prefixes
- understanding suffixes
- recognizing time markers
- understanding the passive voice

- identifying the correct prepositions
- using relative pronouns

Skill 1: Understanding Prefixes

On Part V, your knowledge of the meanings of prefixes will help you choose the word or phrase that matches the meaning of the sentence. A prefix is a word part that is added to the front of a word to change the meaning of the word.

Sample TOEIC Question

We should have that document on file, but it seems to have been	We should have	e that document on !	file, but it seems to	have been
---	----------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------

- (A) misplaced
- (B) displaced
- (C) replaced
- (D) placed

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, We should have that document on file, but it seems to have been misplaced. The coordinating conjunction but adds contrasting information to the first part of the sentence. You should understand that the document is not on file. The prefix mis- adds a negative meaning to place. The document was not placed in the proper place; consequently it is not on file.

Choice (B) is incorrect because the prefix dis- means lack of; it usually refers to people. Choice (C) is incorrect because the prefix re- means again. Choice (D) is incorrect because placed should be followed by a location, placed in the wrong file.

Skill Focus

Prefixes increase vocabulary very efficiently, because they are a combination of a word part and a word whose meanings are already known. You can use this information to understand words that you have not seen before. Review the following list of common prefixes and their meanings. Then, look at the examples of words formed with the prefix. Think what the word probably means.

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
1. after-	after	afternoon, aftermath, afterward
2. ante-	before or in front of	antedate, antechamber, antecedent
3. anti-	against	antisocial, antibiotic, antidote
4. auto-	by itself or self	automobile, automatic, autobiography
5. bene-	good	benefit, beneficial, benign
6. bi-, bin-	two	bifocal, bicycle, binoculars
7. circu-	around	circulate, circular, circus
8. co-, col-	together	cooperate, coworker, collect
9. contra-	against	contradict, contrary, contrast
10. counter-	opposite	counteract, counterfeit, counterpart
11. dis-	lack of	disagree, disgrace, dishonest

1 REVIEW

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
12. hyper-	excessive	hypercritical, hyperbole, hypersensitive
13. hypo-	too little or beneath	hypoactive, hypodermic, hypoglycemia
14. il-	not	illogical, illegal, illegible
15. in-	not	incorrect, inhumane, inability
16. inter-	among or between	international, interaction, interfere
17. ir-	not	irresponsible, irregular, irrelevant
18. mal-	bad or wrong	malfunction, malpractice, malnourished
19. mis-	bad or wrong	misfortune, mistake, misplace
20. multi-	many or much	multilingual, multiple, multinational
21. omni-	all	omniscient, omnivorous, omnipotent
22. over-	too much	overactive, overflow, overdraw
23. poly-	many	polyglot, polygon, polytechnic
24. post-	after	postpone, postpaid, postscript
25. pre-	before	prefix, prefer, prehistoric
26. pro-	before or in favor of	prologue, procedure, pronoun
27. re-	again	rewrite, repeat, replace

Exercises p 234

Classify prefixes by meaning. This will help you choose the word that matches the context on the TOEIC test.

1. Write eight prefixes from the list above that express a neg	ative meaning.
	AVOID THE TRAP!
Write two prefixes from the list above that express a positive meaning.	Some prefixes look almost the same, but their meanings are different.
3. Write two prefixes from the list above that express a quantity.	anti- means against Example: anti-smoking means against smoking
4. Write four prefixes from the list above that express time.	ante- ante- means in front of Example: anteroom means a small
	room in front of a larger room

Skill 2: Understanding Suffixes

On Part V, your knowledge of suffixes will help you choose the word or phrase that matches the meaning of the sentence. A suffix is a word part that is added to the end of a word. Many suffixes change the part of speech of the word. Suffixes can help you determine whether the word is a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb. Suffixes can sometimes add meaning, too.

Sample TOEIC Question

Today office managers expect accuracy, efficiency, and _____ from those they supervise.

- (A) dedication
- (B) dedicated
- (C) dedicatedly
- (D) dedicate

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Today office managers expect accuracy, efficiency, and dedication from those they supervise. The first two words, accuracy and efficiency, are nouns. We need to choose the same part of speech, a noun form, to complete the list. The suffix -ation indicates a noun. Choice (A), dedication, is the noun form of the verb to dedicate.

Choice (B) is incorrect because the suffix -ed indicates an adjective. Choice (C) is incorrect because the suffix -ly indicates an adverb. Choice (D) is incorrect because the word dedicate is a verb form.

Skill Focus

Suffixes increase vocabulary because they change the part of speech of a word. This means that you can turn the same idea into a noun, verb, adjective or adverb. You can use this information to understand words that you have not seen before. Review the following list of common suffixes and their meanings. Then, look at the examples of words formed with the suffix. Think what the word probably means.

Suffix	Meaning	Part of Speech	Examples
1al	relating to	adjective	influential, provincial, financial
2ance	state or quality of	noun	resistance, acceptance, extravagance
3ancy	state or quality of	noun	vacancy, pregnancy, redundancy
4ary	relating to	adjective	primary, secondary, fiduciary
5ate	to make	verb	activate, reciprocate, elevate
6ation, -tion	state or quality of	noun	inspiration, separation, deviation
7en	to make	verb	shorten, lengthen, fatten
8ency	state or quality of	noun	expediency, leniency, latency
9fy	to make	verb	beautify, clarify, specify
10hood	state or quality of	noun	childhood, adulthood, manhood

1 REVIEW

Suffix	Meaning	Part of Speech	Examples
11ic	relating to	adjective	economic, scientific, scenic
12ity	state or quality of	noun	authenticity, publicity, civility
13ize	to cause to become	verb	computerize, modernize, legalize
14ly	in the manner of at or intervals of	adverb	clearly, yearly, ordinarily
15ment	process or state of	noun	enjoyment, procurement, experiment
16ness	state or quality of	noun	kindness, darkness, likeness
17ous	full of	adjective	nervous, anxious, jealous
18ship	state or quality of	noun	friendship, relationship, kinship

Exercises p 234

Classify these suffixes by parts of speech. This will help you choose the part of speech that matches the context of a sentence on the TOEIC test.

1. Write eight suffixe	es from the list above	that indicate noun form	ıs.
	·		
2. Write four suffixe	s from the list above	that indicate adjective fo	rms.
3. Write one suffix fi	rom the list above th	at indicates an adverb for	rm.
4. Write four suffixe	s from the list above	that indicate a verb form	1.
AVOID THE TRA			-

Some suffixes are spelled exactly the same, but represent different parts of speech.

-ly with adverb: When it is added to week, it becomes weekly. This is an adverb which means every week.

by with adjective: When it is added to love, it becomes lovely. This is an adjective which means having pleasing qualities.

Skill 3: Recognizing Time Markers

On Part V, your knowledge of time markers will help you choose the verb tense that matches the context of the sentence. Time markers are words that reflect the time of the verb.

Sample	TOEIC	Question
--------	-------	----------

We	usually	 that	brand	available.

- (A) has had
- (B) have been having
- (C) have
- (D) are having

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, We usually have that brand available. The word usually is a time marker. It is an adverb of frequency that suggests habit. The verb tense should suggest habitual action.

Choice (A) is incorrect for two reasons: first, the present perfect tense does not carry the habitual idea of *usually*; and second, the subject We is a plural pronoun which does not agree in number with the singular verb, has had. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect because have is rarely used in the continuous form when it indicates possession.

Skill Focus

Time markers can indicate different kinds of time. Some indicate periods of time, others indicate points of time, and still others indicate recurring time—things that happen repeatedly. This means that different kinds of time markers answer different kinds of time questions. Review the time markers below. Notice which kind of time question the different time markers answer.

Time Markers that Answer

When?	How long?	How often?
ago	since	usually
already	for	generally
before	until	often
after		rarely
during		weekly
next month		once a day

AVOID THE TRAP!

Since is sometimes used as a preposition with the present perfect tense, but it is also used to mean because Aut. And the state of

Preposition:

Example: We have been here since 10 o'clock

Subordinate conjunction:

Exercises p 234

Read the following sentences and circle the verb tense that matches the context of the sentence. This will help you recognize time markers on the TOEIC test.

	•
1.	How long has Mr. Block been working on the report? Mr. Block has been working on the report
	(A) three hours ago (B) for three hours
2.	When did the housekeeper clean the room? we left the room, she cleaned it.
	(A) After (B) Usually
3.	How long will Ms. Colinas fill in? Ms. Colinas will fill in Ms. Irzel is out of the hospital.
	(A) until (B) already
	When does the secretary take notes? The secretary takes notes the meeting.
	(A) often (B) during
	How do tourists prefer to see a new city? Visitors prefer to start with a guided tour of the city.
	(A) generally (B) while

Skill 4: Understanding the Passive Voice

On Part V, your knowledge of the passive voice will help you choose the verb form that matches the context of the sentence. The passive voice is often used in formal and business communication. It is used when you do not need (or want) to mention who does the action.

Sample TOEIC Question

Before the dam _____, the river overflowed its banks every spring.

- (A) was built
- (B) built
- (C) was building
- (D) builds

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Before the dam was built, the river overflowed its banks every spring. The verb was built is in the past tense, passive voice. The emphasis is on the dam. It's not important who built the dam.

Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all incorrect because they are in active voice. That is, they all mean that the dam built something (which is illogical). We know that someone built the dam, so we require the passive voice. Choice (D) is illogical for another reason also. The main verb, overflowed, is in the past tense, so we cannot use the present tense in the subordinate clause, which begins with before.

Skill Focus

It is very helpful to know how to recognize the passive voice. When we think of the words in a sentence, we think of the grammatical structure—subject, verb, and object. But we can also think of these words in terms of their roles in the meaning of the sentence. In a basic sentence, the subject is the agent (the person who does the action); the verb is the action, and the object is the receiver (the thing that the action affects). In a passive sentence, the agent and the receiver have switched positions. Review the clues below for recognizing this pattern that identifies a passive sentence.

Clue 1 The subject of a passive sentence is NOT the agent (the person or thing that does

the action).

Example: The letters were typed by the secretary.

Explanation: Who typed? Letters can't type, but a secretary can. The subject is not the agent, the

object is the agent.

Clue 2 The object (agent) of a passive sentence has the preposition by in front of it.

Example: The announcement was made by the director. Explanation: By the director means that the director is the agent.

Clue 3 The object (agent) of a passive sentence may be completely omitted from the

sentence because it is understood, unknown, or unimportant.

Example 1: The mail was delivered.

Explanation: We suppose the mail carrier delivered it. Everyone can guess this. It's not important.

Example 2: The crime was committed at midnight.

Explanation: We don't know who committed the crime. The police don't know either. But we

need to talk about the crime anyway.

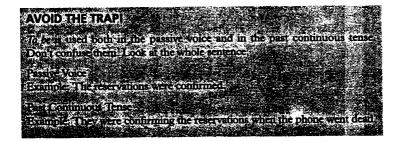
Clue 4 The verb consists of a form of be and the past participle of the main verb.

Example: Our company has been mentioned in that magazine.

Explanation: The form of be indicates the subject does the action (is the agent). If be is left out,

Our company has mentioned, it means the company mentioned the magazine. With

be—the company has been mentioned—it means the magazine mentioned the company.



Exercises p 234

Decide if an active or passive voice construction is needed. Knowing if the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action will help you determine if you need the active or passive voice on the TOEIC test.

1.	The viewers the opportunity to judge the performance. (A) were given (B) gave
2.	The shipment must carefully. (A) handle (B) be handled
3.	The food manager to eliminate theft. (A) was told (B) has told
	The flight on time. (A) was left (B) left
5.	The proposal now. (A) can be mailed

AVOID THE TRAP!

(B) can mail

The past participle -ed is used in both the passive voice, the past tense, and as an adjective. Don't confuse them. Look at the whole sentence.

Passive Voice: Past Tense

Example: The meal was cooked before we came

Active Voice: Past Tense

Example: They cooked the meal before we came

Adjective

Example: The cooked food was on the table when we came

Skill 5: Identifying the Correct Prepositions

On Part V, your knowledge of the context of the sentence will help you choose the correct preposition. Prepositions are words used to indicate phrases of time, place, or relationship. This section will review the common prepositions of time and place.

Sample TOEIC Question

We are so glad you could come	. Welcome	Rome.
(A) in-		
(B) at		

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Welcome to Rome.

The combination of *Welcome* and *Rome* indicates that Rome is a destination. Destinations use the preposition of place, to.

Choice (A) is also a preposition of place, but is not used with destinations. Use it after you get there: When I vacationed in Rome. Choice (B) is a preposition of place (but not with cities) and time. Choice (D) is a preposition that shows possession.

Skill Focus

(C) to (D) of

There are many prepositions in English. You must pay attention to the prepositions that you hear and read every day, because that is the best way to learn them. There are a few rules, however, about the use of prepositions. Review the prepositions below for common ways to express ideas of time and location. Notice the contrasts in the ways the prepositions are used.

Prepositional phrase	Use	Examples
to Rome	destination	I went to Rome.
in Rome	within a location	While I was in Rome, I saw many Roman ruins.
from Rome	direction away	I went from Rome to Vienna.
from Rome	source	I brought you this souvenir from Rome.
to the meeting	destination	I went to the meeting.
in the meeting	within a location	I was in the meeting all morning.
from the meeting	direction away	I went from the meeting to my office.
at the meeting	during	Some people got bored at (during) the meeting this morning.
at the airport	general location	I can catch a cab at the airport.
at 9:00	specific time	At 9:00, I arrived at work.

PART V: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Prepositional phrase	Use	Examples
from 9:00 to (until) 10:00	boundaries of a time period	From 9:30 to 12:00, I attended a seminar.
for one hour	duration of time	I stopped for one hour to eat lunch.
since 10:00	time starting at a point and ending now	Since 1:00, I have been working on this report.
on February 6	with dates	I start my new job on February 6.
in one day	with days	I wrote the memo in one day.
in two weeks	with weeks	The package should arrive in two weeks.
in April	with months	His birthday is in April.
in the morning	with periods of the day	I ride the train in the morning.
at night	with night	It gets chilly at night.

AVOID THE TRAPI

The prepositions for and since are both prepositions of time. Don't confuse them. Look at the meaning of the verb and the length of time.

For shows a duration of time.

Example: We have been talking for an hour.

Since shows an exact point in time in the past.

Example: I've working here since 1994.

Exercises p 234

Complete the sentence with the correct preposition from the list above. This will help you understand the context to choose the correct preposition on the TOEIC test.

- 1. Ms. Legesse is _____ a meeting right now.
- 2. Class starts ____ one month.
- 3. Meet me ____ noon.
- 4. The meeting continued _____ 5:30.
- 5. She's been the director ____ Mr. Lee retired.

Skill 6: Using Relative Pronouns

On the TOEIC test you may be asked to determine which relative pronoun correctly completes the sentence. Relative pronouns are words used to introduce subordinate clauses. The relative pronouns are that, which, who, whose, and whom.

Sample TOEIC Question

Mr. Wang spoke with the man ____ called yesterday.

- (A) which
- (B) who
- (C) whose
- (D) why

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Mr. Wang spoke with the man who called yesterday. The relative pronoun who replaces the man in the subordinate clause the man called yesterday.

Choice (A) is incorrect because which is not used for people. Choice (C) is incorrect because you do not need to show possession. Choice (D) is incorrect because why is not a relative pronoun.

Skill Focus

It may help to remember that relative pronouns are called pronouns because, like other pronouns, they replace nouns. We can combine sentences with relative pronouns because they prevent us from repeating a noun. Review the relative pronouns below. Notice how the relative pronouns replace the nouns that are repeated.

1. Ms. Ling signed for the package.

The package arrived this morning.

Ms. Ling signed for the package the package arrived this morning.

Ms. Ling signed for the package which arrived this morning.

2. This line is for the passengers.

The passengers bought their tickets in advance.

This line is for the passengers the passengers bought their tickets in advance.

This line is for the passengers who bought their tickets in advance.

3. Ms. Riad received some letters.

The letters were mailed last week.

Ms. Riad received some letters the letters were mailed last week.

Ms. Riad received the letters that were mailed last week.

4. The message is on your desk.

I took the message for you.

The message is on your desk I took the message for you.

The message that I took for you is on your desk.

5. The director interviewed an applicant.

The applicant's typing skills are strong.

The director interviewed an applicant the applicant's typing skills are strong.

The director interviewed an applicant whose typing skills are strong.

PART V: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

p 234	
Circle the correct relative pronoun for the se understand which relative pronoun to choose or	ntences below. This will help you a the TOEIC test.
Here is the report you wanted to read. (A) that (B) it	
2. Mr. Peri is the chef created this dish. (A) which (B) who	
3. The person computer is still on must b (A) whose (B) why	e working late.
4. The plants, are rare and exotic, require(A) they(B) which	meticulous care.
5. The tables are by the window are the m (A) who (B) that	iost popular.
AVOID THE TRAP! A non-restrictive clause is a special kind of rela can use who, whose, whom, and which, but cann Example: These chairs, which do not match the Always use which (instead of that) in a relative of	ot use <i>that</i> . desks, must be replaced. clause that begins and ends with a comma.
Practice: Part V p 234 Choose the one word or phrase that best comple	tes the sentence.
1. The restaurant has just opened has a famous chef. (A) whose (B) who (C) it (D) that 2. Negotiations will take place London.	3. We were in with our supplier. (A) agree (B) agreeing (C) agreement (D) agreed 4. Mrs. Dubois is a supervisor.
(A) at (B) in (C) by (D) to	(A) confident(B) confidence(C) confidentially(D) confidently

1 REVIEW

5. Our store gets more business our new	13. Mr. Weber hired a new
location.	(A) assist
(A) of	(B) assistance
(B) to	(C) assisted
(C) from	(D) assistant
(D) in	14. Send a fax to the prices.
6. The proposal by messenger.	(A) verily
(A) delivered	(B) verify
(B) has delivered	(C) verifying
(C) is delivered	(D) verified
(D) is delivering	15. That product until recently.
7. On what date did you the shipment?	(A) wasn't invented
(A) perceive	(B) invented
(B) deceive	(C) didn't invent
(C) receive	(D) invented
(D) recede	
	16. We're sending Mary Sula to participate
8. Two weeks ago, Mr. Uto his	the seminar.
reservations.	(A) at
(A) makes	(B) to
(B) was made	(C) from
(C) made	(D) in
(D) has made	17. The employees by the director to
9. All the members have arrived Mr.	give suggestions.
Sampson.	(A) are asking
(A) accept	(B) asking
(B) without	(C) are asked
(C) not	(D) be asked
(D) except	18. Mr. Caputo usually with a translator
10. She expressed her	(A) is traveled
(A) appreciate	(B) travel
(B) appreciative	(C) is traveling
(C) appreciation	(D) travels
(D) appreciated	19. Her employer gave her a good
11. Eliza Donato to Vice President in	recommendation.
January.	(A) prevalent
(A) will promote	(B) prevent
(B) will be promoting	(C) preview
(C) will be promoted	(D) previous
(D) promotes	20. Flight 201 will be arriving at Gate 7B
12. Mr. Yung sent a reminder to customers	time.
didn't pay their bills.	(A) by
(A) what	(B) on
(B) whom	(C) at
(C) which	(D) within
(D) who	

Part VI: Error Recognition

Part VI of the TOEIC test contains 20 sentences which test vocabulary and grammar with four underlined words or four underlined phrases marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Each of the 20 sentences contains one error. You are asked to find the one error in each sentence. If you try to determine which three underlined words are correct you can find the incorrect word or phrase by the process of elimination.

Try not to spend more than 30 seconds per question. You will have only 75 minutes for all of Parts V, VI, and VII so you will want to use your time wisely.

Sample TOEIC Question

There will be a <u>fifteen-minutes intermission</u> after the first <u>act.</u>

A
B
C
D

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, There will be a fifteen-minute intermission after the first act. Choice (B) is hyphenated and is used as an adjective, modifying the noun, intermission. Remember that adjectives are not marked with the plural -s in English. As an adjective, the phrase should read ... a fifteen-minute intermission.

Choice (A) is a correct verb: the verb will be can be singular or plural, so subject and verb agreement is not a problem. The tense of the verb is not a problem, either. Choice (C) is a correct noun. There is a clue with the article a because a precedes singular countable nouns. Choice (D) is also a correct noun. Here it is the object of the preposition after and is preceded by an article, the, and an adjective, first.

Test Tips

You will improve your score on Part VI by:

- recognizing subject and verb agreement
- using the correct verb tense
- maintaining correct adjective placement
- recognizing questions in longer sentences
- identifying pronouns
- understanding conjunctions

Skill 1: Recognizing Subject and Verb Agreement

On the TOEIC test you may be asked to determine whether the subject and verb agree. The subject and verb must agree in number and person. This means if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular.

Sample TOEIC Question

Each of the machine parts are guaranteed for ninety days.

A B C I

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, Each of the machine parts is guaranteed for ninety days. The passive verb, are guaranteed, must agree with Each. We know that each is considered singular in number, so there is not agreement in this sentence.

Choice (A) is a correct preposition and article, part of the prepositional phrase of the machine parts. Choice (C) is a correct past participle, part of the passive verb construction is guaranteed. Choice (D) is a correct preposition of time describing the duration of the guarantee.

Skill Focus

In order to make the subject and verb in a sentence agree, you must be able to identify the subject, and you must know whether the subject is considered singular or plural. The subject and verb must agree in number (singular-plural) and in person (first person, second person, or third person).

The subject and verb may be separated by prepositional phrases, clauses, or adverbs.

Example: The letters and faxes on top of the cabinet in the storage room are ready to be filed.

The subject may have a singular form, but be considered plural.

Example: The people are interested in obtaining more information.

AVOID THE TRAP! Third person singular in the sample present tense gives the most crouble that must be added to the base form of the vert. Do not forget the data. Example: "All Lords knows the program well. Very tenses with produit "(ant must, outly should exc.)" up both singular and sturely examples. I can make the reservation. (singular). We can make the reservation. (plura)

Exercises p 236

Circle the subject and rewrite the verb to match the subject. This will help you determine agreement between subjects and verbs on the TOEIC test.

- 1. The files in the file cabinet is all outdated.
- 2. The police always arrives quickly when there is a fire.
- 3. The man and woman who waited for the bus was late.
- 4. Ms. Pratowski's eyeglasses was broken in the accident.
- My parents, who still lives in the same house in Santiago where I was born, met me at the airport.

Skill 2: Using the Correct Verb Tense

On the TOEIC test you may be asked to choose the correct tense for a verb within a sentence. When you analyze a verb in a sentence, you should try to determine if it is the correct tense. You can do this by understanding the context of the sentence. Check the sentence for a time marker or a phrase or clause that indicates time. If there is a second verb in the sentence, think whether the times indicated by the verbs make sense together.

Sample TOEIC Question

By June of next year, the majority of blue-collar workers have gone on strike at least once.

С

כד

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The prepositional phrase, By June of next year, is a clue because it indicates a future time. We know that the word by is very important because it limits the time frame. When we talk about a future action, workers will have gone on strike, that is completed before a future reference point, By June of next year, we use the future perfect tense.

Choice (A) is a correct noun; note the article *the* which precedes it. Choice (B) is a correct adjective. Choice (D) is a correct adjective modifying *once*.

Skill Focus

There are four verb tense groups in English: simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous. Each of these can be expressed in the past, present, or future. It can be helpful to remember that, except for the simple tenses, the verb tenses of English generally deal with relational time. That is, the tense of a verb is determined by its relationship to another verb (usually in the same sentence). This is why sentences often have two verbs in different tenses. One verb is a reference point for the tense of the other verb. The reference point can also be a time marker instead of a verb.

Review the tenses below. Notice the relationship of each tense to its reference point.

Simple tenses are used to mention an action, without particular emphasis on duration or relationship to other actions.

Examples:

Present: It rains every afternoon.

Past: It rained yesterday.

Future: It will rain tomorrow.

1 REVIEW

Continuous tenses emphasize that the action is happening or continuing.

Examples:

Present: It is raining right now. It was raining until 3:00.

Future: It will be raining when we leave work.

Perfect tenses emphasize that an action occurs before a reference point (another time or action).

Examples:

Present: It has rained every day for a week.

It had rained every day while the weather was cold. Future: It will have rained seven days by the end of this week.

Perfect continuous tenses emphasize the happening or continuing of an action that occurs before a reference point (another time or action) in the same time frame.

Examples:

Present: It has been raining for six hours now.

It had been raining for six hours when the sun came out.

Future: It will have been raining long enough to set a record in two more hours.

Exercises 🕞 🖚 p 236

Circle the underlined word that is the verb and rewrite it in the correct tense. This will help you choose the correct verb tense on the TOEIC test.

1. Mr. Hana slept soundly in his bed when the telephone rang.

C D Α

2. Unless she is off next week, Ms. Morea has worked all year without a vacation,

D

3. That magazine had been late every month this year.

В

4. The director will have called yesterday about the annual report.

Α

5. I always am having lunch at the café near the office.

Α B

AVOID THE TRAP!

Some verbs in subordinate clauses must be in the simple present tense even though the main verb is in the future.

Example: The secretary will announce

when Mr. Lee arrives.

The main verb will announce is in the future tense. The verb in the subordinate clause, arrives, is in the present.

Skill 3: Maintaining Correct Adjective Placement

On the TOEIC test, understanding adjectives may help you determine the meaning of the sentence. Adjectives that are in the wrong order can sometimes make the meaning of a sentence unclear.

Sample TOEIC Question

You will have to wait one more month before ordering the new expensive computer.

ВС

Choice (D) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, You will have to wait one more month before ordering the expensive new computer.

Adjectives of age (new) come after general adjectives.

Choice (A) is a correct verb. Choice (B) is a correct number adjective. Choice (C) is a correct gerund (object of the preposition before).

Skill Focus

Many adjectives can be used together to modify the same noun. However, the nouns have to be in a certain order for the sentence to make sense. Review the chart below, which shows the order for common types of adjectives. Notice that general adjectives include those that describe size, shape, age, and color.

Article	Number adjective	General adjective	Participle as adjective	Origin adjective	Noun
the					statue table building
the	first second third				
the	first	usual small square new gray			statue
the	first	small	carved molded		statue
the	first	small	carved	French	statue

Exercises p 236

Circle the adjectives and rewrite the sentences to put the adjectives in the correct order. This will help you spot adjectives that may make sentences unclear on the TOEIC test.

- 1. An Italian inexpensive restaurant has opened on the corner.
- 2. The boring long speech made everyone restless.
- 3. The white new paint makes the office seem brighter.
- 4. An American old movie is on television tonight.
- 5. This new conference table is better than the square old one.

Skill 4: Recognizing Questions in Longer Sentences

On the TOEIC test you may have to recognize questions that occur within longer statements or questions. The word order for questions within longer sentences is statement order (subject-verb) rather than question order (verb-subject).

Sample TOEIC Question

The employee asked when would he become eligible for promotion.

A 1

מ

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, The prospective employee asked when he would become eligible for promotion. The direct question would be: When would (I) be eligible for ...? Placed within a longer sentence, the word order changes to: ... when he would be eligible.

Choice (A) is a correct subject. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct prepositional phrase.

Skill Focus

The subject-verb order of the main clause of a sentence determines whether the sentence will be a statement or a question. Questions placed within longer sentences are not the main clause of the resulting sentence, so they must have subject-verb order. Review the statements and questions below. Notice that the words are in subject-verb order, except in the main clause of a question.

Mr. Hochul went to the meeting.

Did Mr. Hochul go to the meeting?

The secretary told me Mr. Hochul went to the meeting.

The flight was delayed.

Why was the flight delayed?

She did not know why the flight was delayed.

Dr. Latiba had planned to deliver the package by messenger.

How had Dr. Latiba planned to deliver the package?

I think Dr. Latiba had planned to deliver the package by messenger.

It is 10:00.

What time is it?

Can you tell me what time it is?

PART VI: ERROR RECOGNITION

Exercises		р	236
-----------	--	---	-----

Make the questions below part of the longer sentence. This will help you understand questions that may appear in longer sentences on the TOEIC test.

	Do you know?	
2.	. Why don't we have reservations? I would like to know	
3.	. What is the name of the playwright? In the program it should say	
4.	. Has the letter arrived? I hope	
5.	. Who will be the next chairman? The committee will have to vote on	

Skill 5: Identifying Pronouns

Knowing the different types of pronouns can help you understand how pronouns are used on the TOEIC test. Pronouns take the place of nouns. Different types of pronouns indicate different functions in the sentence. A closely related group of words is the group called pronominal adjectives. They replace the possessive form of nouns, and therefore, modify all nouns.

Sample TOEIC Question

All of we salesmen work on commission.

A B C D

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The sentence should read, All of us salesmen work on commission. The word of is a preposition. The words following a preposition form the object of the preposition. Therefore, the pronoun must be in its object form, us. The subject of the sentence is All.

Choice (A) is a correct subject. Choice (C) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.

Skill Focus

Pronouns must be like the nouns they replace. A pronoun must be singular or plural, and first, second, or third person, according to the noun. This is also true for pronominal adjectives. Review the pronouns and adjectives below. Notice that some pronouns have different forms for singular and plural, subject and object, while forms for other pronouns remain the same.

Pronouns as Subjects		Pronouns as Objects		Pronominal Adjectives of Possession	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	we	me	us	my	our
you	you	you	you	your	your
he, she, it	they	him, her, it	them	his, her, its	their

Exercises p 236

Fill in the blanks below with the correct form of the pronoun. Other words in the sentence will indicate which pronoun you should use. This will help you understand the relationships among pronouns on the TOEIC test.

1. Even though we had a drop in sales, overall profits remained high.					
2. A guide will be waiting for when we arrive at the hotel.					
3 will receive a special award for her accomplishments on the project.					
4. You cannot spend all your time working unless work is rewarding for					
5. The guests unpacked luggage before went down to the beach.					

AVOID THE TRAP!

The contraction it's (it is) should not be confused with the pronominal adjective its.

The contraction you're (you are) should not be confused with the pronomial adjective your.

Skill 6: Understanding Conjunctions

Conjunctions are *combining* words. There are two types of conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions combine words, phrases, or sentences. Subordinating conjunctions combine sentences and clauses. Knowing the meanings of conjunctions can help you understand sentences and reading passages found on the TOEIC test.

Sample TOEIC Question

Mr. Kokosinski is happy with his job, because the pay is low.

Choice (C) is the correct answer. The sentence should read Mr. Kokosinski is happy with his job, even though the pay is low.

Because indicates a cause and effect relationship, meaning the low pay is the reason he likes his job. It makes more sense if he likes his job for other more important reasons, in spite of the fact that the pay is low. The conjunction even though shows a contrast in the ideas is happy with his job and the pay is low.

Although and though have the same meaning and function, and could also be used here.

Skill Focus

Conjunctions combine items by showing the relationship between them. The relationships they express fall into a few major groups: association, contrast, cause and effect, and time. Review the list of conjunctions and examples below. Notice the meaning that each conjunction has, and the meaning it conveys about the items joined.

PART VI: ERROR RECOGNITION

Coordinating Conjunctions	Meanings	Examples
and	joins items	The manager and the vice president found a solution. Ms. Fleury brought cookies and Mr. Bomback provided lemonade.
or	gives a choice among items	We can meet at 1:00 or 2:00.
but	shows contrast among items	I would like to see a movie, but I have a lot of work to do.
both and	joins items	Both Mr. Abdalla and Ms. Olligher have offered to help.
not only but also	joins items	Mr. Sebree not only cooks wonderful meals, but also invites friends to share them.
either or	gives a choice between items	Either staying at home or going out will please me.
neither nor	excludes both items	Neither the book nor the movie was well done.
since	shows cause and effect	Since I leave work at 5:00, I can't be there before 6:00.
so that	shows cause and effect	The secretary keeps the telephone directory on her desk so that she can look up phone numbers quickly.
because	shows cause and effect	I brought an umbrella because it might rain.
while	shows cause and effect	Ms. Mudar typed the letter while Mr. Hull read the request.
when	shows time relationships	I will leave when I finish this phone call.
as soon as	shows time relationships	Let me know as soon as you reach a decision.
until	shows time relationships	The meeting will last until lunchtime.
even though	shows contrast of ideas	Even though he has little experience, he is good at his job.
although	shows contrast of ideas	She writes very well, although she does not enjoy it.
though	shows contrast of ideas	The seminar was interesting, though there was not enough time for the audience to ask questions.

Exercises p 236

Find the conjunction in the sentences below. Rewrite the conjunction to make more sense in the sentence. This will help you understand the meanings of the conjunctions in sentences on the TOEIC test.

- 1. Ms. Albrecht got an apartment near the office while her commute would be shorter.
- 2. I will see either the play nor the movie this weekend.
- 3. The receptionist can take her lunch break until her replacement arrives.
- 4. The manager likes to write letters or does not like to type them.
- 5. Though Mr. Gacek is a talented artist, his paintings are on display at the City Gallery.

Practice: Part VI 🕞 p 2	36
-------------------------	----

riacuce. Part	AI G	p 236			
Identify the one u	ınderlined w	ord or phrase t	hat should be	corrected or rewri	tten.
1. Ms. Cescu <u>pai</u> A attend <u>the con</u> D		ntion fee when	she discovered B	i that she would <u>no</u> (ot be able to
2. The director to for the semina D	Α	<u>ither</u> the blue i B	nvitations and	the green ones we	ere <u>appropriate</u> C
3. By the time the	e <u>final</u> report B	is due, the tec	hnicians <u>resol</u> C	<u>ved</u> <u>their</u> problem. D	
4. I <u>asked</u> the dep A break from the		retary, <u>but she</u> B C	did not know	when <u>would</u> the m	anagers take a
5. Ms. Morisot le	ost <u>her</u> wallet A	while <u>he was</u> v B C	valking <u>in</u> the ; D	park at lunchtime.	
6. The shipment	of machine p	parts <u>were</u> dela B	yed <u>by</u> the wo C	rkmen's <u>sudden</u> st D	rike.
7. The fast <u>first</u> t A	rain <u>leaves</u> fo B	or the city <u>at</u> 8:0	00 every <u>week</u> I		
8. Ms. Arnet ask	ed <u>the manas</u> A	<u>er how</u> late <u>wi</u> B C	ll the store be	open <u>tonight</u> . D	
9. <u>Because he</u> co A B	mes into the	office <u>on</u> week C	ends, Mr. For	tescue <u>never</u> gets e D	nough work done.
10. <u>Although</u> th A		early written, <u>si</u> B	he contains fac	ctual information t	hat <u>is</u> inaccurate. D

Part VII: Reading Comprehension

Part VII of the TOEIC test contains different types of reading materials. These readings are the kind you would find during the course of a normal day in an English speaking environment. These readings would include:

- advertisements
- announcements
 calendars
- charte

- fax forms letters
- forms memos
- graphs schedules
- indices bulletins

Each reading passage is followed by two to five questions. There are 40 multiple choice questions in Part VII. You must find the best choice-(A), (B), (C), or (D)-and mark your answer sheet. Try not to spend more than thirty seconds per question. You will have only 75 minutes for all of Parts V, VI, and VII so you will want to use your time wisely.

Sample TOEIC Question

Questions 1-4 refer to the following passage.

The White House, the official home of the President of the United States, was designed by the architect James Hoban, who is said to have been influenced by the design of a palace in Ireland. The building was begun in 1792 and was first occupied by the second President of the United States, John Adams, in November 1800. The house received its present name when it was painted white after being damaged by fire in 1814.

- 1. What is the main idea of the reading passage?
 - (A) The White House has an interesting history.
 - (B) President Adams was the first occupant of the White House.

Sample Answer

(C) The architect of the White House was from Ireland.

● (B) (C) (D)

(D) The White House was damaged by fire.

Choice (A) is the correct answer. This is a main idea question. To find the main idea, you must look at the complete reading passage, not just one part, or one sentence. The reading passage states many facts. Choice (A) contains the most general, and true information.

Choices (B), (C), and (D) are true, but each contains only part of the information of the passage.

- 2. When was the White House first occupied?
 - (A) 1776
 - (B) 1792

(C) 1800

Sample Answer

(A) (B) • (D)

(D) 1814

Choice (C) is the correct answer. This is a factual question. To find this specific fact, you should scan the passage for the specific date. The reading passage states: The building ... was first occupied ... in November 1800.

Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because the dates do not match the question.

- 3. Which of the following statements is probably true?
 - (A) Palaces in Ireland are painted white.
 - (B) All American presidents have lived in the White House.

Sample Answer (A) (B) (C)

(C) John Adams was not President in 1800.

(D) The White House was not white prior to 1814.

Choice (D) is the correct answer. This is an inference question. The reader must infer the answer because the answer is not directly stated. The last sentence of the reading passage says that the White House was painted white ... in 1814. The last sentence implies that the official house of the President had been another color. But this information is not stated; it is only implied.

Choice (A) is incorrect because the design, not the color, of the White House was influenced by a palace (one palace, not several). Choice (B) is incorrect because the first President did not live in the White House. Choice (C) is incorrect because Adams was President when he moved into the White House in 1800.

- 4. What is the author's purpose?
 - (A) To inform
 - (B) To persuade
 - (C) To criticize
 - (D) To praise

Sample Answer

● (B) (C) (D)

Choice (A) is the correct answer. This question asks for the author's purpose in writing the passage. The purpose is not stated directly, so we must infer the answer. The information in the reading passage is general: we are informed what the White House is, who the architect was, what the design influences were, when it was begun, who the first occupants were, and how it received its name.

Choice (B) is incorrect because the author does not try to persuade us to believe or do something. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because there are no words of either criticism or praise. There are simply informative facts.

Types of Questions

There are basically two types of questions in Part VII of the Reading Comprehension Section of the TOEIC test. The questions in Part VII are based on what is <u>stated</u> (Main Idea and Factual questions) and what is <u>implied</u> (Inferential and Purpose questions).

Characteristics	Examples
Some questions ask for the main idea.	The main idea of this article is The main topic of this article is The author believes
Some questions ask for facts.	What happened? Who did what? How much? How many? How short? Which of the following is NOT mentioned? According to the article, what?

Some questions ask What does the author imply?

for an inference. What do you think ...?

It can be inferred from the article that ...

What can we infer from this passage?

Some questions ask Why was this article written?

What is the purpose of this article?

Why did the author write this memo?

Test Tips

You will improve your score on Part VII by focusing on:

- recognizing the main idea
- understanding the facts
- predicting inferences
- understanding the purpose

Skill 1: Recognizing the Main Idea

On Part VII of the TOEIC test, you may be asked to determine the main idea of a reading passage. To answer these questions, you must focus on what the passage is about. Since the main idea tells the reader what the passage is about, it usually appears in the first paragraph.

Sample TOEIC Question

This question refers to the following announcement.

The Marmax Group is a private family-held company that sells versions of the world's most treasured and expensive ladies' and men's colognes at a fraction of the original prices. Since our family started the business in 1993, we have been marketing our interpretations of famous perfumes under the brand name of "Aromas."

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The Marmax Group sells scents.
- (B) Colognes are a fraction of Marmax's business.
- (C) The company started in the 90s.
- (D) The company has their own brand name.

Choice (A) is the correct answer. The company sells ladies' and men's colognes. The generic term for colognes and perfumes is *scent*. This is the main idea of the passage.

Choice (B) is incorrect, because (1) it is a detail and (2) the company sells colognes at a discount which are a fraction of the original cost, not a fraction of the total business. Choice (C) is incorrect, because it is a detail; when the company started business is not the main idea. Choice (D) is incorrect, because it is a detail. The article does not discuss the importance of a brand name.

Skill Focus

The main idea of a reading passage is not always in the same place in the passage. Sometimes you can best state the main idea exactly as it was stated in the passage. Other times, the main idea is best stated in slightly different words. But the main idea always appears early in the passage. Review these clues for finding the main idea. Notice that you may have to read several sentences before the main idea becomes clear.

Clue 1 The main idea may be in the first sentence of the passage, so the reader can know immediately what the passage is about.

Example: It is important to know how to write a good resume. A potential employer sees your resume before he or she ever meets you. Therefore, you must make sure your resume makes a good impression.

Main idea: It is important to know how to write a good resume.

Clue 2 The main idea may present a contrast to a statement in the first sentence (or first few sentences) of the passage, because the main idea is a reaction to the statement.

Example: Many people think that business is a complicated field. But the principles that guide successful businesses are actually quite simple.

Main idea: Business principles are simple.

PART VII: READING COMPREHENSION

Clue 3 The main idea may be a summary of details in the first sentence (or first few

sentences) of a passage, because putting the details first may capture the reader's

interest.

Example: The seats are comfortable, and the view outside the windows is lovely. The

telephone, computer, printer, and fax machine are the latest models. It is obviously a

luxury office. Like more and more offices these days, this one is in an automobile.

Main idea: The changing workplace includes offices in automobiles.

Exercises p 238

The following groups of sentences contain one main idea and three supporting details. Choose the main idea from the sentences below. This will help you recognize the main idea in the reading passages in Part VII.

- 1. (A) This year 250 billion dollars was spent on dogs and cats.
 - (B) Toys and clothes for pets are very popular.
 - (C) Pet owners spend a lot of time and money on their pets.
 - (D) There are doctors and even psychiatrists that specialize in pets.
- 2. (A) There were many famous military leaders in history.
 - (B) Alexander the Great led his troops from Greece to India.
 - (C) Genghis Khan's empire stretched from Mongolia to Eastern Europe.
 - (D) General Eisenhower became President of the United States.
- 3. (A) The captain has to supervise the officers on the bridge.
 - (B) One of the functions of the captain is to perform marriages at sea.
 - (C) The captain is ultimately responsible for the safety of the passengers.
 - (D) The captain of a ship has many duties.
- 4. (A) The hotel has a large fitness center with an indoor pool.
 - (B) This hotel is the most luxurious in the city.
 - (C) There is a concierge on every floor.
 - (D) All rooms are suites with balconies.
- 5. (A) The modern transmits data at 14.4 bps.
 - (B) The monitor is not in color.
 - (C) My new computer does not have the latest technology.
 - (D) The software programs have not been upgraded.

AVOID THE TRAPI

Don't mark a choice simply because it is true. There may be a choice that is true, but doesn't answer the question. Read the question carefully.

Skill 2: Understanding the Facts

On Part VII of the TOEIC test, you may be asked to find and determine the relationships among the facts in a reading passage. To answer factual questions, you must focus on the details in the passage. All factual statements are true and all are stated in the passage.

Sample TOEIC Question

This question refers to the following news article.

RSX said its second quarter net income doubled to \$6 million, even though the company had labor problems. An RSX spokesperson said the improved results showed a greater demand for its products. In its 20-year history, this is the most significant jump in earnings.

What was the net income of RSX in the first quarter?

- (A) Three million dollars
- (B) Six million dollars
- (C) Twelve million dollars
- (D) Twenty million dollars

Choice (A) is the correct answer. This fact is noted in the first sentence. In the second quarter the net income was double what it was in the first quarter. To be doubled means to be twice as much. This simple math makes the first quarter net income \$3 million.

Choice (B) is the net income in the second quarter. Choice (C) is the net income if you doubled the second quarter income. Choice (D) is not mentioned as earnings, but 20 is mentioned as the number of years the company has been in business.

Skill Focus

Locating facts usually means paying attention to details. Although a fact may be clearly stated, it may also be hidden among other information or other words. Review the clues below for locating important facts in different forms.

Clue 1 The passage might state the fact explicitly.

Example: The company is 20 years old.

Fact: The company is 20 years old.

Clue 2 A sentence might "hide" a fact in a subordinate clause.

Example: No one believed the company would succeed when it began twenty years ago in a small town.

Fact: The company is 20 years old.

Clue 3 The same fact might be stated in different words in the passage.

Example: In the two decades since it opened its doors, the company has always been profitable.

Fact: The company is 20 years old. (Two decades means the same as 20 years and opened its doors means the same as started.)

Exercises p 238

Below you will read five general statements. Find two supporting facts in the list on the right and write their letters under the appropriate general statement. This will help you recognize the facts on the reading passages in Part VII.

General Statements

- The ship's cabins are equipped for a passenger's safety and comfort.
 - (1)
 - (2)
- Electronic mail is improving communication.
 - (1)
 - (2)
- 3. The weather is seasonably cold.
 - (1)
 - (2)
- 4. Medical research is under attack from animal rights groups.
 - (1)
 - (2)
- 5. Oil companies are investigating alternate sources of fuels.
 - (1)
 - (2)

AVOID THE TRAP!

Don't mark the first recognizable answer. Some test takers guess too quickly. They see a word from the passage, and assume it's the correct answer. Take time to analyze.

Supporting Facts

- (A) It was below freezing this morning.
- (B) Life jackets are stowed under each bed.
- (C) People find they write more often when they use e-mail.
- (D) Protesters want to stop experiments on animals.
- (E) All cabins have their own water purification system.
- (F) Thousands of animal rights activists blocked the entrances to six research facilities.
- (G) Oil, coal, and gas are limited resources.
- (H) Correspondents from all over the world can send letters instantaneously via their computers.
- (I) We expect more snow and ice later today.
- (J) Solar energy may be one substitute for petroleum-based fuels.

Skill 3: Predicting Inferences

On Part VII of the TOEIC test, you may be asked to make inferences about a reading passage. To make correct inferences, you must draw conclusions about what is likely or logical from information that is explicitly stated in the passage.

Sample TOEIC Question

This question refers to the following electronic index.

Where to GO On-line Index

Business Data Plus GO BUSDP

Business Demographics GO BUSDEM

Executive News Service GO ENS

Entrepreneur's Small Business Forum GO SMALLBIZ

International Trade Forum GO ITFORUM

PR and Marketing Archives GO PRSIG

Who would most likely use this index?

- (A) Hotel housekeepers
- (B) Oil engineers
- (C) Business people
- (D) Airline pilots

Choice (C) is the correct answer. From the list of topics, you can infer that most of them concern business. In fact, the word *business* is in four of the six topics.

Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect, because although these professions might possibly use this index, neither a hotel housekeeper, an oil engineer, nor an airline pilot would be the most likely user of a commercial index.

Skill Focus

Many different kinds of information can be a clue to predicting inferences. Clues may be found in the words used, in the way that the information is presented, and in probable occurrences, based on information given. Review the clues below, which show how different kinds of information can help predict inferences.

Clue 1 Clues to inferences may be found in terms that are repeated, or in the use of many words that are related to each other.

Example: Everyone wants to be with their families. Employees are happier if they have family time to take their children for bike rides, spend time with their parents, and go out to dinner with their spouse.

Inference: Families, family, children, parents, and spouse suggest that the idea of family is important to the passage.

PART VII: READING COMPREHENSION

Clue 2 Clues to inferences may be found in the way that information is combined, especially when steps seem to be left out.

Example: On the first day of work, new employees report to orientation. There will be sessions on company policy, employee benefits, and product history. On the fourth day, employees will be assigned to a trainer in their department.

Inference: The orientation sessions will last three days.

Clue 3 An inference may be the next logical outcome of a statement.

Example: Everyone will want to buy the product.

Inference: The manufacturer of the product will make a profit.

Exercises p 238

Below there is a statement followed by three possible inferences that can be made from the first sentence. Circle the one sentence that is the most logical inference that can be made from the first sentence. This will help you recognize what is inferred on the reading passages in Part VII.

- 1. The politician lost the election.
 - (A) She was absentminded.
 - (B) Her policies weren't popular with the voters.
 - (C) She was elected on the first ballot.
- 2. It took over an hour to drive just five miles.
 - (A) The traffic was very heavy.
 - (B) The distance was very long.
 - (C) Our car is very fast.
- 3. Mozart could play the violin and the harpsichord when he was only five.
 - (A) He was taught by his father.
 - (B) He didn't want to play the trombone.
 - (C) He was very precocious.
- 4. A knowledgeable consumer waits until items go on sale.
 - (A) Smart shoppers like to save money.
 - (B) If you know you need something, buy it now.
 - (C) The best items are never on sale.
- 5. Company earnings would have been higher had there been no strike.
 - (A) The workers will not go on strike.
 - (B) The striking workers reduced the profitability of the company.
 - (C) Earnings are always higher in the last quarter.

AVOID THE TRAP!

You won't find a direct answer to inferential questions in the reading passage.

Remember: You need to "read between the lines."

Skill 4: Understanding the Purpose

On Part VII of the TOEIC test, you may be asked to determine the purpose of a reading passage. To answer these questions, you must decide whether the purpose of the passage is to inform, persuade, criticize, amuse, praise, or apologize.

The purpose is not directly stated in the passage; you have to infer the purpose from the context. As you read, you should ask yourself: why was this passage written?

Sample TOEIC Question

This question refers to the following notice.

Here's an opportunity to put your sales ability to work as the owner of your own direct marketing agency. You'll sell ad services and have an international company behind you. Your income will increase and you will have more time to spend with your family. You will be able to take your vacations when YOU want to take them. Why work for others when you can work for yourself?

For more information, come to the Business Opportunity Show at the Carlton Hotel on July 23–24. No need to schedule an appointment. Just meet us at Booth 345.

What is the purpose of this notice?

- (A) To give employees more time with their families
- (B) To persuade you to come to the Business Opportunity Show
- (C) To strengthen your sales ability
- (D) To schedule an appointment

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The purpose of the notice is to persuade the reader to come to the Business Opportunity Show. If the person does come, he or she will be able to learn what is required to start a business that will make them wealthy, happy, and wise.

Choice (A) is incorrect, because having more time with your family is a result of having your own business. Choice (C) is incorrect, because the notice assumes the reader already has strong sales ability. Choice (D) is incorrect, because appointments are not required.

Skill Focus

When the reading passage is a chart, or form, it is usually easy to determine the purpose. The purpose is usually found in the title or heading of the form. When the reading passage is made up of one or more paragraphs, you may have to consider the passage carefully to decide the purpose. The clues below may help. Review these clues and the examples for determining the purpose of a reading passage.

Clue 1 An informative passage may contain several facts or figures. Such passages may be in the form of charts, graphs, or lists, as well as in paragraphs. Adjectives tend to be objective.

Example: The number of students seeking admission to the graduate business program has increased 20% over the past 18 months. Among the reasons for the increase are the opening of our new suburban classroom building last January and the 97%

PART VII: READING COMPREHENSION

excellence rating awarded to us by the accreditation board.

Explanation: The passage contains several facts and figures: increased 20%, past 18 months, 97% excellence rating. The only two adjectives that are not part of common phrases (such as graduate business program and last January) are new and suburban. Both of these are objective.

Clue 2 A persuasive passage usually recommends an action or a way of thinking. It typically gives the reasons for that position and the benefits of adopting it.

Example: The newly developed Warm 'n' Soft fabric may be the most comfortable winter fabric you have ever worn. It is 20% warmer than plain wool. It's also lightweight, which means that you won't be weighed down by a heavy coat. Warm 'n' Soft is water-resistant, too, so wet snow rolls right off. If you want to laugh at the cold weather this winter, make sure you choose a coat made of Warm 'n' Soft.

Explanation: The action recommended is the purchase of a Warm 'n' Soft coat. The reasons for recommending the purchase are that Warm 'n' Soft is warmer than wool, lightweight, and water-resistant. The benefit of purchasing a Warm 'n' Soft coat is that this coat will keep you warm, dry, and comfortable in wintertime.

Clue 3 A critical passage is usually a reaction to a stated idea or situation. It may present many contrasts and alternatives. It probably contains adjectives and other words that have both positive and negative meanings.

Example: The new Civic Center was a good idea for our city, but it has failed due to poor planning. Lack of parking and nearby restaurants has made the Center a place that is difficult to get to and uncomfortable to be in.

Explanation: This passage is a reaction to the first line, a new Civic Center was a good idea for our city. Notice that this is quite a positive statement, compared to the rest of the paragraph. The passage contrasts this good idea with the bad way the idea was carried out. It specifically mentions the effects of lack of parking and absence of nearby restaurants. It has positive words, new and good, and negative words, failed, poor, lack of, difficult, and uncomfortable.

Clue 4 A passage intended to amuse the reader may contain imaginative ideas. It may describe a situation, or present an image, that makes you smile. The facts presented are usually simple, rather than complicated.

Example: The Tasty Bakery is famous for making cakes in any shape or size. Among their most popular styles are cakes that look like roses, baskets of flowers, or footballs. They also make cakes to order, and some of the customers' requests have been unusual. One customer wanted a cake that looked like a hamburger. Another wanted a cake that looked like his dog. But the strangest request came from a mayor who wanted a replica of his town in cake for their Founder's Day celebration.

Explanation: The imaginative ideas presented in this passage are the many different shapes mentioned for the cakes. Certainly the images of these cakes that you make in your mind should make you smile. The facts mentioned are all quite simple and do not require you to make calculations or complicated associations. These facts are that the

1 REVIEW

Tasty Bakery is famous, they make cakes in different shapes and sizes, and some customer requests are unusual.

Clue 5 A passage in praise of something usually has many positive adjectives and words with positive connotations. It may show a positive result of a past action, or predict a positive outcome of a current or future action.

Example: The recently published *Guide to City Restaurants* will be a big help to visitors and residents who want to eat out. The guide gives clear, precise information about food, location, and prices. It is also well organized, so that information can be located quickly and easily.

Explanation: The many positive adjectives and other words in this passage indicate that its purpose is to praise the restaurant guide. The positive terms include big help, clear, precise information, well organized, clearly, and easily. It predicts a positive outcome of a future action, will be a big help to visitors and residents who want to eat out.

Clue 6 A passage intended to apologize for something acknowledges a mistake and expresses regret for the problems that the mistake might have caused. It also usually mentions some current or future action intended to rectify the mistake.

Example: This newspaper would like to announce that the sale price of Grip-Tight tires that appeared yesterday in the ad for Johnson's Garage was misprinted. The correct sale price of each tire is \$90, as printed in today's ad. We regret any inconvenience that this error has caused Johnson's Garage and its customers.

Explanation: The mistake that is acknowledged is the sale price of Grip-Tight tires that appeared yesterday in the ad for Johnson's Garage was misprinted. The announcement expresses regret in the line we regret any inconvenience that this error has caused Johnson's Garage and its customers. The action to rectify the mistake is the explicit one that the newspaper has printed the ad with the correct price today, and the assumed one that they are correcting this mistake by printing the apology in the newspaper.

Exercises 🕞 p 238

Circle the purpose of the statements below. This will help you recognize the purpose of the reading passages in Part VII.

 We want to congratulate Mr. Prahinski, who was responsible for the award-winning design of our new handheld personal communicator.

What is the purpose of this statement?

- (A) To criticize
- (B) To persuade
- (C) To inform
- (D) To praise

PART VII: READING COMPREHENSION

I would like you to meet our new Front Desk Manager, Ms. Tamayo, who has been with our sister hotel in Rio.

What is the purpose of this statement?

- (A) To amuse
- (B) To praise
- (C) To inform
- (D) To criticize
- In the future, I hope that there will be more attention paid to our customers' needs and less time spent on your own personal affairs.

What is the purpose of this statement?

- (A) To apologize
- (B) To praise
- (C) To criticize
- (D) To inform
- 4. There are 365 days in a year, except in a leap year, when there are 366.

What is the purpose of this statement?

- (A) To inform
- (B) To persuade
- (C) To apologize
- (D) To praise
- 5. We apologize for the delay, but the severe weather patterns in the area have grounded all planes.

What is the purpose of this statement?

- (A) To persuade
- (B) To apologize
- (C) To amuse
- (D) To criticize

AVOID THE TRAPE

Keep the main idea in mind as you determine the purpose. Most passages have details of several types. For example, a passage can praise part of an idea, but criticize most of the idea. You must look for the overall purpose of the passage.

Practice: Part VII

The questions below are based on a variety of reading material. Choose the one best answer to the questions.

Ouestions 1-5 refer to the following page from an appointment calendar. (O p 238



MARCH		
28 Monday		31 Thursday
Meet train 6:42 at station	4:00 pm Tele	conference
29 Tuesday	APRIL	1 Frida
	10:00 Staff n	
	11:00 Mr. Jan	nes Gonsalves
6:00 Tennis w/T. Kral		
30 Wednesday		2 Saturday
	7:30am John	Ling - golf course
12:00 pm Lunch at Elizabeth's Café		3 Sunday
w/ Ms. Welby		

- 1. What is this calendar used for?
 - (A) To schedule appointments
 - (B) To organize ideas
 - (C) To cancel appointments
 - (D) To take notes
- 2. Where is the appointment with John Ling?
 - (A) 7:30 P.M.
 - (B) After the weekend
 - (C) On the golf course
 - (D) Saturday morning
- 3. What can be inferred from this page?
 - (A) There will be a teleconference on Tuesday.
 - (B) The staff meeting on Friday will not be longer than an hour.
 - (C) There will be a tennis game on Thursday.
 - (D) Ms. Welby is a vegetarian.

- 4. What schedule does this appointment calendar show?
 - (A) A work week only
 - (B) March 28 to March 31
 - (C) A weekend only
 - (D) Monday to Sunday
- 5. When is the appointment with Ms. Welby?
 - (A) On Wednesday at midnight
 - (B) At the train station on Monday evening
 - (C) At noon
 - (D) At Elizabeth's Café on Friday

Ouestions 6-8 refer to the following form. p 238



Call 1-800-438-5459 to make a reservation

You have the opportunity to reserve these accommodations for next year. Send a non-refundable reservation fee (10%). The lease will be sent to you by November 15. Fill out this form and return it to our office as soon as possible.

Name & Addre	ss:
Phone:	
Today's date:	
10% paid by:	
Reservation da	te:
Cash \square	Check
Reserved for o	ffice use:
Accommodation	ons #: Rec'd by:

- 6. What is this type of form used for?
 - (A) To obtain insurance
 - (B) To reserve accommodations
 - (C) To pay a bill
 - (D) To pay an invoice
- 7. Which of the following information is filled in at the office?
 - (A) Name and address
 - (B) Today's date
 - (C) Phone number
 - (D) Received by
- 8. Which of the following can NOT be used for payment?
 - (A) Cash
 - (B) Credit card
 - (C) Personal check
 - (D) Traveler's check

RAISING RATES IN THE CITY—FOR THE TOURIST

WHEN TAXES ON hotel rooms in Washington, D.C. rise this summer, the city will go from having the 30th highest hotel taxes to having the 10th highest among the top tourist cities in the United States, This increase, from 11 percent to 13 percent, is a big one; however, the tax rate is much lower than hotel taxes charged in New York. In addition to hotel taxes, there will be new restaurant taxes. Taxes at

Washington restaurants will rise from 9 percent to 10 percent. This increase gives Washington the highest restaurant taxes in the country.

Although the new restaurant taxes will affect local citizens, the taxes will mostly affect tourists to the city. These tourists will pay both the new hotel taxes and the new restaurant taxes.

An organization based in San Francisco made a survey of "tourist taxes" in 50 most-visited cities. The study of hotel, restaurant, gasoline, car rental, and airfare taxes showed that the average family pays 14 percent of its vacation budget in taxes. "The tourist is the easiest target to tax because tourists don't vote where they spend," said the chairman of the organization.

- 9. What does this article primarily discuss?
 - (A) The result of a survey
 - (B) Tourist taxes
 - (C) Washington, D.C.
 - (D) Taxes in restaurants
- 10. Which taxes will increase by 2 percent?
 - (A) Tourist taxes in San Francisco
 - (B) Hotel taxes in Washington, D.C.
 - (C) Restaurant taxes in Washington, D.C.
 - (D) Tourist taxes in 50 most-visited cities
- 11. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - (A) Hotel taxes in New York are higher than those in Washington, D.C.
 - (B) Tourists and local citizens pay restaurant taxes
 - (C) Taxes make up more than 10 percent of a family's vacation budget
 - (D) New York has the highest restaurant taxes in the United States
- 12. Why are tourists "the easiest target to tax"?
 - (A) Tourists are travelers; they don't stay to vote against politicians.
 - (B) Tourists are easily found.
 - (C) Tourists don't mind paying for fun.
 - (D) Tourists usually don't spend a lot of money.

Questions 13-16 refer to the following message. p 239



ŧ	·				
То:	Mr. Ramen	,			
Date:	12/08	Time:	10:15	(AM)/PM	
WHILE Y	OU WERE OUT			0	
Mr.	Sam Keng			•	
of	Hotel Service	Corpo	ration		
Phone	(202) 555-1234	x341			
Area Co	Area Code Number Extension				
Z TELE	✓ TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL		
RET	RETURNED YOUR CALL WILL CALL				
Message	Unable to	make t	amorro	w s	
meeting; lets meet next					
Monday					
	Ms. Murohisa				
	Operator				

- 13. Who made the phone call?
 - (A) Mr. Sam Keng
 - (B) Mr. Ramen
 - (C) Ms. Murohisa
 - (D) Hotel Service Corporation
- 14. Who took the message?
 - (A) Mr. Sam Keng
 - (B) Mr. Ramen
 - (C) Ms. Murohisa
 - (D) Hotel Service Corporation
- 15. Why was the call made?
 - (A) To cancel a meeting
 - (B) To verify a meeting
 - (C) To leave a message
 - (D) To return a call
- 16. What will probably happen next?
 - (A) Mr. Keng will call Mr. Ramen.
 - (B) Mr. Keng and Mr. Ramen will meet on Monday.
 - (C) Mr. Ramen will telephone Mr. Keng.
 - (D) Ms. Murohisa will return Mr. Keng's call.

CompuSys Conference Secretaria Executiva			Telephone:	(55) (192) 41-320
Av. Francisco Jose de Camargo Andrade, 34			Fax:	(55) (192) 41-543
13040-221 - Campinas, SP				
Brazil				
Name				
Last/Family	F	īrst	Mic	idle
CompuSys Membership #				
Company Name				
Mailing Address				
City/State/Zip/Country				
Work Phone Number: Fax:	_ e-mail:			
CONFERENCE: Please check	CompuSys	Member	Non-Men	
appropriate fee(s).	Advance/Li	ate or On-site	Advance	Late or On-site
Advance Reservation Fees				
Until July 10, 19–				
Full Conference Registration	□ \$330/\$ /	120	□ \$430 /	•
Opening Ceremony	□ \$30/\$46)	\$100/	*
Day One of Conference (Oct.2)	□ \$100/\$°	120	□ \$110 /	\$135
Day Two of Conference (Oct.3)	□ \$100/\$°	120	□ \$110/	•
Day Three of Conference (Oct.4)	□ \$100/\$°		□ \$110/	•
Proceedings of the Conference	□ \$80/\$10	000	□ \$ 110/	\$135
Total (In U.S. dollars) \$				
Methods of Payment	С	Credit Card		
☐ Payment Order				
PAY TO: Banco do Brasil S.A., New York (USA	•	ard Number		
SWIFT CODE: BRASUS44	. E	expiration Date_	 	
CHIPS ABA: 0344				
FED WIRE: ABA 0371-1466-8	•	uthorized		
FOR ACCT.: 128.141-6	S	ignature		

- 17. What is this form for?
 - (A) Customs declaration
 - (B) Conference registration
 - (C) Hotel reservation
 - (D) Duty-free voucher
- 18. What is the cost for non-members to register for the opening ceremony on-site?
 - (A) \$30
 - (B) \$40
 - (C) \$100
 - (D) \$120

- 19. Where does the conference take place?
 - (A) France
 - (B) Switzerland
 - (C) New York
 - (D) Brazil
- 20. To save money, registration must be received no later than
 - (A) July 10
 - (B) October 2
 - (C) October 3
 - (D) October 4

Questions 21-25 refer to the following fax. (239)



SE

29th December 19-

Via Facsimile Number: 1-42-72-61-66

For the attention of: Mr. Armand Dubois

General Manager's Office **Grand Hotel Limited** Berkeley Square London, W1A 2JQ Telephone (0171) 518 7759 Telex 10761 Fax (0171) 518 1109

DUBOIS AND LEGER, L.L.P. Attorneys At Law

Dear Mr. Dubois,

Thank you for your facsimile letter dated 28th December 1994, addressed to Ms. Anna Wong, Assistant Sales Manager, for whom I am replying.

It is with great pleasure that I reconfirm we have now reserved your onebedroom suite from Sunday, 20th January until departure on Monday, 28th January 19-.

We will, of course, do our utmost to allocate your usual suite #301/2 for you. However, should this suite not be available, we will naturally provide a suitable alternative. I have noted that you require a non-smoking suite with a king-size bed with bed boards. This room will also be away from the room service waiter area or construction.

The daily rate for this accommodation is £500.00, inclusive of Service, excluding Value Added Tax at 17.5%.

I trust all is in order, and I look forward very much indeed to welcoming you back to the Grand. You may rest assured that we will do our utmost to ensure that your stay is as comfortable and as enjoyable as possible.

If you should feel I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

Malcolm A. Ashton

Malcolm A. Ashton General Manager

- 21. What was the purpose of the fax?
 - (A) To promote the hotel
 - (B) To confirm a reservation
 - (C) To ask for legal advice
 - (D) To change the arrival date
- 22. Who did Mr. Dubois originally write to?
 - (A) Mr. Leger
 - (B) The General Manager
 - (C) Mr. Ashton
 - (D) Ms. Wong

- 23. What can be said about Mr. Dubois?
 - (A) He often stays at the Grand.
 - (B) He likes to smoke.
 - (C) He never stays longer than two nights.
 - (D) He likes to be close to the waiter area.
- 24. What is included in the room rate?
 - (A) Value Added Tax
 - (B) Service
 - (C) Breakfast
 - (D) Airport transfers

REVIEW

- 25. What will the General Manager do if Suite 301/2 is occupied?
 - (A) Refund £500
 - (B) Clean it first
 - (C) Offer a comparable suite
 - (D) Add an extra bed

Ouestions 26-30 refer to the following fax. © p 240



Visitors who want to see the city's attractions have several transportation options. The use of private cars is discouraged, since parking is limited and the streets of the historical district are narrow. Fortunately, excellent alternatives are available. The subway system provides fast, inexpensive transportation to all areas of the city, from 6:00 am to 12 midnight. Bus service operates 24 hours a day, for those who prefer to travel above ground and sneak in some extra sightseeing en route. Those of you who want to make sure that you see all the tourist attractions may be especially interested in our Visitor's Tour buses, which make stops at all points of interest throughout the city. For your convenience, special visitor's passes for all forms of public transportation are sold at hotels throughout the city, along with maps and schedules for transportation routes. Subway tickets may also be purchased at subway stops.

- 26. What is this announcement about?
 - (A) Hotels
 - (B) Visitors
 - (C) Transportation
 - (D) Attractions
- 27. What should visitors NOT do in the city?
 - (A) Spend the night
 - (B) Drive their cars
 - (C) Walk alone
 - (D) Travel at rush hour
- 28. Which service stops at midnight?
 - (A) Bus service
 - (B) Subway service
 - (C) Tour service
 - (D) Taxi service

- 29. Why may some people prefer traveling by bus?
 - (A) People can see more of the city.
 - (B) Buses are faster.
 - (C) The subway is more expensive.
 - (D) Bus routes are more convenient.
- 30. Where are tickets sold?
 - (A) At special stands
 - (B) On the buses
 - (C) At some tourist attractions
 - (D) At most hotels

PRACTICE TEST 1

Test of English for International Communication

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to use the English language. The total time for the test is approximately two hours. It is divided into seven parts. Each part of the test begins with a set of specific directions. Be sure you understand what you are to do before you begin work on a part.

You will find that some of the questions are harder than others, but you should try to answer every one. There is no penalty for guessing. Do not be concerned if you cannot answer all of the questions.

Do not mark your answers in this test book. You must put all of your answers on a separate answer sheet that you have been given. When putting your answer to a question on your answer sheet, be sure to fill out the answer space corresponding to the letter of your choice. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen, as shown in the example below.

Mr. Jones to his accountant yesterday.	Sample Answer (A) (B) ● (D)
(A) talk	
(B) talking	
(C) talked	
(D) to talk	
The sentence should read, "Mr. Jones talked to his accountant choose answer (C). Notice how this has been done in the example	

Mark only <u>one</u> answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part I p 241 p 212

<u>Directions</u>: For each question, you will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear the four statements, look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Look at the sample below.

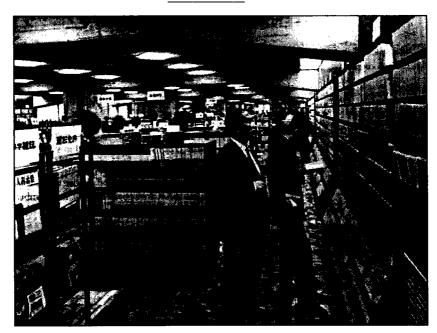


Now listen to the four statements.

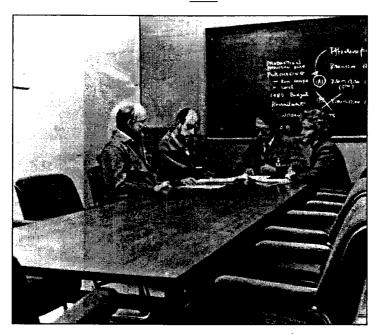
Sample Answer

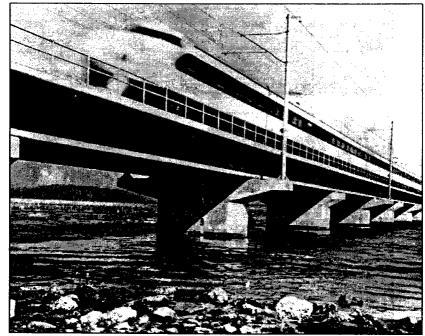
(A) ● (C) (D)

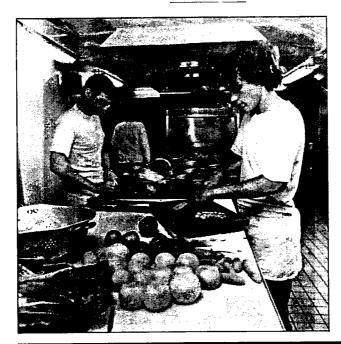
Statement (B), "They're having a meeting," best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).



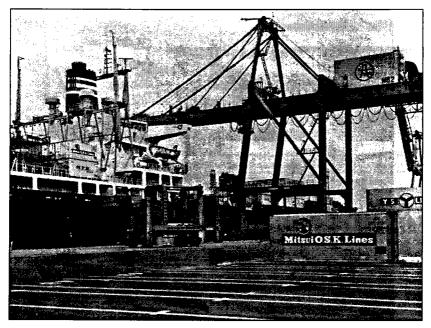


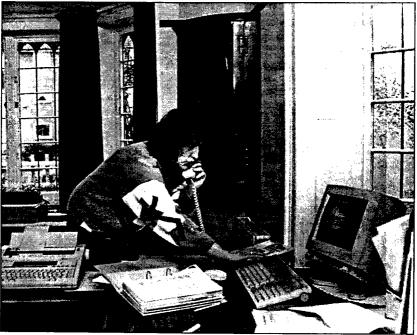


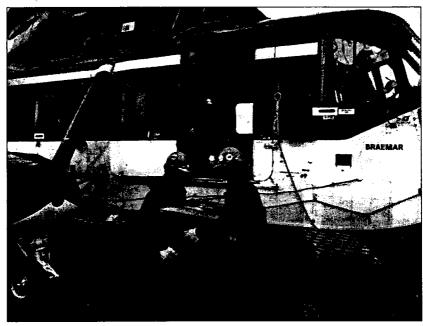


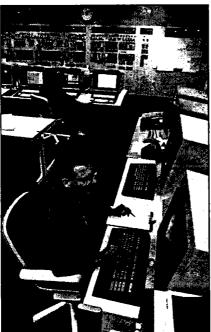


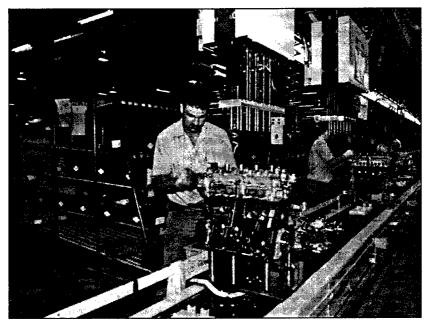








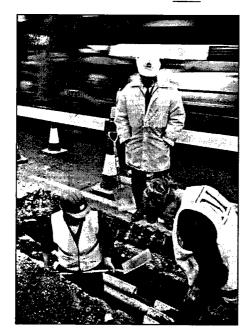






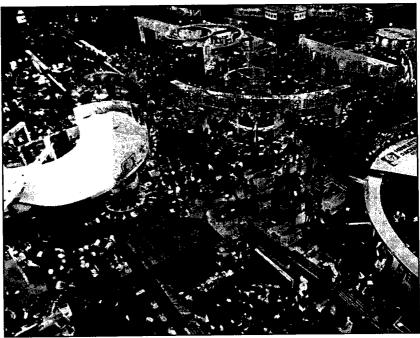
















PRACTICE TEST 1

Part II p 243 p 243 p 213

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear a question spoken in English, followed by three responses, also spoken in English. The question and the responses will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say. You are to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will also hear:

● (B) (C)

The best response to the question "How are you?" is choice (A), "I am fine, thank you." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

- 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART II

- 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 41. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 42. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 43. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 44. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 45. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 46. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 47. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 48. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 49. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 50. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part III @ p 244 @ p 214

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short conversations between two people. The conversations will not be printed in your test book. You will hear the conversations only once, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.

In your test book, you will read a question about each conversation. The question will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 51. What are the speakers trying to do?
 - (A) Go on a trip.
 - (B) Finish a report.
 - (C) Arrange a meeting.
 - (D) Make a presentation.
- 52. Why can't the woman get the statement?
 - (A) There are no profits.
 - (B) It's still being typed.
 - (C) It's confidential.
 - (D) The woman is too late to get it.
- 53. What would the woman receive in the mail?
 - (A) Bills for purchases.
 - (B) A store credit card.
 - (C) A price list.
 - (D) Notices of upcoming sales.
- 54. What will the woman have?
 - (A) Coffee.
 - (B) Cream.
 - (C) A roll.
 - (D) A pastry.
- 55. Why will they break early for lunch?
 - (A) The presentation is short.
 - (B) They'll need lots of time.
 - (C) There are too many people.
 - (D) They can't be late.
- 56. What does the woman want the man to do?
 - (A) Wait for the client.
 - (B) Send the client up.
 - (C) Call the woman.
 - (D) Ask the client inside.
- 57. When can the woman go to the market district?
 - (A) Before the tour starts.
 - (B) During the tour.
 - (C) At the end of the tour.
 - (D) On a different tour.

- 58. What kind of seat would the woman prefer?
 - (A) A window seat.
 - (B) An aisle seat.
 - (C) A center seat.
 - (D) A comfortable seat.
- 59. What does the man suggest they see?
 - (A) A concert.
 - (B) A play.
 - (C) A movie.
 - (D) An opera.
- 60. What was the man doing wrong?
 - (A) Putting the paper in too fast.
 - (B) Giving it too much paper.
 - (C) Using the wrong kind of paper.
 - (D) Letting the paper get caught.
- 61. What will happen if the woman's book is overdue?
 - (A) She will lose her library card.
 - (B) She will have to pay a fine.
 - (C) She will get to keep the book.
 - (D) She will have to buy the book.
- 62. What is the problem with the meeting?
 - (A) There is no time for the meeting.(B) Everyone is too busy for the meeting.
 - (C) No available room is large enough for the meeting.
 - (D) No one has prepared for the meeting.
- 63. Where did this conversation take place?
 - (A) At an airport.
 - (B) At a travel agency.
 - (C) In a car repair shop.
 - (D) In a hotel.
- 64. What does the man want to do?
 - (A) Park his car.
 - (B) Get his car repaired.
 - (C) Find a park close by.
 - (D) Buy a map.

PART III

- 65. What does the man do every morning?
 - (A) Take the subway.
 - (B) Give his brother a ride.
 - (C) Think about work.
 - (D) Use his computer.
- 66. What is the woman's profession?
 - (A) Doctor.
 - (B) Pharmacist.
 - (C) Nurse.
 - (D) Clerk.
- 67. What is the man doing?
 - (A) Opening a window.
 - (B) Ordering a cup of coffee.
 - (C) Trying on shoes.
 - (D) Shopping for a coat.
- 68. What does the man think about the woman?
 - (A) She is not hungry.
 - (B) She needs a break.
 - (C) She has a nice voice.
 - (D) She broke his computer.
- 69. What is the man expecting?
 - (A) A package.
 - (B) A letter.
 - (C) Some pills.
 - (D) Some checks.
- 70. What does the woman have to do?
 - (A) Carry the bag on the plane.
 - (B) Fit the bag under the seat.
 - (C) Check the bag.
 - (D) Weigh the bag.
- 71. Why shouldn't the man worry?
 - (A) There's not enough time.
 - (B) The letter can wait.
 - (C) He can stay late.
 - (D) The clock is wrong.
- 72. What does the woman advise the man to do?
 - (A) Copy the memo.
 - (B) Correct the error.
 - (C) Answer the phone.
 - (D) Fix the copier.

- 73. Why is the man disappointed?
 - (A) The driver doesn't make change.
 - (B) He will have to change buses.
 - (C) The driver will send him a bill.
 - (D) He will be late for class.
- 74. What is the man doing?
 - (A) Preparing to type a letter.
 - (B) Asking for a raise.
 - (C) Working at his computer.
 - (D) Applying for a job.
- 75. Why can the man lend the woman an umbrella?
 - (A) He doesn't mind getting wet.
 - (B) He'll wait until the rain stops.
 - (C) He has two umbrellas.
 - (D) He owes her a favor.
- 76. Where do these people probably work?
 - (A) In an office.
 - (B) At a hotel.
 - (C) At a cafeteria.
 - (D) In a market.
- 77. Why does the man need the woman's help?
 - (A) He forgot his glasses.
 - (B) He wants seafood.
 - (C) He doesn't know how to read.
 - (D) He dropped the tableware.
- 78. What does the man want to find?
 - (A) The marketing department.
 - (B) The water fountain.
 - (C) The mail room.
 - (D) The copy room.
- 79. Where will the woman eat?
 - (A) Inside.
 - (B) At home.
 - (C) In the park.
 - (D) On the patio.
- 80. What is the relationship between the speakers?
 - (A) Boss and secretary.
 - (B) Lawyer and client.
 - (C) Teacher and student.
 - (D) Clerk and customer.

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part IV p 246 p 216

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. Each will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand and remember what is said.

In your test book, you will read two or more questions about each short talk. The questions will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 81. When should passengers approach the gate?
 - (A) When their names are called.
 - (B) When their boarding passes are ready.
 - (C) When their bags are on board.
 - (D) When their row number is called.
- 82. When can First Class passengers board?
 - (A) Before everyone else.
 - (B) After everyone else.
 - (C) Any time.
 - (D) During first-class boarding.
- 83. What should people NOT do before leaving the building?
 - (A) Gather their personal belongings.
 - (B) Move quickly to the exits.
 - (C) Call the fire department.
 - (D) Notify others.
- 84. How should people leave the building?
 - (A) On the elevators.
 - (B) By the stairways.
 - (C) Through the windows.
 - (D) From the roof.
- 85. This line provides information about
 - (A) Restaurants.
 - (B) Theaters.
 - (C) Tours.
 - (D) Shopping.
- 86. Which tour is NOT mentioned?
 - (A) Museum.
 - (B) Candlelight.
 - (C) Walking.
 - (D) Guided.

- 87. What business is advertised?
 - (A) Cleaning services.
 - (B) Delivery services.
 - (C) Accounting services.
 - (D) Printing services.
- 88. If customers place a large order, what will they offer them?
 - (A) Special low rates.
 - (B) Extra stationery.
 - (C) Free advertising.
 - (D) Guaranteed work.
- 89. Where are they located?
 - (A) In the business district.
 - (B) In the suburbs.
 - (C) Throughout the city.
 - (D) On the harbor.
- 90. What kind of weather is predicted for the next twenty-four hours?
 - (A) Sunny.
 - (B) Cloudy.
 - (C) Mild.
 - (D) Warm.
- 91. How will the wind change during the night?
 - (A) It will increase.
 - (B) It will decrease.
 - (C) It will become dangerous.
 - (D) It will become constant.
- 92. When is rain expected?
 - (A) Late tonight.
 - (B) Early tomorrow.
 - (C) Around noon.
 - (D) Late tomorrow.

- 93. This mail room is probably part of
 - (A) The post office.
 - (B) A large company.
 - (C) A neighborhood.
 - (D) The government.
- 94. What is NOT mentioned as a function of the mail room?
 - (A) Sorting mail.
 - (B) Delivering mail.
 - (C) Selling stamps.
 - (D) Wrapping packages.
- 95. What kind of package should employees let the mailroom prepare?
 - (A) Fragile packages.
 - (B) Expensive packages.
 - (C) Heavy packages.
 - (D) Sturdy packages.
- 96. What is Dr. Yung's profession?
 - (A) Scientist.
 - (B) Medical doctor:
 - (C) Professor.
 - (D) Psychologist.
- 97. Where is this introduction most likely given?
 - (A) In a classroom.
 - (B) In a hospital.
 - (C) At a banquet.
 - (D) At a conference.
- 98. What does the news item discuss?
 - (A) Banking practices.
 - (B) The economy.
 - (C) New car sales.
 - (D) Automobile exports.
- 99. What is an explanation for the increase?
 - (A) Old cars are wearing out.
 - (B) It's easier to get a car loan.
 - (C) Traffic is less congested.
 - (D) People own more than one car.
- 100. What prompted more safety features on new cars?
 - (A) The number of accidents.
 - (B) Injuries to passengers.
 - (C) Government regulations.
 - (D) Consumer demand.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part V in your test book.

READING

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand written English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part V 0 p 247

<u>Directions</u>: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Example	Sample Answer
Because the equipment is very delicate, it must be handled with	(A) (B) ● (D)
(A) caring (B) careful (C) care (D) carefully	
The sentence should read, "Because the equipment is very delicate, Therefore, you should choose answer (C).	it must be handled with care.
Now begin work on the questions.	
101. People always willing to switch to a better product. (A) is (B) are (C) be (D) being 102. Our program is selling software on the market. (A) the fast (B) fastest (C) faster (D) the fastest	
103. Many companies hire consultants to give on special project (A) advise (B) advertise (C) advice (D) adventure	cts.
104. Mr. Lee his vacation after the project is completed. (A) will take (B) took (C) has taken (D) taking	

PART V

105.	Business travelers usually do paperwork their flights.
	(A) during
	(B) while
	(C) when
	(D) as
106.	The person prepared this report has a real talent for writing.
	(A) which
	(B) who
	(C) whose
	(D) she
107.	The restaurant will prepare any dish without salt if a guest it.
	(A) will request
	(B) requests
	(C) requested
	(D) request
108.	The Jones Company has a reputation for quality service.
	(A) nor
	(B) but (C) and
	(D) or
109.	The pharmacist needed the doctor the prescription before she filled it.
	(A) verifying
	(B) verified (C) verifies
	(D) to verify
110	The radio advertisements will start airing Friday.
110.	
	(A) of (B) in
	(C) on
	(D) at
111.	Effective staff members to instructions.
	(A) always listen carefully
	(B) carefully always listen
	(C) carefully listen always
	(D) listen always carefully
112.	Mr. Golino has been worrying too much and
	(A) works too hard
	(B) worked too hard
	(C) working too hard
	(D) to work to hard

PRACTICE TEST 1

113.	Boti	must be on my desk by 3:00 this afternoon.
	(A)	reporter
	(B)	reports
	(C)	reporting
	(D)	report
114.	_	her innovative advertising ideas, she was not promoted.
	(A)	Because of
	(B)	Even though
	(C)	Although
	(D)	Despite
115.	The	offices in the Pacific region their meeting for next month.
	(A)	have scheduled
	(B)	has scheduled
	(C)	is scheduling
	(D)	schedules
116.	The	e participants wanted the meeting to end soon.
		boring
	٠.	bores
		bored
	(D)	is boring
117.		Wei returns all her phone calls
		rarely
		every day
	٠,	never
		always
118.	The	e only room that is large enough is large conference room.
		the
•	(B)	
		an
	(D)	
119.		e food must be served it is prepared.
		as soon
	٠.,	as soon as
	٠,	soon as
	(D)	sooner than
120		. Stein for the day when the phone call came.
	٠, ,	has already left
	٠,	already leaves
		already left
	(D)) had already left

PART V

121.	The restaurant overlooks the river is very popular.
	(A) it
	(B) that
	(C) whose (D) who
	(D) who
122.	Please take extra soap and towels Room 312.
	(A) at
	(B) of
	(C) to (D) in
123.	The waitress suggested that we the spicy chicken.
	(A) order
	(B) ordered (C) to order
	(D) ordering
124	
124.	The argument caused everyone to vote in favor of the proposal.
	(A) convinced (B) convince
	(C) convincing
	(D) to convince
125.	Although it seems unlikely, sometimes influences business decisions.
	(A) politicians
	(B) politics
	(C) political
	(D) politicize
126.	This long letter will require three
	(A) paper
	(B) papers
	(C) sheets of paper (D) sheet of paper
	•••
127.	The hotel tries to have fresh flowers the lobby.
	(A) out (B) of
	(C) to
	(D) in
128	Me Dubois is the head of our demonstrates of account and
. 20.	Ms. Dubois is the head of our department of research and
	(A) developed (B) developing
	(C) development
	(D) develops

PRACTICE TEST 1

129.	both the 1 v ads the newspaper ads will be withdrawn.
	(A) and
	(B) also
	(C) but also
	(D) nor
130.	A company cannot survive if losses are always profits.
	(A) great as
	(B) greater than
	(C) great than
	(D) the greatest
131.	Guests may select a single room a suite with a bedroom and office.
	(A) but
	(B) and
	(C) or
	(D) nor
132.	Ms. Ajai can probably a way for the computer to run the program.
	(A) devote
	(B) desire
	(C) device
	(D) devise
133.	The new desk, was delivered yesterday, looks wonderful in the reception area.
	(A) that
	(B) which
	(C) it
	(D) whose
134.	If Mr. Chi the project, it will be finished on schedule.
	(A) had managed
	(B) has managed
	(C) managing
	(D) manages
135.	The chairwoman urged that we a deal with the competitors.
	(A) making
	(B) to make
	(C) make
	(D) will make
136.	Thehighways in the area make commuting difficult.
	(A) crowded
	(B) crowding
	(C) crowds
	(D) crowd

PART V

137.	The passengers for a long time before they could be seated.
	(A) wished
	(B) wanted
	(C) waited
	(D) went
138.	Ms. Barrios to the convention if she can get time off.
	(A) has gone
	(B) had gone
	(C) will go
	(D) was going
139.	The manager made his employees the computer training classes.
	(A) attending
•	(B) attend
	(C) to attend
	(D) attendance
140.	The meeting will take place 11:00.
	(A) in
	(B) on
	(C) for
	(D) at

PRACTICE TEST 1

Part VI 0 p 249

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the <u>one</u> underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

_		-					
Ex	ample					San	nple Answer
All	l <u>employee</u> are A	required to <u>w</u> B				• ((B) (C) (D)
ide	entification bac C	dges <u>while</u> at v D	work.				
read,	ce (A), the us "All employed choose answ	es are require	ed "employee,' ed to wear the	' is not correction is identification	et in this s n badges v	entence. Thi while at work	is sentence should c." Therefore, you
Now	begin work or	the question	s.				
141.	Stores must r A not paying ve		ctations of toda	ay's consumer	who expect B C	<u>rts</u> quality, se	rvice, and
142.		<u>nich</u> just arrive B	ed forgot <u>to sig</u> C	<u>n</u> his name <u>in</u> D	the hotel re	egister.	
143.	Automated to A is convenient		allow busy cus	stomers <u>makir</u> B	g deposits	and to cash o	checks <u>whenever</u> it D
144.	No one know	s <u>what</u> the ult B	imate <u>affect</u> of C	global polluti	on <u>will be</u> . D		
145.	Sales of the n	<u>lewest</u> compu	ter <u>have</u> double C	ed <u>since</u> the pa D	st eight me	onths.	
146.	The job statu A	s reports <u>are</u> ¡ B	printed <u>every r</u> C	nonth out <u>on</u> t D	he first Mo	onday.	
147.	The <u>better</u> tre A minutes.	eatment <u>for</u> ey B	ve strain <u>is</u> to lo C	ook <u>away from</u> D	the compu	ater screen ev	very twenty
148.	The company	y insists that s	ecurity guards	meeting empl	oyees <u>at</u> th B	e building ex	it <u>and</u> walk them C
ē	to their cars.				2		Č
149.	The <u>best</u> seat A	s <u>in</u> the theate B	r <u>will be reserv</u> C	<u>red</u> for <u>inviting</u> D	guests.		

PART VI

150.	Although they been adv A B for the job is qualified.	ertising the positi	on <u>for</u> six mont C	ths, none of the p	eople who <u>have</u> applied D
151.	The members of the per A	rsonnel committe	e <u>has</u> decided <u>t</u> B	o revise the empl	oyee handbook.
152.	Even though the hotel w A stranded by the storm. D	vas <u>aiready</u> full, th B	ne manager did	not have rooms f	or people who had <u>beer</u> C
153.	If clients have trouble us A B	sing <u>a software,</u> th C	ney can <u>call</u> our D	computer helplir	ne.
154.	Ms. Do is on vacation, b A request.	out <u>both</u> her assist B	tant or <u>the</u> divis C	ion manager can	help you <u>with</u> your D
155.	The new machinery has increase in production.	been operating y	<u>vithin</u> six month A	ns, <u>but</u> that is not B	enough time <u>to see</u> any C
156.	The book had aiready be	een published <u>by</u> C	the time the err	or <u>is discovered</u> . D	
157.	The fish has become a p	opular item on th B C	ne menus of <u>mo</u> D		
158.	The waiters at the new r	estaurant <u>has</u> not B	received prope	r <u>training in</u> food C D	service.
159.	A Consolidated Comput	ters Company <u>ha</u> B		e site <u>of</u> its new h	eadquarters.
160.	Even though Mr. Huff e	xpects his staff to	work overtime	, <u>rarely</u> he stays <u>l</u> C	ater than 5:30.

Part VII

Directions: The questions in this part of the test are based on a variety of reading material (for example, announcements, paragraphs, and advertisements). You are to choose the <u>one</u> best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is <u>stated</u> or <u>implied</u> in that passage.

Read the following example.

The Museum of Technology is a "hands-on" museum, designed for people to experience science at work. Visitors are encouraged to use, test, and handle the objects on display. Special demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. Open Tuesday-Friday, 2:30-4:30 p.m., Saturday 11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., and Sunday 1:00-4:30 p.m.

When during the month can visitors see special demonstrations?

(A) Every weekend

Sample Answer

(B) The first two Wednesdays

(A) ● (C) (D)

- (C) One afternoon a week
- (D) Every other Wednesday

The passage says that the demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of the month. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 161-162 refer to the following announcement.



Business trends around the world indicated a stronger global economy, a recent study suggests. Increases in sales, production, and employment have been consistent over the past six months. These are the highest levels since 1990. This study has been evaluating 9,000 companies in 112 countries to spot business trends.

- 161. What does this survey show?
 - (A) People are out of work.
 - (B) Stocks are going to fall.
 - (C) Businesses are doing well.
 - (D) Manufacturing is changing.
- 162. What aspect is NOT mentioned as reflecting this trend?
 - (A) Employment
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) Research

Ouestions 163-164 refer to the following subscription form. p 250



Yes! I would like to order season	tickets.	
SIX-PLAY SERIES		
Tuesday-Thursday evenings	\$56 per person	
Friday/Saturday evenings	\$76 per person	
Sunday matinee	\$66 per person	
Please Print.	· ·	
Name		
Address		
City-State-Zip Code		

- 163. What is this subscription for?
 - (A) Plays
 - (B) Movies
 - (C) Magazines
 - (D) Newspapers
- 164. What determines the price of the season tickets?
 - (A) The location of the theaters
 - (B) The time you attend
 - (C) The number of plays you see
 - (D) The kind of plays you see

Questions 165-168 refer to the following announcement. p 250



MEMO

TO: All employees

FROM: Ron Starsky, Accounting

DATE: March 15, 19-

There has been an unprecedented increase in the amount of taxi fare indicated on the expense accounts of our business travelers. To help keep costs under control, please remember the following guidelines when using taxicabs in an unfamiliar city.

Be sure that the meter is turned on after, not before, you sit down in the cab. Request that you take the most direct route to your destination. Establish an approximate fare to your destination before the driver moves the cab. Always ask the taxicab driver for a receipt showing the driver's name, I.D. number, name of the cab company, destination, and the amount paid for the fare. This will enable us to verify the trip should the fare be disputed.

165. What is this memo about?

- (A) Filling out travel vouchers.
- (B) Learning your way around a city.
- (C) Traveling safely.
- (D) Saving cab costs.

166. Who should pay attention to this memo?

- (A) Company employees
- (B) Taxi drivers
 - (C) Accountants
 - (D) Cab companies

167. When should the driver turn on the meter?

- (A) When you hail the cab
- (B) Before you get in the cab
- (C) After you are in the taxi
- (D) After the driver puts bags in the trunk

168. Why should employees get a receipt from the driver?

- (A) To prove where they we at
- (B) To verify the trip
- (C) To give to accounting
- (D) To obtain the driver's signature

Ouestions 169-171 refer to the following article. © p 250



USY EXECUTIVES ARE always looking for more ways to squeeze time into their day. This effort has led them to start work even before they get to their offices at nine with what has become known as the power breakfast. The power breakfast is essentially a meeting between two or more powerful executives who consider themselves too busy to get together at any other time. Restaurants-particularly the ones at large hotels in large

cities-go out of their way to accommodate these meetings. Some start serving full breakfasts in their most elegant dining rooms as early as 6:30 a.m., and most require reservations before 9:00

169. What is one way business people get more work out of their day?

- (A) Have breakfast meetings
- (B) Work late
- (C) Hire more assistants
- (D) Move closer to the office

170. Who started this trend?

- (A) People who leave work early
- (B) People who can't cook
- (C) People who had to get to work early
- (D) People who are too busy to meet at other times

171. What is one sign that this has become common?

- (A) Restaurants have begun to serve breakfast.
- (B) Restaurants require reservations for breakfast.
- (C) Restaurants have hired more waiters to serve breakfast.
- (D) Restaurants give wake-up calls.

Ouestions 172-174 refer to the following article. p 251

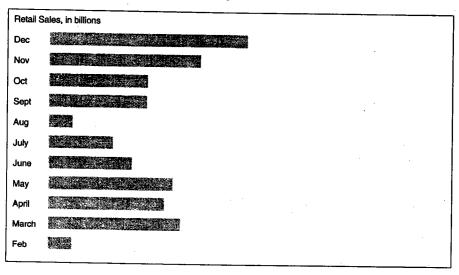
Companies who are looking to establish a new headquarters or other facility must consider location very carefully. The match, or lack of it, between the company's requirements and the available human and natural resources in the area can be crucial. A company's future growth and prosperity depends on a successful match of needs and resources.

Different companies, of course, have different needs. Some are looking for a good climate and sound infrastructure, like public transportation, schools, and other facilities for their employees. Others are seeking affordable office space and a large workforce. Still others want a low cost of living and access to cultural or outdoor activities to keep their employees happy. But the one common denominator must be a probusiness attitude in the community. If the citizens do not want commercial enterprises in their neighborhood, a company should consider another location.

- 172. What must companies look for when choosing a location?
 - (A) Abundant natural resources
 - (B) The desires of the board
 - (C) A match between needs and resources
 - (D) A range of different needs
- 173. What possible requirement is NOT mentioned in the article?
 - (A) Affordable office space
 - (B) Tax advantages
 - (C) Sound infrastructure
 - (D) Climate
- 174. What is essential for success in all cases?
 - (A) Low cost of living
 - (B) Access to cultural activities
 - (C) A large workforce
 - (D) A pro-business attitude

Questions 175-176 refer to the following graph. p 251





- 175. When does consumer spending peak?
 - (A) March
 - (B) January
 - (C) December
 - (D) June
- 176. Which months show the lowest retail sales?
 - (A) February and August
 - (B) April and May
 - (C) July and August
 - (D) November and March

Ouestions 177-179 refer to the following letter. p 251



408 Republic Avenue Nogales, Mexico

Clothes by Mail Catalog 10 Lake Street Springfield, Wisconsin 67032

To Whom it May Concern:

I am returning a pair of pants, item number 7042, because they did not fit. I would like my credit card, which was used for the original purchase, to be credited with the amount of the sale. I have enclosed the sales slip and credit receipt.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Maria Gomez

Maria Gomez

177. What is the purpose of the letter?

- (A) To get a catalog
- (B) To check on some pants
- (C) To return a purchase
- (D) To order some clothes

178. How was the original purchase made?

- (A) By credit card
- (B) By check
- (C) In cash
- (D) As a gift

179. What does she request that the company do?

- (A) Deliver the pants
- (B) Refund her money
- (C) Exchange the pants
- (D) Credit her credit card



Medical research has shown that mothers are right when they tell children to eat their vegetables. Fruits and vegetables have been shown to contain beneficial compounds that may encourage the body to stay healthy. Experts think that some of these compounds may even help fight off

diseases such as cancer. They recommend that people consume a minimum of five servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Of course, for maximum benefit this should be combined with an overall reduction of dietary fat (including meats and cheeses) and a regular program of physical activity.

- 180. Which food groups does the article recommend?
 - (A) Meat and eggs
 - (B) Fruits and vegetables
 - (C) Cheese and fish
 - (D) Breads and cereal
- 181. What else do experts say about the compounds in these foods?
 - (A) They have vitamins.
 - (B) They contain fat.
 - (C) They may fight disease.
 - (D) They have calories.
- 182. How many servings of fruits and vegetables should people eat?
 - (A) Two per day
 - (B) Five per day
 - (C) Five per week
 - (D) Ten per week
- 183. What else should people do to stay healthy?
 - (A) Cut down on fat
 - (B) See the doctor
 - (C) Eat meat
 - (D) Drink water

f you plan your visit in October, don't miss the Harvest Festival. The festival offers a variety of activities for all age groups and interests. Children will enjoy listening to traditional stories and learning folk dances. Adults will enjoy the antique show and the crafts fair. Other attractions include a celebration of musical heritage and demonstrations of traditional skills such as candle making, butter churning, and bee keeping. The festival is held at the County Fairgrounds, ten miles outside of town on Highway 64 West. Space is available for you to park your car at the festival at no extra charge. The admission fee of \$2 for adults and \$1 for children is donated to the Preserve Our History Fund.

- 184. What does this notice describe?
 - (A) A lecture
 - (B) A parade
 - (C) A school
 - (D) A festival
- 185. What activity is available for children?
 - (A) Dancing
 - (B) Painting
 - (C) Ball playing
 - (D) Singing
- 186. How does the advertisement assume that people get to the fairgrounds?
 - (A) Walk
 - (B) Fly
 - (C) Take the subway
 - (D) Drive a car
- 187. What happens to the admissions fee?
 - (A) It is used to rent the fairgrounds.
 - (B) It pays the performers.
 - (C) It is donated to charity.
 - (D) It pays for supplies.

ost people give little thought to the pens they write with, especially since the printers in modern homes and offices mean that very few items are handwritten. All too often, people buy a pen based only on looks, and wonder why they are not satisfied once they begin to use it. However, buying a pen that you will enjoy is not difficult if you keep a few simple tips in mind.

First of all, a pen should fit comfortably in your hand and be easy to manipulate. The thickness of the pen is the most important characteristic when determining comfort. If you

have a small hand and thick fingers, you may be comfortable with a slender pen. If you have a larger hand and thicker fingers, you may prefer a fatter pen. The length of a pen can also influence comfort. A pen that is too long can easily feel top-heavy and unstable as you write.

Then, the writing point of the pen (called a nib on fountain pens) should allow the ink to flow evenly while the pen remains in contact with the paper. This will create a smooth line of writing, with no skips or gaps that indicate an irregular flow of ink within the pen. The point should also be sensitive enough to prevent ink from flowing when the pen is lifted from the paper. A point that does not seal off the flow may leave blots of ink at the end and beginning of each word, as you pick the pen up and put it down again.

Finally, the pen should make a bold, dark line. Fine-line pens may compensate for bad handwriting, but fine, delicate lines do not command attention next to printed text, as, for example, a signature on a printed letter. A broader line, by contrast, gives an impression of confidence and authority.

- 188. What does this article encourage people to do?
 - (A) Write more legibly
 - (B) Purchase better printers
 - (C) Write more things by hand
 - (D) Pay more attention to their pens
- 189. What is the most important characteristic to consider when determining the comfort of a pen?
 - (A) Thickness
 - (B) Length
 - (C) Weight
 - (D) Size
- 190. What might an irregular flow of ink cause?
 - (A) Smears
 - (B) Skips
 - (C) Blots
 - (D) Smudges
- 191. What is an advantage of fine-line pens?
 - (A) They are easier to write with.
 - (B) They convey confidence and authority.
 - (C) They can compensate for bad handwriting.
 - (D) They command attention.



The Organization of Responsible Executives was founded five years ago to provide support and assistance for member executives who are looking for better ways to solve their problems. ORE concentrates on finding solutions that are environmentally and socially responsible. "If you need suggestions on non-polluting alternatives to chemicals, or want to know the pros and cons of setting up a day care center for your working parent, then we are the group to call," says director David Anderson. "If we don't have the information on hand, we'll find it for you." It is this kind of responsiveness that has made ORE the fastest-growing business organization to come along in years. It provides a one-source solution for executives who are trying help the company without hurting the world.

- 192. Who belongs to ORE?
 - (A) Secretaries
 - (B) Executives
 - (C) Parents
 - (D) Researchers
- 193. What is the purpose of ORE?
 - (A) To provide responsible solutions
 - (B) To introduce executives to each other
 - (C) To make lots of money
 - (D) To arrange mergers
- 194. How long has ORE been operating?
 - (A) For one year
 - (B) For two years
 - (C) For four years
 - (D) For five years
- 195. What shows that ORE is successful?
 - (A) It has large offices.
 - (B) It has high profits.
 - (C) It has grown fast.
 - (D) It has a good director.

Ouestions 196–198 refer to the following news item. © p 252

News Flash News Flash News Flash

Devastating floods along the coast have left many people homeless. People are asked to help by donating food, clothes, furniture, and other supplies to the Assistance Fund. Donations of bottled water are especially needed, since the floods have disrupted the local water supply. In addition, volunteers are needed to travel to the flooded area to help distribute the donations.

- 196. What does this notice concern?
 - (A) Hazardous roads
 - (B) Safety precautions
 - (C) Help for flood victims
 - (D) Warnings about weather
- 197. What kinds of supplies are NOT mentioned?
 - (A) Medical supplies
 - (B) Food
 - (C) Clothing
 - (D) Furniture
- 198. In addition to supplies, what is needed?
 - (A) Teachers
 - (B) New bridges
 - (C) Places to stay
 - (D) Volunteers

Ouestions 199–200 refer to the following guarantee. p 252

- 199. What happens if the workmanship is defective?
 - (A) They will refund your money.
 - (B) They will call a repairman.
 - (C) They will replace parts.
 - (D) They will give you a new appliance.
- 200. What kind of damage does the warranty NOT cover?
 - (A) Poorly made parts
 - (B) Abuse by the consumer
 - (C) Bad motor design
 - (D) Loose screws

The manufacturer will replace all parts that fail due to defective workmanship. This warranty does not cover damage to this appliance resulting from dropping, crushing, burning, or operating in a manner not consistent with the directions in this manual.

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before the time is called, you may go back to Parts V, VI, and VII and check your work.

PRACTICE TEST 2

Test of English for International Communication

General Directions

•

This is a test of your ability to use the English language. The total time for the test is approximately two hours. It is divided into seven parts. Each part of the test begins with a set of specific directions. Be sure you understand what you are to do before you begin work on a part.

You will find that some of the questions are harder than others, but you should try to answer every one. There is no penalty for guessing. Do not be concerned if you cannot answer all of the questions.

Do not mark your answers in this test book. You must put all of your answers on a separate answer sheet that you have been given. When putting your answer to a question on your answer sheet, be sure to fill out the answer space corresponding to the letter of your choice. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen, as shown in the example below.

Mr. Jones to his accountant yesterday.	Sample Answer (A) (B) ● (D)
(A) talk	
(B) talking	
(C) talked	
(D) to talk	
The sentence should read, "Mr. Jones talked to his accountant yesterday." choose answer (C). Notice how this has been done in the example given.	Therefore, you should

Mark only <u>one</u> answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part I p 252 p 217

<u>Directions</u>: For each question, you will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear the four statements, look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Look at the sample below.



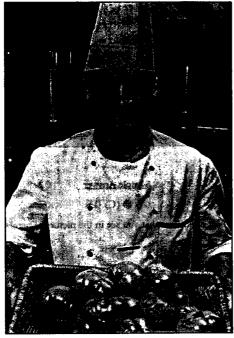
Now listen to the four statements.

Sample Answer

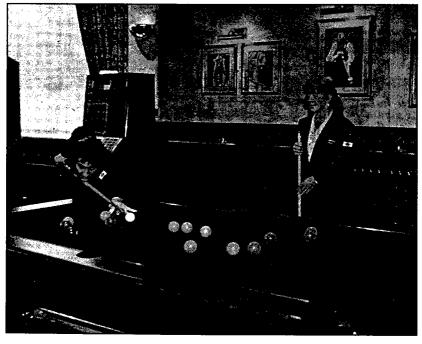
 $(A) \bullet (C) (D)$

Statement (B), "They're having a meeting," best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).







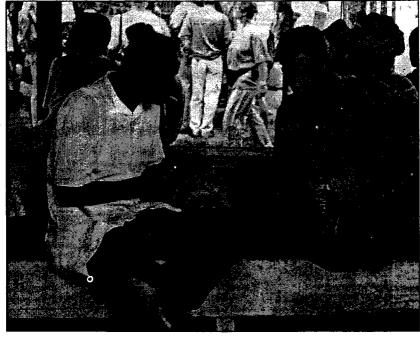


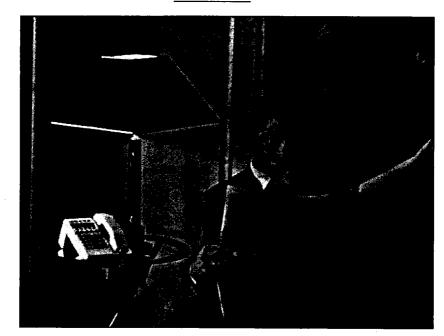










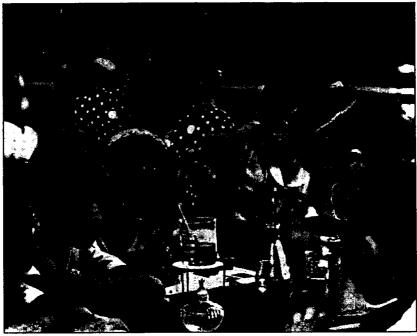
























Part II 🕽 p 254 🖭 p 218

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear a question spoken in English, followed by three responses, also spoken in English. The question and the responses will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say. You are to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will also hear:

● (B) (C)

The best response to the question "How are you?" is choice (A), "I am fine, thank you." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

- 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 22. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 27. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 30. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 31. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 33. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 41. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 42. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 43. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 44. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 45. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 46. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 47. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 48. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 49. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 50. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Part III @ p 255 p 220

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short conversations between two people. The conversations will not be printed in your test book. You will hear the conversations only once, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.

In your test book, you will read a question about each conversation. The question will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 51. What will the man do for the woman?
 - (A) Take notes.
 - (B) Copy his notes.
 - (C) Go to the meeting.
 - (D) Help her search.
- 52. What does the clerk suggest?
 - (A) A birthday present.
 - (B) A pair of shorts.
 - (C) Exercises in English.
 - (D) Clothes for physical activity.
- 53. What does the woman think they should do?
 - (A) Open windows.
 - (B) Repair the old air conditioner.
 - (C) Get a new air conditioner.
 - (D) Turn on some fans.
- 54. Why was the man late?
 - (A) They are building a new highway.
 - (B) There was a traffic accident.
 - (C) The man tried a new road.
 - (D) The noise bothered him.
- 55. What kind of room did the customer request?
 - (A) Single.
 - (B) Double.
 - (C) Smoking.
 - (D) Non-smoking.
- 56. Where is the woman going?
 - (A) The park.
 - (B) The police station.
 - (C) The courthouse.
 - (D) Her home.
- 57. What is the couple going to eat?
 - (A) Breakfast.
 - (B) Lunch.
 - (C) Salad.
 - (D) Seafood.

- 58. What is the problem with the paper?
 - (A) It should be in rolls.
 - (B) It is covered with iam.
 - (C) It is too thin.
 - (D) It is too thick.
- 59. What does the woman think about the jacket?
 - (A) The stain will come out.
 - (B) It doesn't fit him.
 - (C) He needs a new one.
 - (D) The cleaners have ruined it.
- 60. Why doesn't the woman check out books from the library?
 - (A) She doesn't like the books at the library.
 - (B) She might lose them.
 - (C) She is going away.
 - (D) She already has enough books.
- 61. Why should the trip be canceled?
 - (A) It won't be damp.
 - (B) He shouldn't leave town.
 - (C) The trip will be a hassle.
 - (D) It will be too wet.
- 62. What is the problem?
 - (A) He has too many clothes.
 - (B) He doesn't wear the right clothes.
 - (C) The closet is too wide.
 - (D) All the clothes are out-of-date.
- 63. How often does the woman see the movie?
 - (A) Only once.
 - (B) Only last year.
 - (C) Every year.
 - (D) Once in a while.
- 64. How can the woman get a sofa to match the room?
 - (A) Buy from a different store.
 - (B) Select a different sofa.
 - (C) Paint her living room.
 - (D) Choose fabric from the catalogue.

PART III

- 65. Where does this conversation probably take place?
 - (A) At home.
 - (B) In a restaurant.
 - (C) On a picnic.
 - (D) At a banquet.
- 66. Why will they send the document by messenger?
 - (A) It's faster.
 - (B) It's cheaper.
 - (C) It's safer.
 - (D) It's clearer.
- 67. Why didn't the man take the job?
 - (A) The pay was too low.
 - (B) The work was too hard.
 - (C) The description wasn't accurate.
 - (D) The job was the same as his current one.
- 68. Where is the owner's daughter working?
 - (A) In a school.
 - (B) In the basement.
 - (C) In the mail room.
 - (D) At the post office.
- 69. Who is the man planning to see?
 - (A) His mechanic.
 - (B) His hairdresser.
 - (C) His tailor.
 - (D) His dentist.
- 70. Who spoke at the seminar?
 - (A) The regular speaker.
 - (B) A sick speaker.
 - (C) A substitute speaker.
 - (D) A better speaker.
- 71. What solution did the woman propose?
 - (A) Hire temporary help.
 - (B) Miss the deadline.
 - (C) Delay the project.
 - (D) Fire the manager.
- 72. What will they do for Ms. Greene?
 - (A) Send flowers.
 - (B) Give her a card.
 - (C) Order balloons.
 - (D) Call her.

- 73. What does the man think the tourists should do?
 - (A) Drive into town.
 - (B) Avoid rush hour.
 - (C) Stop visiting the city.
 - (D) Use the buses.
- 74. Why can't the woman return the call?
 - (A) She has to go to a meeting.
 - (B) He doesn't want to talk to her.
 - (C) She is late for work.
 - (D) He is out of town.
- 75. Why are they looking forward to the new restaurant?
 - (A) They will save money.
 - (B) They will have good food close by.
 - (C) They can leave work early.
 - (D) They can eat sandwiches.
- 76. What should the woman do before the meeting?
 - (A) Make time to attend.
 - (B) Get her notes ready.
 - (C) Tell the moderator she wants to speak.
 - (D) Say something important.
- 77. Why is the woman concerned about the reception?
 - (A) She can't stay long.
 - (B) She's going to be late.
 - (C) She has to leave at 6:00.
 - (D) She'll be in Toronto.
- 78. What have the speakers decided to do?
 - (A) Change suppliers.
 - (B) Order more supplies.
 - (C) Check on the order.
 - (D) Make up a list.
- 79. Why are postage costs up?
 - (A) Employees are sending too much mail.
 - (B) The company is paying too much for stamps.
 - (C) Everyone is using overnight mail.
 - (D) The cost of regular mail has gone up.
- 80. What will the woman do for the man?
 - (A) Go to a concert.
 - (B) Leave work early.
 - (C) Write a check for the tickets.
 - (D) Take a list to the purser.

Part IV p 222 p 257

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. Each will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand and remember what is said.

In your test book, you will read two or more questions about each short talk. The questions will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 81. What is different about this sidewalk?
 - (A) It is well-built.
 - (B) It moves.
 - (C) It is indoors.
 - (D) It is crowded.
- 82. Where would this sidewalk most likely be found?
 - (A) At a store.
 - (B) In front of a building.
 - (C) At a shopping mall.
 - (D) In an airport.
- 83. When can members of the audience ask questions?
 - (A) When the moderator says so,
 - (B) After each speech is given.
 - (C) When all speakers have finished.
 - (D) After they submit written questions.
- 84. Where should they ask the questions?
 - (A) From the speaker's platform.
 - (B) At the front of the room.
 - (C) From where you are sitting.
 - (D) At the microphone.
- 85. What is being advertised?
 - (A) Dishes.
 - (B) Forks.
 - (C) Glasses.
 - (D) Bowls.
- 86. What can people NOT do with these products?
 - (A) Cook in them,
 - (B) Serve in them.
 - (C) Freeze food in them.
 - (D) Refrigerate food in them.

- 87. Why is this road important?
 - (A) It doesn't need repairs.
 - (B) It has nice scenery.
 - (C) It leads into the city.
 - (D) It goes to the business district.
- 88. How long will the construction take?
 - (A) 24 hours.
 - (B) A week.
 - (C) A month.
 - (D) A year.
- 89. What should drivers do to get into the business district?
 - (A) Find another route.
 - (B) Use the subway.
 - (C) Ride with a friend.
 - (D) Take the bus.
- 90. How is Madison House different from other houses on the tour?
 - (A) It is newer and larger.
 - (B) It is older and smaller.
 - (C) It is more expensive.
 - (D) It is more beautiful.
- 91. Why does Madison House have historical importance?
 - (A) A famous crime took place there.
 - (B) Famous people lived there.
 - (C) It is the oldest house in town.
 - (D) It shows the best design of its time.
- 92. What feature in particular is pointed out?
 - (A) Interesting gardens.
 - (B) Beautiful rugs.
 - (C) Carved ceilings.
 - (D) Spacious rooms.

- 93. What can people look forward to this weekend?
 - (A) A long holiday.
 - (B) Good weather.
 - (C) A city celebration.
 - (D) Time at the beach.
- 94. When will it get colder?
 - (A) At night.
 - (B) In the winter.
 - (C) In November.
 - (D) Next spring.
- 95. Where is this announcement probably heard?
 - (A) In a cafeteria.
 - (B) At an office.
 - (C) On a train.
 - (D) In a restaurant.
- 96. What is the announcement about?
 - (A) Ticket sales.
 - (B) Observation windows.
 - (C) Station stops.
 - (D) Seatings for dinner.
- 97. How many seatings are held?
 - (A) None.
 - (B) One.
 - (C) Two..
 - (D) Three.
- 98. What does this presentation discuss?
 - (A) Retailers' plans.
 - (B) Results of a survey.
 - (C) Technological advances.
 - (D) Salesclerk training.
- 99. What is the focus of the advertisements of most electronics stores?
 - (A) Efficiency.
 - (B) Quality.
 - (C) Convenience.
 - (D) Price.
- 100. What is more important to consumers than price?
 - (A) Repair service.
 - (E) Politeness.
 - (C) Store location.
 - (D) Type of advertisement.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part V in your test book.

READING

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand written English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part V p 258

<u>Directions</u>: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Example	Sample Answer
Because the equipment is very delicate, it must be handled with	(A) (B) (C) ●
(A) caring (B) careful (C) care	
(D) carefully	
The sentence should read, "Because the equipment is very delicate, it must Therefore, you should choose answer (C).	be handled with care."
Now begin work on the questions.	
101. The housekeeping department needs to order uniform for its new	employee.
(A) an (B) a (C) the (D) some	
102. The director for his vacation and will not return until next week.	
(A) leaving(B) had left(C) has left(D) will have left	
103. The document describes the new regulations.	
(A) enclosed (B) enclose	
(C) enclosing (D) to enclose	
104. The receptionist refused to the package.	
(A) except (B) exception	
(C) affect (D) accept	

PART V

105.	The man hat blew off in the wind chased it across the park.
	(A) his
	(B) whose
	(C) who
	(D) that
106.	The solution they suggested requires the entire department.
	(A) reorganization
	(B) reorganize
	(C) to reorganize
	(D) reorganizing
107.	Ms. Sirichanya the package when she discovered the address was wrong.
	(A) had mailed
	(B) has mailed
	(C) will mail (D) would mail
108.	The captain's solutions are usually quite
	(A) sensitive
	(B) sense (C) sensible
	(D) senses
109.	The convention is being held the Greenwood Conference Center.
	(A) on
	(B) in
	(C) of
	(D) at
110.	If Mr. Hu does not arrive soon, we without him.
	(A) left
	(B) is leaving (C) will leave
	(D) had left
111.	People in urban areas credit cards for major purchases.
	(A) uses
	(B) use (C) to use
	(D) using
112.	Ms. Quistorf felt hungry, there was nothing at the snack bar she wanted to eat.
	(A) only
	(B) or
	(C) nor
	(D) but

115.	The cher greets each of his cooks
	(A) every day
	(B) always
	(C) rarely
	(D) never
	• •
114.	She is a good manager biggest asset is her ability to organize a project.
	(A) who
	(B) her
	(C) whose
	(D) it
115.	The driver decided to take a detour there was an accident on the highway.
	(A) whether
	(B) because
	(C) although
	(D) where
	• •
	The research division announced it has made toward an effective vaccine.
	(A) progress
	(B) a progress
	(C) the progress
	(D) one progress
117.	Trying to cut costs by 8% may be task the team has faced yet.
	(A) a hard
	(B) as hard as
	(C) the hardest
	(D) harder than
118.	Ms. Rios is interested in learning about the company and her business skills.
	(A) to improve
	(B) improving
	(C) improve
	(D) improved
119.	The engineer can devise a way to overcome this problem will receive a bonus.
	(A) he
	(B) she
	(C) who
	(D) whom
120.	The statement shocked the board members.
	(A) surprising
	(B) surprised
	(C) surprise
	(D) had surprised

PART V

121	. Television advertising costs print advertising.
	(A) most than(B) as much(C) more as(D) more than
122	. Consumers' desire for low-fat foods the current health trend in the food industry.
	(A) start (B) has started (C) had started (D) is starting
	The new design failed because it was not the original one.
	(A) as convenient as (B) more convenient (C) convenient than (D) most convenient
124	Mr. Atari was getting ready to leave the hotel when he a phone call.
	(A) receives (B) had received (C) is receiving (D) received
125.	Unless the factory can increase, headquarters will consider closing it.
	(A) produce(B) producing(C) production(D) productive
126.	Because traffic is heavy, I suggest for the airport early.
	(A) leaving(B) to leave(C) will leave(D) am going to leave
127.	Mr. Kam night classes for the past three months.
	(A) is attending (B) has been attending (C) will attend (D) had attended
128.	Limited space forced the writer his article shorter.
	(A) making (B) make (C) makes (D) to make

129. The manager will have a meeting the client this afternoon to discuss the problem.
(A) for
(B) to
(C) with
(D) as
130. The scientist will postpone the test if he any problems.
(A) anticipates
(B) anticipated
(C) will anticipate
(D) has anticipated
131. The board about the merger by the time the new president takes over.
(A) decides
(B) decided
(C) has decided
(D) will have decided
132. Bags checked by a passenger sent to security.
(A) is
. (B) are
(C) was
(D) am
133. Ms. Ni always arrives early her long commute.
(A) because of
(B) because
(C) in spite of
(D) since
134. The copy machine was reduced to even the sale price.
(A) less than
(B) more than
(C) as much as
(D) least as
135. The passengers were not allowed to board the crew was cleaning the cabin.
(A) during
(B) while
(C) for
(D) whether
136. Ms. Kezmarsky is known not only for her intelligence for her efficiency.
(A) but also
(B) also
(C) and
(D) so

PART V

137. The hole in the side indicated that the crate had been during shipment.
(A) hurt
(B) injured
(C) damaged
(D) wounded
138. I her for help whenever my department is understaffed.
(A) ask
(B) asks
(C) asked
(D) had asked
139. Mr. Nakara added the figures quickly accurately.
(A) and
(B) but
(C) or
(D) nor
140 the chairman gets his exercise by walking to work.
(A) Rarely
(B) Each morning
(C) Never
(D) Always

Part VI • p 260

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the <u>one</u> underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Example						Sample Answer
All <u>employee</u> are i A	required to <u>we</u> E				ı	● (B) (C) (D)
identification bad	ges <u>while</u> at we	ork.				
С	D					
	s are required					This sentence should ork." Therefore, you
Now begin work on	the questions.					
141. The store's an	nual <u>sell</u> is hel A	d <u>the</u> first to B	wo weeks <u>in</u>] C	anuary <u>ev</u>	ery year. D	
142. <u>Because</u> the su A	rvey produce	d <u>unexpect</u> B		<u>ie</u> team de	cided to test t	the questions again.
143. <u>The</u> vice-presi	dent particula	rly <u>likes</u> the B	simple of th	e new mar	nagement pla	n.
144. Our internation	nal office <u>had</u> B		in Singapore C	since 1978 D	8.	
145. The park acro A	ss the street is B C		here is peace D			
146. <u>An new</u> accou	nt representat	ive <u>who</u> wa: B	s <u>hired</u> last w C		starting wor	k today.
147. <u>Since</u> we have	two <u>qualified</u> B	candidates,	it is difficult	to decide C	whose should D	get the promotion.
148. The new hotel	they <u>are build</u> B	ling is twice	e <u>large as</u> the C	old one <u>or</u> D	_	<u>.</u>
149. The secretary	<u>has</u> made <u>rare</u> A B		in typing let C	ters <u>for</u> his D	boss.	
150. <u>The</u> sales repr	esentatives <u>in</u> B	the western		eceived the	e award for <u>t</u>	<u>ne highest</u> sales. D
151. <u>When</u> employ A	ees do <u>an</u> exce B	ellent job, it	<u>is</u> wise of the C	company	to <u>rewards</u> th D	nem.

PART VI

152.	I hat buildin	ig, <u>its</u> archi	tect <u>is</u> ver	y famous, <u>ha</u>	<u>is become</u> a r	national lai	ndmark <u>tor</u> our c	ountry.
		Α .	В		С		D	
153.	There <u>are</u> ar	ny tables av	ailable <u>n</u> e	ver at this re	staurant whe	n it is time	for dinner.	
	Α			В	С		D	
154.	Mr. LoMon	te decided	to order	<u>a lamb</u> for di	nner <u>because</u>	he <u>was</u> ve	ry hungry.	
			A	В	С	D		
155.	The elderly	client sugg	ested that	we got her a	chair while	she waited	for her appointr	nent.
	Α			В	С	D		
156.	The police i	s closing th	e street s	o that workm	en can repair	the broke	n water main.	
	_	Ā	Ē	3	С	D		
157.	Security for	the project	forbids v	risitors going	into that sec	tion of the	facility.	
	A	B		c		D		
158.	The reception	onist took a	message	as Ms. Goa	while she wa	s on the pl	none.	
	•	A	J	В	c	D .		
159.	A company	that prints	our static	nery <u>is going</u>	out of busin	ess.		
	A	В		С	D			
160.	Although sh	e did not fe	el tired	Ms Chin fell	asleen while	the boring	g presentation.	
	A		B	Cimii icii	C	D	> t - 22222	

Part VII

<u>Directions</u>: The questions in this part of the test are based on a variety of reading material (for example, announcements, paragraphs, and advertisements). You are to choose the <u>one</u> best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is <u>stated</u> or <u>implied</u> in that passage.

Read the following example.

The Museum of Technology is a "hands-on" museum, designed for people to experience science at work. Visitors are encouraged to use, test, and handle the objects on display. Special demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. Open Tuesday-Friday, 2:30-4:30 p.m., Saturday 11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., and Sunday 1:00-4:30 p.m.

When during the month can visitors see special demonstrations?

(A) Every weekend

Sample Answer

(B) The first two Wednesdays

(A) ● (C) (D)

- (C) One afternoon a week
- (D) Every other Wednesday

The passage says that the demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of the month. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Ouestions 161-162 refer to the following notice. p 261



NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Due to the high volume of customers at our spring sale, we cannot guarantee that all items pictured in this advertisement will be available in all sizes and colors at all stores. We appreciate your understanding, and encourage you to shop early for the best selection.

- 161. What does this disclaimer tell customers?
 - (A) The guarantee is good.
 - (B) The store closes early.
 - (C) The sale is over.
 - (D) Items may sell quickly.
- 162. What should customers do?
 - (A) Shop early
 - (B) Avoid the store
 - (C) Pay higher prices
 - (D) Go to the mall

Ouestions 163-164 refer to the following instructions. © p 261



To open the child-resistant cap on this medicine bottle, match the arrow on the cap with the arrow on the bottle. Press down to release. Then, twist cap to the right to open bottle.

- 163. What kind of cap is on the bottle?
 - (A) Easy-open
 - (B) Child-resistant
 - (C) Waterproof
 - (D) Metal cap
- 164. What does a person have to do before twisting the cap off?
 - (A) Turn upside down.
 - (B) Twist to the left.
 - (C) Press downward.
 - (D) Lift upward.



Davis & Reeves

16 Salisbury Road, Tsinshatsui Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: (852) 03 721 1121

Fax: (852) 03 739-4466

Dr. Li Han Enviro-Chemicals, Inc. 7499 Hannam-dong Yongsan-ku Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Han:

We have received your registration for our annual conference. Information about hotels and transportation are found in the enclosed conference brochure.

If you need further assistance in arranging your trip, please call our conference coordinator in Hong Kong at (852) 03 721 1121.

We look forward to seeing you at the conference.

Sincerely,

Le Zhaolie

Le Zhaolie Conference Registration

165. What is the purpose of this letter?

- (A) To get money for the conference
- (B) To invite speakers to the conference
- (C) To acknowledge conference registration
- (D) To make travel arrangements

166. What is enclosed with the letter?

- (A) A registration form
- (B) A brochure about the conference
- (C) Tickets for the conference
- (D) An invitation to the conference

167. Who should Dr. Han contact if she has other questions?

- (A) The conference coordinator
- (B) Le Zhaolie
- (C) Davis & Reeves
- (D) A ticket agent



NOTICE:

To make your shopping at Harold's as easy as possible, you are invited to use our conclerge services at the Concierge Desk. The Concierge Desk is located on the main level, beside the Gourmet Food Shop. We offer a range of shopper services including public transportation schedules, direct lines to taxi services, and package mailing. We also have a complete database of merchandise in our stores, so that we can direct you to the store that will best suit you needs. You may visit the Concierge Desk in person, or you may call from the direct-line telephone at any of the lighted directory maps in the mall.

- 168. What does the Concierge Desk provide?
 - (A) Directions to tourist attractions
 - (B) Advice on fashion
 - (C) Information for the hotel guest
 - (D) Services for the shopper
- 169. Where is the Concierge Desk located?
 - (A) In a hotel
 - (B) By the Gourmet Food Shop
 - (C) At the tourist bureau
 - (D) In an airport
- 170. What is one way to get in touch with the Concierge Desk?
 - (A) Stop one of their representatives
 - (B) Page them from a store
 - (C) Write a letter
 - (D) Use the direct phone



TWENTY YEARS AGO PERSONAL computer hit the business world, experts predicted the advent of the paperless office. But time has proved them wrong. Offices have more paper than ever. People can easily print out a personal copy of a document for anyone who needs to see it. Programs such as spelling and grammar checkers, as well as improved computer. graphics, have led people to expect perfection in their documents, and to keep printing copies until they get it. The simple

truth is that most people simply prefer paper. Scientific studies have shown that paper copies are easier for people to read and to edit than is text on a screen. And many people are still nervous about documents being accidentally deleted from a computer-if not through their own fault, through a computer system failure or a power outage. In short, although office paper may be significantly reduced, the paperless office is unlikely to become a reality.

- 171. What does this article discuss?
 - (A) The advantages of computers
 - (B) The failure of the typewriter
 - (C) The paperless office
 - (D) The efficiency of printers
- 172. When was the paperless office first predicted?
 - (A) When office computers became common
 - (B) When people realized the need to recycle
 - (C) When paper became too expensive
 - (D) When printers failed to work as advertised
- 173. How have computer programs generated more paper?
 - (A) They use lots of paper.
 - (B) They print multiple copies.
 - (C) They make documents easy to prepare.
 - (D) They connect easily to printers.
- 174. Why will offices probably always use paper?
 - (A) Paper can be signed.
 - (B) Paper is traditional.
 - (C) Paper is easier to mail.
 - (D) Many people prefer paper.



Economists have pointed to the reduction in small airline commuter flights as a sign that the airline industry is in financial trouble once again. A careful review of the relevant facts, however, reveals that nothing could be further from the truth, as the following analysis indicates. The first point often cited to support the idea of failure is the recent reduction in the number of commuter flights. Certainly it is obvious to anyone who looks at the figures that the number of commuter flights has fallen by 20% over the past five years. This drop, however, is due to reasons that actually reflect growth, rather than decline, in the airline

industry. Many former commuter flights have been absorbed into the schedule of regular commercial flights due to increased passenger demand on those routes. Thus, though commuter flights have decreased, non-commuter flights have increased, reflecting an overall increase in passengers. Second, some formercommuter routes were designated as such only because the smaller airports at the destination could not accommodate larger planes. But many growing cities have improved and expanded their airport facilities in recent years to encourage business and tourism in their regions. These physical improvements to the airports

have eliminated the need for all flights in these areas to be made in small commuter planes. It is questionable whether such flights should ever have been described as commuter flights, since in these cases the label applied to airport restriction, rather than flight distance or passenger demand. Finally, increased numbers of passengers for short flights have made flying larger planes more economical for the airlines, which means that due to plane size alone these flights are no longer officially considered commuters. Thus, the commuter flight is alive and well, and bigger than it has ever been before.

175. Why do some economists think the airline industry may be in trouble?

- (A) Commuter flights have decreased.
- (B) The number of passengers is down.
- (C) The rate of complaints is higher.
- (D) Many pilots have resigned.

176. Why has the number of commuter flights fallen recently?

- (A) Fewer people want to fly them.
- (B) They have been merged with regular flights.
- (C) Commuter planes are not safe.
- (D) There are not enough planes.

177. How have improvements at airports influenced commuter flights?

- (A) They have made passengers more comfortable.
- (B) They can handle many more flights.
- (C) There are now more airports.
- (D) They can accommodate larger planes.

178. Why are airlines flying larger planes on these routes?

- (A) It is more economical.
- (B) It is easier.
- (C) It is safer.
- (D) It is faster.

179. What does this say about commuter flights?

- (A) They have increased.
- (B) They have changed.
- (C) They are more expensive.
- (D) They are quicker.

Ouestions 180–182 refer to this graph. © p 262



Reasons for Return of Clothing Gifts

- 180. Why are most clothing gifts returned?
 - (A) They do not match other clothes.
 - (B) They are too expensive.
 - (C) They do not fit.
 - (D) They are ugly.
- 181. What percentage of people do not like the gift they received?
 - (A) 15%
 - (B) 20%
 - (C) 25%
 - (D) 50%

- 25% Don't like it 50% Doesn't fit 10% Doesn't match 10% Have item already 5% Item is damaged
- 182. What is the least common reason for clothing to be returned?
 - (A) It is not expensive enough.
 - (B) There is something wrong with it.
 - (C) The quality is poor.
 - (D) It did not arrive on time.

Questions 183-186 refer to the following advertisement. P 262



The Historical District, just minutes away from downtown, is the best place to stay while visiting our city. The charming gardens and historical houses provide a restful environment for relaxing. But when business or sightseeing calls, we have easy access to downtown, with five subway stations in the District

and excellent taxi service. Over 1.000 hotel rooms at various hotels and inns offer a range of prices and tour packages. Excellent restaurants and stores are conveniently located.

Call for a free visitor's guide.

- 183. What does this advertisement want people to do?
 - (A) Plan a business trip
 - (B) Visit the city
 - (C) Stay in the District
 - (D) Take the subway
- 184. What features of the District provide a restful atmosphere?
 - (A) Music and food
 - (B) Trees and flowers
 - (C) Pools and lakes
 - (D) Houses and gardens

- 185. Why is the District appropriate for business travelers?
 - (A) There is a good taxi service.
 - (B) It is convenient to downtown.
 - (C) There are offices in the area.
 - (D) It costs less to stay there.
- 186. How does a potential visitor find out more about the District?
 - (A) Request a visitor's guide
 - (B) Visit the area
 - (C) Reserve a room at a hotel
 - (D) Write a letter

Questions 187–189 refer to the following article. © p 262



- 187. What has dropped during the third quarter?
 - (A) Production
 - (B) Manufacturing
 - (C) Consumer purchases
 - (D) Construction industry figures
- 188. Who prepared the report?
 - (A) Business people
 - (B) New home buyers
 - (C) The government
 - (D) The construction industry
- 189. What accounted for most of the decrease?
 - (A) Unemployment
 - (B) The economy
 - (C) Rebuilding
 - (D) New construction

The national construction industry figures continued to drop during the third quarter, and may drop further in the next few months, according to a government report. Figures fell from 57.9 percent to 49.3 percent as overall construction reached its lowest level in three years. New construction, the most reliable indicator, accounted for most of the decrease.

Questions 190–192 refer to the following advertisement. © p 262



The Financial Planning Office is offering a Family Budget Guide (No. 1063X) to help members collect and analyze information about their income and spending habits. It includes guidelines for setting budget goals, saving for college, and planning for retirement. Price: \$25 for 50 copies.

- 190. What is the Financial Planning Office offering?
 - (A) A new publication
 - (B) A new service
 - (C) A new product
 - (D) A new job
- 191. What guidelines are NOT mentioned?
 - (A) Setting budget goals
 - (B) Saving for college
 - (C) Selecting an insurance plan
 - (D) Planning for retirement
- 192. What is the minimum number of copies that can be ordered?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 25
 - (D) 50

Ouestions 193–196 refer to the following article. © p 262



eople's concern about keeping their diets healthy has reached a peak in recent years. Everyone is trying to eat foods that are low in fat and high in fiber. They watch their intake of salt, sugar, and calories. They shun food additives and shop for organic fruits and vegetables. It should not be surprising, then, that these health concerns have now been extended to the diets of their pets. In the past, owners simply gave their pets leftover food from family meals or bought whatever dog food was on sale. Now, these choices are considered to be lacking in necessary nutrients for proper animal growth and development. The emphasis has shifted to health and nutritional value.

Gourmet stores that have traditionally sold rare and imported foods are beginning to sell gourmet dog and cat foods alongside their "people" food. Specialty pet shops are opening, offering foods with healthier ingredients such as rice and lamb, even though such ingredients are not traditionally considered suitable for pets. There are even specific lines of food for pets with special needs. Some lines are based on the age of the pet. These include high-energy varieties for puppies or kittens, vitamin-enriched styles for adult animals, and low-calorie and high-fiber food for elderly animals.

Other lines of pet food are designed in consideration of the health problems of the animals (or health concerns of their owners). Brands may be salt-free to combat high blood pressure, additive-free to fight allergies, and fat-free to prevent excessive weight gain. There are even animal drinks for pets in special circumstances. For example, drinks containing electrolytes, which help the body maintain a proper balance of fluids, can be helpful for animals who live in hot, dry climates where dehydration is a potential problem. All of these new pet foods claim to be recommended by veterinarians and scientifically developed to address the nutrition and health needs of that special pet.

- 193. Whose diets are people now concerned about?
 - (A) Their children's
 - (B) Their parents'
 - (C) Their pets'
 - (D) Their own
- 194. Where can pet owners find these new pet foods?
 - (A) Cookbooks
 - (B) Gourmet food stores
 - (C) Grocery stores
 - (D) Catalogues
- 195. Why are the new foods supposed to be better?
 - (A) They are healthier.
 - (B) They taste better.
 - (C) Pets like them better.
 - (D) Owners have confidence in them.
- 196. What special line of food is NOT mentioned?
 - (A) Salt-free
 - (B) Puppy food
 - (C) Additive-free
 - (D) Vegetarian



Almost every office is looking for additional space. One easy way to get it is to use moveable partitions instead of, or in conjunction with, the solid interior walls of your existing office space. These walls provide several important benefits. First, they let you take maximum advantage of existing space. No

more conflicts where one office is just a little too small and another is just a little too big-just move the partition over a foot to adjust the space for everyone. Second, you can change the positions of the partitions as your business needs change. If one project ends and another begins, you can easily

change the office space to accommodate project needs. Finally, new materials make these walls both sound-absorbant and lightweight, so they provide the privacy of built-in walls with the advantages of flexible space.

197. What is this article about?

- (A) Office redecoration
- (B) Moveable partitions
- (C) Improving efficiency
- (D) Renting new offices

198. Why do partitions create space?

- (A) They are cheaper than real walls.
- (B) They are narrower than real walls.
- (C) You can move them where you need them.
- (D) They have shelves on them.

199. Why are partitions a good choice for businesses with different projects?

- (A) They can be easily stored.
- (B) They make the office look different.
- (C) They help you organize information.
- (D) You can change the space for different projects.

200. How do the partitions provide privacy?

- (A) They absorb sound.
- (B) They reach the ceiling.
- (C) They do not have windows.
- (D) They do not have doors.

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before time is called, you may go back to Parts V, VI, VII and check your work.

Test of English for International Communication

General Directions

This is a test of your ability to use the English language. The total time for the test is approximately two hours. It is divided into seven parts. Each part of the test begins with a set of specific directions. Be sure you understand what you are to do before you begin work on a part.

You will find that some of the questions are harder than others, but you should try to answer every one. There is no penalty for guessing. Do not be concerned if you cannot answer all of the questions.

Do not mark your answers in this test book. You must put all of your answers on a separate answer sheet that you have been given. When putting your answer to a question on your answer sheet, be sure to fill out the answer space corresponding to the letter of your choice. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen, as shown in the example below.

	Mr. Jones to his accountant yesterday.	Sample Answer (A) (B) ● (D)
	(A) talk	
	(B) talking	
	(C) talked	
1	(D) to talk	•
	The sentence should read, "Mr. Jones talked to his accountant yesterday." I choose answer (C). Notice how this has been done in the example given.	Therefore, you should

Mark only <u>one</u> answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part I p 263 p 223

<u>Directions</u>: For each question, you will see a picture in your test book and you will hear four short statements. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear the four statements, look at the picture in your test book and choose the statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Look at the sample below.

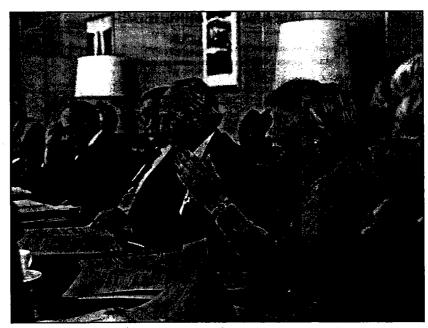


Now listen to the four statements.

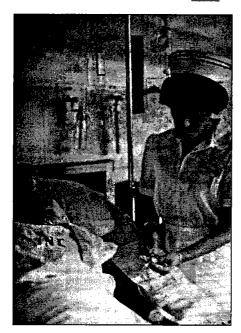
Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

Statement (B), "They're having a meeting," best describes what you see in the picture. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).









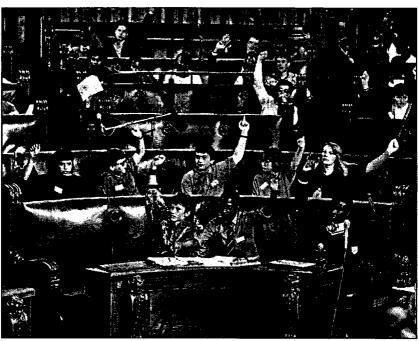


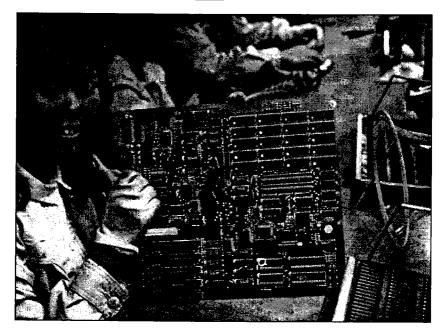




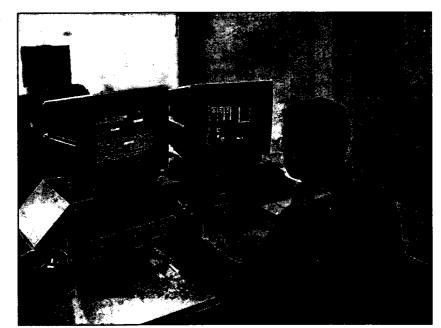


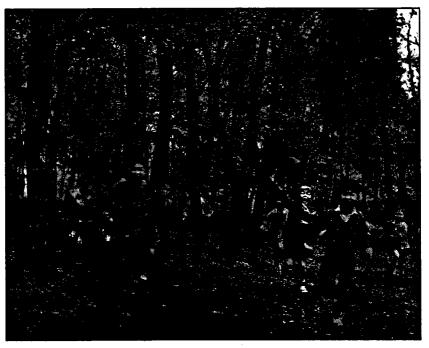
























Part II p 265 p 225

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear a question spoken in English, followed by three responses, also spoken in English. The question and the responses will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say. You are to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will also hear:

● (B) (C)

The best response to the question "How are you?" is choice (A), "I am fine, thank you." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

- 21. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 23. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 24. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 25. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 26. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 28. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 29. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 32. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 34. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 35. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 36. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 37. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

- 38. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 39. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 40. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 41. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 42. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 43. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 44. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 45. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 46. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 47. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 48. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 49. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 50. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Part III p 266 p 226

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short conversations between two people. The conversations will not be printed in your test book. You will hear the conversations only once, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.

In your test book, you will read a question about each conversation. The question will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 51. When will the people have lunch?
 - (A) Tomorrow.
 - (B) When she's done the report.
 - (C) Another time.
 - (D) At the restaurant.
- 52. Where does this conversation probably take place?
 - (A) At the cleaners.
 - (B) At the office.
 - (C) At a clothing store.
 - (D) On a plane.
- 53. How did the waiter solve the problem?
 - (A) Turned out the lights.
 - (B) Moved the table.
 - (C) Moved the customers.
 - (D) Closed the curtains.
- 54. Why does the desk clerk warn the woman?
 - (A) Reservations are expensive.
 - (B) There may be no room in any hotel.
 - (C) The location of the hotels is inconvenient.
 - (D) Theirs is the only hotel in town.
- 55. What is the man's problem?
 - (A) He doesn't know how to reduce the image.
 - (B) He can't start the copier.
 - (C) He has too many pages.
 - (D) He can't read the print.
- 56. How will the mechanic let the man know about his car?
 - (A) He will wait at the garage.
 - (B) He will phone him later.
 - (C) He will come by after work.
 - (D) He will leave a message.
- 57. What is their complaint about the director?
 - (A) He is always late.
 - (B) He doesn't like his employees.
 - (C) He won't listen to suggestions.
 - (D) He is rarely available.

- 58. What is the woman trying to do?
 - (A) Repair a hole.
 - (B) Buy a sweater.
 - (C) Exchange a sweater.
 - (D) Make a sweater.
- 59. What problem are they discussing?
 - (A) The office is too loud.
 - (B) The office is too small.
 - (C) They need to hire more people.
 - (D) The chairs aren't comfortable.
- 60. What does the woman dislike?
 - (A) Standing up.
 - (B) Driving.
 - (C) Commuting.
 - (D) Watching the news.
- 61. What are the speakers trying to do?
 - (A) Make a doctor's appointment.
 - (B) Meet a client.
 - (C) Close a sale.
 - (D) Set up a meeting.
- 62. What does the man want to do?
 - (A) Eat.
 - (B) Cook.
 - (C) Go home.
 - (D) Be late.
- 63. What are the speakers discussing?
 - (A) The fish he caught.
 - (B) His vacation.
 - (C) Hiking.
 - (D) The scenery.
- 64. What is the best way to describe the coffee?
 - (A) New.
 - (B) Expensive.
 - (C) Different.
 - (D) Good.

PART III

- 65. Why is the woman concerned?
 - (A) She wants to go.
 - (B) The printer is slow.
 - (C) There are many more pages.
 - (D) She's been waiting for ages.
- 66. What advantage does the man think the woman possesses?
 - (A) Good eyesight.
 - (B) A firm handshake.
 - (C) The ability to handle details.
 - (D) Lots of self-confidence.
- 67. What does the woman ask the man about?
 - (A) His airline carrier.
 - (B) His weight.
 - (C) His travel plans.
 - (D) His luggage.
- 68. What does the woman think the man should do?
 - (A) Wear gloves.
 - (B) See a doctor.
 - (C) Play ball.
 - (D) Exercise his fingers.
- 69. What do people in the town do for fun?
 - (A) Have parties.
 - (B) Go to concerts.
 - (C) Visit museums.
 - (D) Learn to cook.
- 70. How does the man think the woman should spend her day?
 - (A) Working.
 - (B) Testing.
 - (C) Sleeping.
 - (D) Running.
- 71. How does the man think people should learn to cook?
 - (A) By taking classes.
 - (B) By cooking a lot.
 - (C) By using good recipes.
 - (D) By studying with chefs.
- 72. Why does the man want good news in the newspapers?
 - (A) It will teach people to solve problems.
 - (B) It will make people buy newspapers.
 - (C) It will make it harder to report bad news.
 - (D) It will make people feel good.

- 73. Why is the woman going to the site?
 - (A) To give advice about the project.
 - (B) To keep the project on schedule.
 - (C) To speed the project up.
 - (D) To learn about the project.
- 74. How did the woman try to improve the report?
 - (A) By asking someone else to read it.
 - (B) By asking the man to rewrite it.
 - (C) By getting someone to explain it.
 - (D) By making suggestions about it.
- 75. Why is the man upset?
 - (A) He can't tour the houses.
 - (B) There are no more guidebooks.
 - (C) He misplaced his guidebook.
 - (D) He wanted to go to the Tourist Center.
- 76. Why are the melons bad this year?
 - (A) There was too much rain.
 - (B) There was not enough rain.
 - (C) They were harmed during shipping.
 - (D) The growing season was too short.
- 77. Why shouldn't he mail the information?
 - (A) It's unnecessary.
 - (B) It's too slow.
 - (C) It's too expensive.
 - (D) It's too complicated.
- 78. What will the man probably do?
 - (A) Take fewer clothes.
 - (B) Stop wearing his jacket.
 - (C) Pack cooler clothes.
 - (D) Buy clothes when he gets there.
- 79. Why is the man concerned?
 - (A) The receptionist is late.
 - (B) No one is working at the front desk.
 - (C) He wants to hire a delivery service.
 - (D) The company needs security guards.
- 80. Where does this conversation likely take place?
 - (A) A shopping center.
 - (B) An office complex.
 - (C) A movie studio.
 - (D) A museum.

Part IV p 268 - p 228

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks. Each will be spoken just one time. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand and remember what is said.

In your test book, you will read two or more questions about each short talk. The questions will be followed by four answers. You are to choose the best answer to each question and mark it on your answer sheet.

- 81. Where would a person hear this announcement?
 - (A) At a university.
 - (B) In a restaurant.
 - (C) At a train station.
 - (D) At a museum.
- 82. What is the purpose of this announcement?
 - (A) To give a track change.
 - (B) To announce a delayed arrival.
 - (C) To announce an early departure.
 - (D) To give notice of repairs.
- 83. What information did they get wrong?
 - (A) The identity of the victim.
 - (B) The name of the bus driver.
 - (C) The location of the accident.
 - (D) The profession of the rescuer.
- 84. Why did they make this statement?
 - (A) To report the accident.
 - (B) To correct an error.
 - (C) To warn the public.
 - (D) To save the victim.
- 85. What kind of weather is predicted?
 - (A) Rain.
 - (B) Snow.
 - (C) Hail.
 - (D) Thunder.
- 86. What should people be prepared for?
 - (A) Food shortages.
 - (B) Power blackouts.
 - (C) Bad driving conditions.
 - (D) Delays in mail delivery.

- 87. If someone hears this recording, who is he or she calling?
 - (A) The newspaper.
 - (B) The telephone company.
 - (C) A radio station.
 - (D) A cable TV service.
- 88. Which category is NOT mentioned?
 - (A) Ordering new service.
 - (B) Billing inquiries.
 - (C) Changing current service.
 - (D) Requesting repairs.
- 89. What can the caller do to talk to a person directly?
 - (A) Press 4.
 - (B) Dial another number.
 - (C) Stay on the line.
 - (D) Call another company.
- 90. What special service is the county providing?
 - (A) Raking leaves.
 - (B) Offering bags for leaves.
 - (C) Trash collection.
 - (D) Garden maintenance.
- 91. What will happen to the leaves?
 - (A) They are put in a landfill.
 - (B) They are combined with other trash.
 - (C) They are thrown away.
 - (D) They are turned into fertilizer.
- 92. Who can get the fertilizer?
 - (A) Anyone with leaves.
 - (B) Anyone in the area.
 - (C) Residents of the county.
 - (D) People who have bags.

- 93. What is the topic of this report?
 - (A) Food safety.
 - (B) Picnics.
 - (C) Summer fun.
 - (D) Using containers.
- 94. What kinds of food should people avoid on a picnic?
 - (A) Food that is very fresh.
 - (B) Food that is too sweet.
 - (C) Food that is hard to eat.
 - (D) Food that spoils easily.
- 95. What is essential for transporting food?
 - (A) A car.
 - (B) A cooler.
 - (C) Children.
 - (D) Baskets.
- 96. Why was the plane delayed?
 - (A) They needed to repair it.
 - (B) The weather was bad.
 - (C) The runway was crowded.
 - (D) The pilot was late.
- 97. How are they boarding the passengers?
 - (A) By ticket type.
 - (B) By seat number.
 - (C) By zone.
 - (D) By row.
- 98. Why are they requesting passengers to board in this manner?
 - (A) It makes the passengers safer.
 - (B) It is easier to stow luggage.
 - (C) It requires less supervision.
 - (D) It is faster.
- 99. When will regular service resume?
 - (A) Right away.
 - (B) When the track is cleared.
 - (C) In two more hours.
 - (D) After repairs are completed.
- 100. Why can't commuters board the first few trains?
 - (A) They won't stop at the station.
 - (B) They will be filled with other passengers.
 - (C) They are going out of the city.
 - (D) They are moving too fast.

This is the end of the Listening Comprehension portion of the test. Turn to Part V in your test book.

READING

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand written English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

<u>Directions</u>: This part of the test has incomplete sentences. Four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), (D) are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Example		Sample Answer			
	Because the equipment is very delicate, it must be handled with	(A) (B) ● (D)			
	(A) caring (B) careful (C) care (D) carefully				
	The sentence should read, "Because the equipme Therefore, you should choose answer (C).	nt is very delicate, it must be handled with care."			
	Now begin work on the questions.				
	101. You should read the operating instructions	you use new appliances.			
	(A) before(B) after(C) because(D) although				
	102. The police the area near company hea	adquarters.			
	(A) to patrol(B) patrolling(C) patrols(D) patrol	-			
	103 I am tired, I will work late tonight.				
	(A) Or(B) Even though(C) Because(D) So that				

PART V

104.	Mr. Han his bags when he found out his flight was canceled.
	(A) packed
	(B) were packing
	(C) was packing
	(D) has packed
105.	The manager had his assistant about the changes before he announced them to the other employees.
	(A) said
	(B) told
	(C) talked
	(D) explained
106.	You'll find the papers the file cabinet on the left.
	(A) at
	(B) of
	(C) out
	(D) in
107.	The accountant demands that his clerks their work carefully before submitting it.
	(A) check
	(B) will check
	(C) to check
	(D) checking
108.	The competitor's product is neither as efficient as inexpensive as ours.
	(A) or
	(B) but
	(C) nor
	(D) either
109.	Employees are paid
	(A) rarely
	(B) twice a month
	(C) always
	(D) never
110.	Although Ms. Kent reservations, the hotel did not have a room for her.
	(A) had made
	(B) has made
	(C) made
	(D) makes
111.	The wildlife preserve is tourist attraction in the city.
	(A) as popular as
	(B) more popular than
	(C) most popular
	(D) the most popular

112.	The waiter poured us some water forgot to give us menus.
	(A) and
	(B) but
	(C) or (D) nor
113.	The customers in the store the beautiful holiday displays.
	(A) has liked
	(B) liking (C) like
	(D) likes
114.	The final report on the project needs to be completedpossible.
	(A) as quickly as
	(B) quickly as
	(C) quickly than
	(D) more quickly
115.	The food at the banquet was good, and the was even better.
	(A) entertain
	(B) entertained
	(C) entertaining (D) entertainment
	•
116.	The hotel needs better training for its front desk staff
116.	The hotel needs better training for its front desk staff. (A) provides
116.	The hotel needs better training for its front desk staff. (A) provides (B) will provide
116.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide
116.	(A) provides (B) will provide
	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide
	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed
	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed
	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city.
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because (D) Although
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because (D) Although You can buy stamps at the post office from a vending machine
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because (D) Although You can buy stamps at the post office from a vending machine (A) nor
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because (D) Although You can buy stamps at the post office from a vending machine (A) nor (B) but
117.	(A) provides (B) will provide (C) to provide (D) provide A draft of the report was sent to the editor. (A) competed (B) completed (C) competent (D) complained her vacation she toured every museum in the city. (A) During (B) While (C) Because (D) Although You can buy stamps at the post office from a vending machine (A) nor

120.	Ms. Fili for us for 30 years by the time she retires.
	(A) will work
	(B) has worked
	(C) has been working
	(D) will have been working
121.	Always the shipment before you sign for it.
	(A) examined
	(B) examines
	(C) examine
	(D) will examine
122.	The trade fair will start Monday of next week.
	(A) in
	(B) on
	(C) over
	(D) with
123.	I to work on time if the bus is late.
	(A) cannot get
	(B) could not get
	(C) have gotten
	(D) had gotten
24.	The newspaper article puzzled readers.
	(A) confuse
	(B) to confuse
	(C) confused
	(D) confusing
25.	Mr. Ngo a trip to the islands until he realized it was hurricane season.
	(A) planned
	(B) has planned
	(C) had been planning
	(D) plans
26.	Ms. Demera knows how to get the client's office.
	(A) about
	(B) to
	(C) under
	(D) of
27.	Ms. Yi on her secretary to plan her schedule.
	(A) depends
	(B) depending
	(C) dependent
	(D) dependence

128. I prefer to pay by	
(A) bill	
(B) payment	
(C) check	
(D) balance	
129. If we earlier, there would have been tickets available.	
(A) have inquired	
(B) inquired	
(C) will inquire	
(D) had inquired	
130. Each item reflects our effort to the highest quality in our products.	
(A) preserve	
(B) reserve	
(C) deserve	
(D) persevere	
131. The head of the division will be going to the conventionan emergency arise	
	.
(A) when	
(B) unless	
(C) because	
(D) since	
132. The rider left his umbrella on the bus can claim it by calling lost-and-found	
(A) he	
(B) his	
(C) who	
(D) which	
133. Mr. Biancheri could not find his telephone directory, so he one from Ms. R	ocher
(A) loaned	
(B) sent	
(C) lent (D) borrowed	
(D) borrowed	
134. I suggest an attorney before proceeding with a lawsuit.	
(A) consult	
(B) consulting	
(C) to consult	
(D) will consult	
135 the company throws a party for its employees.	
(A) Rarely	
(B) Never	
(C) Seldom	
(D) Once a year	
//	

PART V

136.	The company not yet answered our complaint.
	(A) has
	(B) does
	(C) will
	(D) is
137.	The Royal Hotel offers accommodations in the city.
	(A) better than
	(B) best than
	(C) the best
	(D) as good as
138.	The furniture, is being replaced as we redecorate, will be donated to charity.
	(A) that
	(B) which
	(C) it
	(D) whose
139.	Every room should have clean sheets, fresh towels, new bars of soap each morning.
	(A) and
	(B) nor
	(C) or
	(D) but
140.	Area businesses are encouraged office paper.
	(A) recycles
	(B) recycling
	(C) recycle
	(D) to recycle

Part VI 🕞 p 271

<u>Directions</u>: In this part of the test, each sentence has four words or phrases underlined. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). You are to identify the <u>one</u> underlined word or phrase that should be corrected or rewritten. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Exa	mple							Sample Ans	swer
All g	emplovee are A	e required	to <u>wear</u> the B	ir				● (B) (C)	(D)
ider	ntification ba	-	at work.						
	С	D							
ead, '		ees are rec						ce. This senter at work." Ther	
Now b	egin work o	n the ques	tions.						
	The secretar rinter.	y checked	the <u>spelli</u> A	ng and y	erify the B	figures l	<u>xefore</u> sen C	ding the broch	ure <u>to</u> the D
_	<u>The</u> presiden A	t came to	the <u>conclud</u> B	ling that	he should	restructi D	are the con	npany.	
143. 7	This new sof	tware <u>for</u> a		and mon B	ey manag	ement is	the more o	comprehensive	program
	n the marke	t.							
144. <u>S</u>	<u>scarcely</u> Ms. A	Mandia h	ad gotten <u>t</u> B		ce <u>when</u> t C	he phone	began to :	ring.	
145.]	<u>The</u> manager A	of the <u>sal</u> B	-	ent <u>plans</u> C	to work	both nigh	ts <u>or</u> week	ends to finish th	e project.
146. 7	There <u>is</u> time A	still to ma B	ail your lette	r <u>before</u> C	the sessio	n <u>starts</u> . D			
147. <i>i</i>	Anyone who	has pain <u>a</u>	fter meals s	hould co	nsider <u>se</u>	k medica	al attention		
	Α		В		C	:	D		
148. F	eople <u>is som</u> A	<u>netimes</u> sko B	eptical of th	e claims	<u>advertisir</u> C	g makes	<u>about</u> new D	products.	
149. 7	The <u>raise</u> in 1 A	orices has B	caused <u>mar</u> C	y custon	ners <u>to re</u>	consider v	unnecessai	y purchases.	
150. <i>l</i>	Ms. Li <u>seldor</u>	n eats bee	f; she <u>prefe</u>	rs to have	a fish or	some ver	retables.		
	A		В		С		D		

PART V

	Aug wp	Phonin Ich un	. MILLET VICW HOL	VIIOMI	क्षि काउंत ३	ne would	Ser mic	<i>j</i> 00.		
	Α	В		С	D					
152.	The tab	ole <u>who</u> looks : A	so <u>good</u> in the B	lobby <u>i</u>		que <u>dona</u> D	ted by o	our family	y.	
153.		ntractors urge omplex.	ed city official	s <u>appro</u> A	ve the b	uilding <u>p</u>	ermit fo B	or the <u>co</u>	nstruction C	of <u>the</u> new D
154.	Mr. Ny	eong did not	get the promo	tion bec	ause he	had work	ed hard	for it.		
			Α]	В	С		D		
155.		issured financ A ad been. D	ial report mad	e the st	ockhold	ers <u>much</u> B	happier	about th	neir investn	nents <u>than</u> C
156.	A capta A	<u>in of</u> our ship B	has decided to	C retire	next yea D	ır.				-
157.	The cat	erer who was	hired for the o	office pa	rty <u>pro</u>	zided bear	utiful de	coration	s and delic	ious <u>foods</u> .
		Α		_		В			С	D
158.	If <u>it</u> rair A	ns, we <u>had to</u> o B	cancel <u>the</u> para C		<u>:duled</u> fo D	or today.				
159.	Mr. Vas	sko <u>wants</u> the	money <u>but no</u> B	the res	ponsibl C	e that con	nes with	a promo	otion.	
160.	Compu		processing is r	nuch <u>fa</u>	_		on <u>a</u> typ	ewriter.		

Part VII

<u>Directions</u>: The questions in this part of the test are based on a variety of reading material (for example, announcements, paragraphs, and advertisements). You are to choose the <u>one</u> best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and mark your answer. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is <u>stated</u> or <u>implied</u> in that passage.

Read the following example.

The Museum of Technology is a "hands-on" museum, designed for people to experience science at work. Visitors are encouraged to use, test, and handle the objects on display. Special demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of each month at 1:30 p.m. Open Tuesday-Friday, 2:30-4:30 p.m., Saturday 11:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., and Sunday 1:00-4:30 p.m.

When during the month can visitors see special demonstrations?

(A) Every weekend

Sample Answer
(A) ● (C) (D)

(B) The first two Wednesdays

- (C) One afternoon a week
- (D) Every other Wednesday

The passage says that the demonstrations are scheduled for the first and second Wednesdays of the month. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now begin work on the questions.

Ouestions 161-162 refer to the following announcement. p 272



The Kyler International Center for Professional Education provides a broad spectrum of training for business executives. We will also work with you to tailor programs for your specific needs. Programs can be held at the Kyler Conference Center if scheduling allows, or can be held at a location of your choice. To discuss what we can do for you and your organization, please contact the Program Director.

- 161. What is this announcement about?
 - (A) An upcoming seminar
 - (B) Training possibilities
 - (C) A new conference center
 - (D) A schedule of classes
- 162. Who should people contact if they want to know more?
 - (A) Mr. Kyler
 - (B) The university
 - (C) The Program Director
 - (D) The Conference Center

Questions 163-165 refer to the following label. © p 272

- 163. Why should consumers be careful with this product?
 - (A) It can be fattening.
 - (B) It can be harmful.
 - (C) It can cause stains.
 - (D) It can soften skin.
- 164. What should consumers do if they get this product in their eyes?
 - (A) Rinse with water for 15 minutes.
 - (B) Keep their eyes closed.
 - (C) Wash their eyes with soap.
 - (D) Blink rapidly.
- 165. How should this product be stored?
 - (A) In a dry place
 - (B) With the lid tightly closed
 - (C) At a low temperature
 - (D) With other chemicals

Warning: Keep this product away from small children. This product can cause irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin. In case of eye contact, immediately rinse eyes with plenty of cool water for at least 15 minutes. In case of skin contact, wash with plenty of soap and water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Keep securely closed.



Assensuej 513 5642 Millinge Denmark *

Bittman Bookstore Lange Voorhout 50-52 2574 EG The Hague The Netherlands

To whom it may concern:

Please send me 2 copies of the book How to be a Billionaire. I have enclosed a check for \$34 to cover the cost of two books and \$4 for shipping and handling costs.

Please send the books to me at the address above.

Yours truly,

Ann-Marie Berns

Ann-Marie Berns

- 166. How much does each book cost?
 - (A) \$4
 - (B) \$15
 - (C) \$30
 - (D) \$34
- 167. Where should the books be sent?
 - (A) To The Hague
 - (B) To Bittman Bookstore
 - (C). To The Netherlands
 - (D) To Denmark

Questions 168-170 refer to the following article. p 273

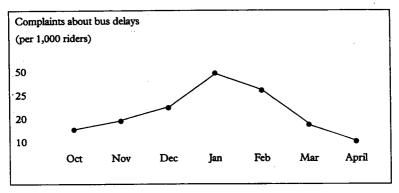


Managers in the business world have been taught to think in terms of control. The good manager is one who oversees every aspect of his department and makes the decisions about what goes on. But some companies are beginning to take a different approach to management style. Such tight control, many believe, leads not to good business, but to an

over-stressed manager. Now, managers are encouraged to think in terms of empowerment, that is, giving some control for everyday decisions to others. Advocates of empowerment say that it keeps more managers happy and on the job and gives employees a reason to take pride in their work.

- 168. What word characterizes the new management style?
 - (A) Empowerment
 - (B) Control
 - (C) Stress
 - (D) Pride
- 169. How is it different from earlier ideas about management?
 - (A) The manager makes decisions.
 - (B) Managers do all the work,
 - (C) Employees make decisions.
 - (D) Each employee knows his job.
- 170. What benefit does this have for employees?
 - (A) They feel proud of their work.
 - (B) They like the manager more.
 - (C) They get more vacations.
 - (D) They receive higher salaries.

Ouestions 171-172 refer to the following graph. p 273



- 171. During what month do complaints peak?
 - (A) April
 - (B) October
 - (C) February
 - (D) January
- 172. When are the fewest complaints received?
 - (A) December
 - (B) April
 - (C) January
 - (D) November

Questions 173-177 refer to the following article. p 273



YOU HAVE shooting pains in your forearm? Do you notice weakness in your fingers? Do you get an unpleasant, tingling sensation in your hands? Is it painful to move. your wrist? The cause of these complaints may be a seemingly harmless device you use every dayyour computer. Doctors are reporting increased numbers of patients with a disorder known as carpal tunnel syndrome, a painful injury of the hands and arms (carpal refers to the bones in the wrist).

Carpal tunnel syndrome has been relatively common in patients with inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, but is uncommon among the general population, except as a result of direct trauma. The sudden rise in carpal tunnel syndrome among the healthy, otherwise uninjured people was puzzling at first, but doctors soon traced it to its source. Although carpal tunnel syndrome can be caused by a variety of repetitive hand

movements, its most common cause is constant use of improperly positioned computer keyboards and equipment.

Unfortunately, little is known about treating or curing this injury. Braces that support the wrist and forearm can help, as can resting the affected muscles. If carpal tunnel syndrome is ignored, it can even lead to long-term disability. It is therefore important that people who use computers every day should try to prevent this condition by taking some basic precautions.

First, make sure that both your chair and the height of your computer table are adjustable. Raise or lower your chair so that you can sit with both feet flat on the floor. Your knees should be even with, or just below, the level of your lap to ease strain on the back and shoulder muscles. Next. adjust the level of the computer keyboard so that it is at about the same height as your elbows when you are sitting in the chair. This enables you to type on the keyboard without reaching up and over, the

position that invites the most injury. Then check the viewing distance between your eyes and the keyboard. It should be a minimum of 18 inches to avoid eye strain. Place the monitor so that you look across or slightly downwards at the computer screen, rather than upwards. Make sure that the size of the type on the screen, the brightness, and the contrast are set so that you can read the screen easily without leaning forward. Finally, work-for no more than two hours at a

During these breaks, it is important to rest your muscles from the constant repetition. That is, use movements that you do not use at the computer. Get up from your chair. Walk around the office; stretch by leaning gently from side to side and backwards. Lift your arms over your head. Change your field of vision by staring out a window at a distant object. Do not return to work at your computer for at least half an hour. With these precautions, the chances of sustaining a carpal tunnel injury are greatly reduced.

- 173. What kinds of injuries will this advice help readers avoid?
 - (A) Repetitive motion injuries
 - (B) Knee injuries
 - (C) Back strain
 - (D) Neck strain
- 174. What feature should office furniture have?
 - (A) It should be attractive.
 - (B) It should be soft.
 - (C) It should be adjustable.
 - (D) It should be high.
- 175. Where should the computer keyboard be?
 - (A) On your knees
 - (B) At about elbow height
 - (C) On top of the table
 - (D) Close to the screen

- 176. What should be a minimum of 18 inches apart?
 - (A) The floor and your feet
 - (B) Your knees and the table
 - (C) The keyboard and your elbows
 - (D) Your eyes and the computer screen
- 177. How long should people work without taking a break?
 - (A) One hour
 - (B) Only two hours
 - (C) Just four hours
 - (D) Six hours

Questions 178-180 refer to the following article	le. 🕞 🖚 p 273
--	---------------

- 178. Why do people like cellular phones?
 - (A) They can use them in the office.
 - (B) They fit in a briefcase.
 - (C) They like technology.
 - (D) They can take them anywhere.
- 179. What is the disadvantage of cellular phones?
 - (A) The sound is not clear.
 - (B) They do not ring loudly.
 - (C) They are expensive.
 - (D) They work only in one city.
- 180. If people visit another city often, what is the simple solution to make their cellular phone work?
 - (A) Get a second number in that city
 - (B) Use a regular telephone
 - (C) Communicate by fax
 - (D) Buy a beeper

Technology has come to the rescue of those who hate to be out of touch. First there were beepers; now there are cellular phones. These small telephones can go anywhere with you. Anyone who may need to reach you, can simply call your cellular number. Of course, the numbers for most cellular phones work only in a specific city. Some companies have formed networks with other cellular phone services in other cities to try to make numbers work for their customers no matter where they are. But customers who travel frequently to the same city have come up with their own solutionthey simply get a second cellular phone number for the second city.

Ouestions 181-183 refer to the following card. p 273

Please make checks payal	Please make checks payable to Computer Training Seminars, Inc.				
☐ Check enclosed	Bill my company (purchase order enclosed)				
Credit card authorization					
Charge to (credit card name	a)				
Credit card number					
Expiration date					
Cardholder name					
Authorizing signature					

- 181. Which is NOT a way to pay for the seminar?
 - (A) Check
 - (B) Bill
 - (C) Credit card
 - (D) Cash
- 182. What must be enclosed if the company should be billed?
 - (A) A purchase order
 - (B) A note from accounting
 - (C) A letter from the manager
 - (D) A check from the company
- 183. If people pay by check, who should the check be made out to?
 - (A) Computer Training Seminars, Inc.
 - (B) Their company
 - (C) The credit card company
 - (D) The bank

Questions 184-186 refer to the following article. p 273



When you travel by air, your luggage can sometimes get lost. This is most likely to happen when you have to change planes-sometimes, your luggage does not change with you. Usually, such luggage is quickly located and returned. Smart

travelers, however, prepare for the worst. Taking valuable items, necessary items like medication with you in a small carry-on bag eliminates worry if your luggage does go astray. Keeping a list of the contents of your bags in a separate place can

help identify the bags if the luggage tags are missing. Put a tag with your last name and destination (place where you will be staying) inside your bag too, so the airline will know where to send the bag when it is recovered.

- 184. When are travelers most likely to lose their bags?
 - (A) When they have a non-stop flight
 - (B) When they have a direct flight
 - (C) When they have to change planes
 - (D) When they are frequent flyers
- 185. What should be carried on the plane, instead of packed in a suitcase?
 - (A) A change of clothes
 - (B) A name tag
 - (C) Anything valuable
 - (D) A toothbrush

- 186. Why should travelers keep a list of what is in their bags?
 - (A) It proves they checked a bag.
 - (B) It can identify the bag.
 - (C) They can use it for insurance.
 - (D) They will know if anything is missing.

Questions 187-189 refer to the following article. p 273



Many visitors to our area remark on the many statues and monuments in our city. They serve as constant reminders of our history. They are also constant collectors of dirt and grime. That is where a special team of city employees comes in. This team is assigned the task of keeping the statues clean. Depending

on size and composition, a statue can take one to three days to clean thoroughly. It takes about a year to get through all the statuesand then, it is time to start again. However, the team members claim they never get bored. Each statue has its own personality, and they get to know each one as a friend.

- 187. What is this article about?
 - (A) Preserving history
 - (B) Keeping statues clean
 - (C) Monuments in the city
 - (D) Teams in city government
- 188. How often is each statue cleaned?
 - (A) Every day
 - (B) Every three days
 - (C) Once a month
 - (D) Once a year

- 189. Who cleans the statues?
 - (A) Park rangers
 - (B) Volunteers
 - (C) A special team
 - (D) Artists

Questions 190-192 refer to the following announcement. © p 273



- 190. Why are there new instructions about parking at the airport?
 - (A) They needed more room for cars.
 - (B) There is construction at the terminal.
 - (C) There was an accident on the runway.
 - (D) The road is under repair.
- 191. Where should drivers park if they are leaving their cars overnight?
 - (A) Where there is hourly parking
 - (B) Wherever there is a space
 - (C) In the short-term lot
 - (D) In the satellite lot
- 192. How will drivers know where the new lots are?
 - (A) The lots are easily seen.
 - (B) Drivers can follow other cars.
 - (C) There are signs.
 - (D) Policemen are directing traffic.

ATTENTION

Passengers planning to drive and park at the airport should be aware of several changes due to construction at the terminal. Short-term parking is available in a new parking lot at the south end of the terminal. This lot provides hourly parking for those who are meeting or dropping off passengers. Travelers who plan to park overnight or longer can park in the new satellite lot and board a shuttle bus to the terminal. New signs at the entrance of the airport will direct travelers to the appropriate parking area.

Ouestions 193-196 refer to the following article. P 274

If you dine out often, there are things that you can do to make the experience even better. Let your the waiter know expectations for the evening. If you want to linger over your meal, or if you are in a hurry,

the waiter can adjust the service to suit your needs. If you have special dietary restrictions, let the restaurant know. Most restaurants are happy to leave salt out of a dish, or steam your fish instead of fry it if you just .

ask. If there is a problem with the service, speak to the waiter before talking to the manager; the waiter may be able to correct the problem immediately. Above all, be polite.

- 193. What should diners do if they are in a hurry 195. What should diners do if there is a when eating out?
 - (A) Tell the waiter
 - (B) Order something simple
 - (C) Eat quickly
 - (D) Pay cash
- 194. What can the restaurant do if customers do not use salt?
 - (A) Serve them raw vegetables
 - (B) Get food from a hospital
 - (C) Allow them to eat food from home
 - (D) Leave the salt out of the recipe

- problem?
 - (A) Go to another restaurant
 - (B) Talk to the manager
 - (C) Discuss it with the waiter
 - (D) Stay angry all evening
- 196. What rule should diners always follow?
 - (A) Be funny
 - (B) Be polite
 - (C) Be punctual
 - (D) Be hungry

offee, one of the oldest drinks in the world, is still one of the most popular. The fact that its popularity has lasted over the years, is probably due to its versatility. It is frequently used as a flavoring for cookies and baked goods, and is often combined with chocolate to make the mocha flavor of chocolate candies and of dairy products such as ice cream. It even appears in savory recipes, such as traditional red-eve gravy. But coffee is most popular as a drink.

Coffee drinks can be found in almost any country at any time of day or night. These drinks have many forms, depending on the way the beans are roasted and how the coffee is made. Lightly roasted beans, brewed with water, form the lighter style of coffee popular in the United States. Darkroasted beans are more common in Europe, and more variety is found in preparation. Coffee made primarily with milk is popular for breakfast. Coffees drunk at other times seem to be stronger, from the espresso types made with steam to the thick, strong Turkish brew prepared by boiling crushed coffee

Coffee has also survived because it has been thought to keep well without refrigeration or other special handling. However, this view is beginning to change. Experts say that most of the coffee that is widely available in the world's markets has actually gone stale before it is drunk. Coffee beans, they say, typically remain fresh only about a month after they have been roasted. But the coffee may not even have been sold, much less drunk, within this period. Modern packaging methods help, but coffee is usually purchased in quantity

and brewed a little at a time, so the packaging does not help keep the coffee fresh once a consumer has broken its air-tight seal.

Judging from the amount of traditional coffee currently sold, many people are perfectly happy with stale coffee. But some companies are trying to give coffee-drinking consumers an alternative. Gourmet coffee shops, often known as coffee bars, have opened in many urban areas for the purpose of serving and selling coffees at their peak of freshness. They also brew coffee in a variety of styles, so coffee drinkers can have their choice. Such shops, along with a few specialty mail-order businesses, are virtually the only sources for coffee that passes the rigorous tests of the experts.

- 197. Why is coffee popular?
 - (A) It is old.
 - (B) It is available.
 - (C) It is versatile.
 - (D) It is cheap.
- 198. What do experts say is a problem with most coffee?
 - (A) It is stale.
 - (B) It is grown in poor soil.
 - (C) It is roasted too long.
 - (D) It is not stored properly.
- 199. How long does coffee stay fresh after roasting?
 - (A) A few days
 - (B) A week
 - (C) Two weeks
 - (D) A month
- 200. What is a good source of fresh coffee?
 - (A) Coffee farms
 - (B) Urban gourmet coffee shops
 - (C) Any grocery store
 - (D) Expensive restaurants

Stop! This is the end of the test. If you finish before the time is called, you may go back to Parts V, VI, and VII and check your work.

Tapescript

1 Review

Practice: Part I

- 1.
- (A) He is working at his desk.
- (B) He is asleep.
- (C) He is answering his mail.
- (D) He is talking to someone on the telephone.
- 2.
- (A) One woman is giving her address.
- (B) They're discussing fashion.
- (C) A woman is addressing the group.
- (D) They are hairdressers.
- 3.
- (A) A man is buying a book.
- (B) They are talking about the experiment.
- (C) The workers are having lunch.
- (D) A man is pointing to the book.
- 4.
- (A) They are cleaning the tables.
- (B) They are washing their clothes.
- (C) They are serving dinner.
- (D) They are eating lunch.
- .5.
- (A) He is repairing his car.
- (B) He is watching the clock.
- (C) He is standing by the door.
- (D) He is wearing a mask.
- 6.
- (A) The men are carrying pearls.
- (B) Two women are talking.
- (C) The scientists are doing experiments.
- (D) The engineers are on the train.

Practice: Part II

- 1. Where are you going?
 - (A) Yes, we are.
 - (B) We're going to lunch.
 - (C) It's time to go.

- 2. Didn't your friends leave late?
 - (A) To the meeting.
 - (B) No, they ate at noon.
 - (C) Yes, but they still arrived on time.
- 3. Where did you leave the car?
 - (A) Sometimes.
 - (B) In the parking lot.
 - (C) I'm not sure.
- 4. Have you calculated the ad revenue for this quarter?
 - (A) Yes, here is the total.
 - (B) No, we need to subtract.
 - (C) Because we needed the sum.
- 5. On what date was the invoice sent?
 - (A) My voice is too weak.
 - (B) The boys arrived yesterday.
 - (C) The tenth.
- 6. Was it difficult to contact the reservation department?
 - (A) A round-trip ticket.
 - (B) I don't think so.
 - (C) Hardly ever.
- 7. Did you forget to weigh the shipment?
 - (A) No, the weight is listed here.
 - (B) I don't know the way.
 - (C) It's too long to wait.
- 8. Could I help you?
 - (A) No, thank you.
 - (B) Please don't do that.
 - (C) Downtown.
- 9. When will Mr. Yoshimura arrive?
 - (A) In two weeks.
 - (B) Yes, it's possible.
 - (C) Last month.
- 10. Could you give me your account number please?
 - (A) We've counted 150.
 - (B) Certainly.
 - (C) Yes, I'm pleased.

1 REVIEW

Practice	: Part III	Narrator	Number 7.		
		Woman	They're angry because we didn't reply		
Narrator Man	Number 1.		to their inquiry about vacating the		
ivian	Do you have an appointment		warehouse.		
Woman	Wednesday morning?	Man	How long has it been?		
woman	No. Why? Do you want to meet about the overseas project?	Woman	Their letter is dated May 25.		
Man	No, it's about the employees' schedules.	Narrator	Number 8.		
		Woman	We should encourage the passengers to		
Narrator	Number 2.	ii ciiiaii	tip the crew at the end of the cruise.		
Woman A	I'm Sarah Preloh. Ms. Salam is	Man	That's a great idea. It would be good for		
	expecting me.		morale.		
Woman B	Yes, she told me. Please go right in. Her	Woman	But we mustn't offend our guests,		
	office is down the hall, the first door on		though.		
IV7 4	the left.		-		
woman A	Thank you.	Narrator Woman	Number 9.		
Narrator	Number 3.	woman	Have you discussed the problem with the customer?		
Woman	Your presentation was very well	Man	Actually I've spoken with him every day		
	received.	1710075	for a week.		
Man	Thank you. I was worried there would	Woman	I'd like to speak with him next time he		
	be no interest, but there were more than		calls.		
1177	a dozen questions.				
Woman	And you weren't nervous at all!	Narrator	Number 10.		
Narrator	Number 4.	Woman	I'm very hungry. I think I'll have an		
Woman	Have you had any news from Mr. Ling?	Man	appetizer.		
Man	He sent a fax this morning. He feels	Man	This menu is long. I'm having trouble		
	very positive about the deal.	Woman	making a decision! Try the mushrooms. They're great!		
Woman	I certainly hope he's not mistaken.	Woman	ity die musmoonis. They ie great		
Narrator	Number 5.	Practice	: Part IV		
Man	How did your interview with the	Question	s 1 through 3 refer to the following		
	manager go?	advertisen	<u> </u>		
Woman	I'm not sure. Mr. Ruda seemed		ompany's computer keyboard, monitor,		
	interested in my production experience,		use could cause problems and injuries.		
	but he didn't ask for my		ome changes in work habits and avoid		
17	recommendations.		juries and other computer-related		
Man	Don't worry. He will. He doesn't hire a		. Computer Accessories has produced the		
	production manager without getting		o-to-date designs for compatible		
	recommendations.		er keyboards, monitors, and mouse units.		
Narrator	Number 6.				
Woman	Why has your department been so	products.	o receive information and a catalog of		
•	successful?	products.			
Man	Probably because we've changed		s 4 and 5 refer to the following		
••••	schedules.	advertisem			
Woman	It doesn't hurt to promote new	Timeshares go on sale at the annual international			
	supervisors, either.		scheduled for September 28 in Hono-		
			terested buyers can participate in person,		
		by mail.	Or by fax. Last year, 90 timeshares sold		

by mail, or by fax. Last year, 90 timeshares sold

TAPESCRIPT

at prices as low as \$500US for one week in Rio de Janeiro to \$10,000US for two weeks in Hawaii. The sponsors of the event say resales come in at approximately 50% of the original price. Call Timeshares/ Landshares at 01 (800) 345-7866 for an advance copy of the listings.

Practice Test 1 Part I

Sample question:

- (A) They're looking out the window.
- (B) They're having a meeting.
- (C) They're eating in a restaurant.
- (D) They're moving the furniture.
- 1.
- (A) They are looking for books.
- (B) The library is closed today.
- (C) Everything but books is on the shelves.
- (D) The men are writing a story.
- 2.
- (A) They are taking a nap.
- (B) The light show is very beautiful.
- (C) The trees lose their leaves in winter.
- (D) Some skiers are sitting on the snow.
- 3.
- (A) All of the chairs are occupied.
- (B) The people are eating lunch.
- (C) The label is long.
- (D) They are having a meeting.
- 4.
- (A) The rain is coming down quickly.
- (B) The swimmers are in training.
- (C) The bridge crosses the water.
- (D) The plane goes to Cambridge.
- 5.
- (A) The cooks are preparing the meal.
- (B) The farmers grow vegetables to eat.
- (C) The waiter serves the customer.
- (D) The menu is in French.
- 6.
- (A) They are playing volleyball.
- (B) Beyond the valley are tall hills.
- (C) The fish are caught in the net.
- (D) The players are looking for a match.

- 7.
- (A) The sheep are ready for market.
- (B) The ship is being loaded.
- (C) The containers are made of paper.
- (D) The doctor is busy.
- 8.
- (A) There are everything but machines here.
- (B) The computer store has big windows.
- (C) She is talking on the phone.
- (D) The woman is mailing a letter.
- 9.
- (A) The door to the plane is closed.
- (B) The men are carrying a box.
- (C) The helicopter is in the air.
- (D) The pilot light is on.
- 10.
- (A) The keys are on the table.
- (B) The circus posters cover the wall.
- (C) The computer salesroom is open.
- (D) The men are watching the monitors.
- 11.
- (A) The workers are on strike.
- (B) The artist draws a straight line.
- (C) The men are assembling an engine.
- (D) Everyone wears a coat and tie.
- 12.
- (A) The windows are cleaned automatically.
- (B) They are washing their car.
- (C) The car is made by hand.
- (D) They are taking a bath.
- 13.
- (A) The passengers will board the train.
- (B) The man is checking his bags.
- (C) The goods are lifted by crane.
- (D) The conductor is taking tickets.
- 14.
- (A) He is tied down.
- (B) Let's tell her about the band.
- (C) He is holding a bank card.
- (D) He is taking out the trash.

- 15.
- (A) The men are digging a trench.
- (B) The worker fell into a hole.
- (C) They are smoking pipes.
- (D) The signs are laying in a ditch.

16.

- (A) The artist is drawing a picture.
- (B) The bird is in a cage.
- (C) The couple is admiring the sculpture.
- (D) The statue is in the harbor.

17.

- (A) The gas station is on the corner.
- (B) The containers are being transferred.
- (C) The boxes are on the shelf.
- (D) The soup cans are in storage.

18.

- (A) The pedestrians are crossing the street.
- (B) The film was exposed in the light.
- (C) The conference room is occupied.
- (D) The trade fair is well-attended.

19.

- (A) The doctor examines the patient.
- (B) The patient is lying down.
- (C) The doctor is listening to music.
- (D) The man is buttoning his shirt.

20.

- (A) They need a loan.
- (B) The television is not working.
- (C) They are talking on the phone.
- (D) The telephones are in the hallway.

Part II

- 21. Where do you live?
 - (A) I live on Church Street.
 - (B) My parents are still alive.
 - (C) You're in room C.
- 22. Can we reschedule our meeting for Friday?
 - (A) Here's the plane schedule.
 - (B) No, I don't eat meat on Friday.
 - (C) No, I'm busy then.
- 23. Who are you sending this memo to?
 - (A) I'll send both memos.
 - (B) To the housekeeping staff.
 - (C) My secretary sent it.

- 24. What do you think of her idea?
 - (A) I didn't do it.
 - (B) He's very clever.
 - (C) I wasn't impressed.
- 25. Has this product been tested yet?
 - (A) It's being tested now.
 - (B) He failed the class.
 - (C) She won't pass the exam.
- 26. When will the weather get warmer?
 - (A) Not until July.
 - (B) Her sweater is very warm.
 - (C) December is not very warm.
- 27. How long have you been working here?
 - (A) I'm busy.
 - (B) Not until five.
 - (C) For three months now.
- 28. Would you like more coffee?
 - (A) No. There isn't any more.
 - (B) Yes, thank you.
 - (C) You like coffee.
- 29. When are you leaving?
 - (A) At six tonight.
 - (B) To San Francisco.
 - (C) By plane.
- 30. I can return this if it doesn't match, can't I?
 - (A) You can't play in the rain.
 - (B) Yes, we have a return policy.
 - (C) It's not too much.
- 31. How fast can you read?
 - (A) I learned in school.
 - (B) I write fast too.
 - (C) Only 90 words a minute.
- 32. Why don't we plan a picnic for Sunday?
 - (A) I've lost the map.
 - (B) Use a blanket instead.
 - (C) Sure. That sounds fun.
- 33. Does every employee have to fill out this form?
 - (A) Sign your name here.
 - (B) Your interview is at one.
 - (C) Yes. It's required by law.

TAPESCRIPT

- 34. What is good at this restaurant?
 - (A) We're ready to order.
 - (B) I recommend the grilled fish.
 - (C) The check, please.
- 35. Can you pick up the package when you go?
 - (A) I'm sorry. I won't have time.
 - (B) It's too heavy for her.
 - (C) I'm going to the park soon.
- 36. Why didn't you call the repair person earlier?
 - (A) He couldn't hear me.
 - (B) I didn't know there was a problem.
 - (C) She's always late.
- 37. Do you know her?
 - (A) Yes, but not well.
 - (B) I'll show up on time.
 - (C) She won't say no.
- 38. I think it's a big risk, don't you?
 - (A) I ruined the disk.
 - (B) It's too small.
 - (C) I certainly do.
- 39. When will the speeches be over?
 - (A) The president is speaking.
 - (B) Probably about ten o'clock.
 - (C) They'll come over after lunch.
- 40. Why aren't they taking the subway?
 - (A) There's a delay on the tracks.
 - (B) I took the pictures on the way.
 - (C) We should stop for the day.
- 41. Do you bring lunch from home every day?
 - (A) I commute by car.
 - (B) No. It's too cold at noon.
 - (C) Yes. It's expensive to eat out.
- 42. May I help you?
 - (A) She doesn't know where.
 - (B) I'll help you into the car.
 - (C) Yes, I'm looking for the shoe department.
- 43. I can't find my briefcase.
 - (A) I like short speeches.
 - (B) Did you leave it in the conference room?
 - (C) He's doing fine, thank you.

- 44. Is that coat comfortable?
 - (A) Yes, he was able to afford a coat.
 - (B) I could do it.
 - (C) No, it's tight in the shoulders.
- 45. Who are they talking about?
 - (A) Because they're both cooks.
 - (B) His latest game.
 - (C) The new assistant manager.
- 46. How does the camera work?
 - (A) Just push the button on top.
 - (B) I need to get it fixed.
 - (C) She works very quickly.
- 47. Are you the head of security?
 - (A) Yes, she will.
 - (B) No, he can't.
 - (C) Yes, I am.
- '48. What's wrong with the fax machine?
 - (A) The room was very clean.
 - (B) It won't send documents.
 - (C) It's too long.
- 49. Will you be able to attend the reception?
 - (A) No, I'll be out of town.
 - (B) The reservation clerk is on duty.
 - (C) She likes to stay home.
- 50. Do we have enough time?
 - (A) There are always too many limes.
 - (B) Stay until six thirty.
 - (C) No, we'll have to finish tomorrow.

Part III

Narrator Number 51.

Woman Let's meet on Tuesday.

Man I'm tied up all day Tuesday.

Woman Then we'll have to make it Wednes-

dav.

Narrator Number 52.

Woman A Do you have the latest profit

statement?

Woman B My secretary is typing it now.

Woman A Please let me know when it is done.

Narrator Number 53.

Man Would you like to fill out a card for

our store's mailing list?

Woman What kind of mail would I receive?

Man	You would receive notices about upcoming sales.	Narrator Woman	Number 62. Book the conference room for our ten
Narrator	Number 54.	Man	o'clock meeting.
Woman A	Would you like some coffee and a roll?	man	The conference room is being used every morning this week.
Woman B Woman A	Just coffee, thanks.	Woman	But no other room is large enough for
Woman A	Cream and sugar?		our group.
Narrator	Number 55.	Narrator	Number 63.
Woman	Since the presentation ends at eleven	Man	You are reserved for two nights.
Man	thirty, everyone can break for lunch. Isn't that too early for lunch?	Woman	I'll pay by credit card.
Woman	Yes, but with so many people, we'll	Man	Thank you. Here are your card and
W Oman	need the extra time.		your room key.
Narrator	Number 56.	Narrator	Number 64.
Woman	I'm expecting a new client this	Man	Where is the nearest parking garage?
w oman	morning.	Woman	Around the corner. But you can park
Man	Shall I send him up when he arrives?		your car on the next street.
Woman	No, call me instead. I'll come get him.	Man	Thank you. I'll try that first.
Narrator	Number 57.	Narrator	Number 65.
Man	This tour bus stops at all museums	Man	I commute from the suburbs every
271477	and monuments.		morning.
Woman	Will we stop in the market district?	Woman	Doesn't the long ride bother you?
Man	The last stop on the tour is next to the	Man	No, I use the time to think about work.
	market district.	Narrator	Number 66.
Narrator	Number 58.	Man	I'd like to get this prescription filled.
Man	I can get you on the seven o'clock	Woman	We have this medicine in stock. I'll fill
	flight.		it right away.
Woman	Great. I'd like a window seat, please.	Man	Thank you. I'll wait.
Man	I'm sorry. There are only aisle seats left.	Narrator	Number 67.
Narrator	Number 59.	Man	Does the coat in the window come in
Man	I'm in the mood for a concert this		gray?
	weekend.	Woman	I'm sorry, it only comes in black and
Woman	I'd rather go to a play.		brown.
Man	We'll go to the opera. That will suit us	Man	Then I'll try on the black.
	both.	Narrator	Number 68.
Narrator	Number 60.	Man	Shall we get some lunch?
Man	I can't get the fax machine to work.	Woman	That sounds good. I've been working
Woman	Put each sheet of paper in very slowly.		on my computer all morning.
Man	Oh! Thanks, it's working now.	Man	Then the break will do you good.
Narrasor	Number 61.	Narrator	Number 69.
Man	This book is due back in the library in	Man	Has the mail arrived yet?
	two weeks.	Woman	Not yet. Are you expecting something
Woman	What happens if I turn it in late?	17	besides bills?
Man	We charge 25 cents for every day the	Man	I'm supposed to get an important
	book is overdue.		package.

TAPESCRIPT

Narrator	Number 70.	Narrator	Number 78.
Woman A	Excuse me, ma'am. I'll have to check	Man	How can I get to the mail room?
	your bag.	Woman	Go straight past the marketing
Woman B	Can't I take it on the plane?		department and turn left at the water
Woman A	No, ma'am. It's too big to fit under the		fountain.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	seat.	Man	I can find that. Thanks.
Narrator	Number 71.	Narrator	Number 79.
Man	Oh, no! It's five o'clock, and I haven't	Man	Would you like a table inside or on the
	set the tables.		patio?
Woman	Don't worry. That clock is fifteen	Woman	It's such a lovely day. I'll eat on the
	minutes fast.		patio.
Man	Good. I still have time to finish then.	Man	Certainly. Right this way, please.
Narrator	Number 72.	Narrator	Number 80.
Woman	Do you need to make copies of that	Man	These messages came while you were
	memo?		out.
Man	Yes, but I just found a mistake on line	Woman	Thanks. Was there any mail?
	one.	Man	It's on your desk.
Woman	Then you should fix it before you		
	make copies.	Part IV	
Narrator	Number 73.	Questions 81 and 82 refer to the following	
Man	What is the fare to the university?	•	
Woman	It's 95 cents, and the driver doesn't	announcement. We are now boarding Flight three-fifty-seven to	
	make change.		Passengers should have their boarding
Man	Now what? I only have a dollar bill.	passes ready and approach the gate when their	
Narrator	Number 74.	row number is called. First Class passengers may	
Woman	Do you type?	board at their convenience.	
Man	Yes, and I am an expert at word	Questions 83 and 84 refer to the following announcement. May I have your attention, please. A fire has	
	processing.		
Woman	What software are you familiar with?		
Narrator	Number 75.	been reported in the building. The fire	
Man	It's raining again.	department is on the way. Please exit the	
Woman	And I've lost my umbrella.	building now. Move quickly. Do not stop for	
Man	Take mine. I have another in my car.	personal belongings. Exit using the stairways. Do	
Narrator	Number 76.	not use the elevators.	
Man	There will be two hundred people at	Question	s 85 and 86 refer to the following
272	the banquet.	recording	•
Woman	We can set up enough tables in the	Thank you for calling the Tour Service Line. If	
	ballroom.		ould like to book a guided tour of the city,
Man	We can't do that because there's	press 1. If you would like maps for the walking	
	dancing afterward.	_	ress 2. If you would like personal tours of
Narrator	Number 77.	the city	r's museums, press 3. If you would like
Narraio _r Man	I forgot my glasses, so I can't read	information about special tours not listed,	
1711475	anything on this menu.	press 4	•
Woman	Shall I read it to you?		
Man	Just the seafood dishes, please.		
2724070	Just the scattood distres, prease.		

Questions 87 through 89 refer to the following advertisement.

Call Business Printing Services for all your printing needs. We specialize in designs for stationery and brochures for the company that wants a professional image. We offer special low rates for volume orders. Visit us soon at one of our five convenient locations throughout the city.

Questions 90 through 92 refer to the following weather report.

Tonight we expect partly cloudy conditions and colder temperatures with lows around 40 degrees. The wind will be picking up too, with gusts to 25 miles an hour. Tomorrow morning the skies will be mostly cloudy, developing into rain by late afternoon.

Questions 93 through 95 refer to the following explanation.

In the mail room, we sort the incoming mail for employees and deliver it to their office mailboxes. We also help employees with their outgoing mail. We ask them to bring all fragile packages to us for wrapping. We have envelopes, boxes, and special packing materials so nothing will get broken in the mail.

Questions 96 and 97 refer to the following introduction.

Our next speaker is Dr. Anna Yung. Dr. Yung is well known for her research on new techniques for increasing the strength of metals used in industrial machinery. She is here today to bring us up to date on her latest research findings.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following news item.

New car sales have risen by nearly 2.2 percent over the same period last year. Economists attribute the rise to the increase in loans available for new car purchases. Auto experts, however, say that the increase is due to the innovative safety features on new car models. These features are the result of consumer demand for safer, more reliable cars.

Practice Test 2 Part I

Sample question:

- (A) They're looking out the window.
- (B) They're having a meeting.
- (C) They're eating in a restaurant.
- (D) They're moving the furniture.

1.

- (A) The mountain climbers are at the summit,
- (B) The family is taking a walk.
- (C) The mother is carrying her child.
- (D) The talk is very familiar.

2.

- (A) The bureau chief is out to lunch.
- (B) The tomato sauce is spicy.
- (C) The chef is holding a basket of tomatoes.
- (D) The cook is chopping vegetables.

3.

4.

- (A) There are flags over the counter.
- (B) The arrival hall is empty.
- (C) The tickets to the fair are free.
- (D) They will pass the port after dinner.
- (A) The players are on the field.
- (B) The man is shooting wild game.
- (C) There is a pool in Bill's yard.
- (D) The woman is watching the man.

5.

- (A) His hobby is collecting stamps.
 - (B) The visiting team will rest tonight.
 - (C) She guessed the answer.
 - (D) The couple are talking in the lobby.

6.

- (A) The doctors are performing an operation.
- (B) The men are playing golf.
- (C) The lazy workers are taking a nap.
- (D) The technicians are discussing the equipment.

7.

- (A) The man points to the book.
- (B) They are sitting in the forest.
- (C) The pharmacist is dispensing medicine.
- (D) They are buying flowers.

TAPESCRIPT

8.

(A) The musicians are practicing.

(B) The drum is in the window.

(C) They are listening to music on the radio.

(D) Prisoners would like freedom.

9.

(A) He is talking on the phone.

(B) There is no lamp on the table.

(C) The journalist is reporting the news.

(D) The man is reading the paper.

10.

(A) The bellhop reaches for the bag.

(B) The couple is driving away.

(C) They fell down the stairs.

(D) The car door is locked.

11.

(A) She is looking through papers.

(B) She is reading the newspaper.

(C) She is hanging up her coat.

(D) She is watching the presentation.

12.

(A) Everyone is standing up.

(B) The workers are having lunch.

(C) The restaurant is closed for repairs.

(D) There are a lot of windows.

13.

(A) The shopping cart is empty.

(B) They are driving on the highway.

(C) The man is walking behind the car.

(D) She is explaining the street sign.

14.

(A) The girls are making tea.

(B) The students perform an experiment.

(C) The children play after school.

(D) The chemist is mixing the solution.

15.

(A) The button is falling off.

(B) They stopped writing.

(C) The number of the house is four.

(D) Someone is getting on the bus.

16.

(A) A bicyclist is by the vending machine.

(B) She can drink several sodas.

(C) He is watching the time.

(D) The motor bike is old.

17.

(A) The customers are buying office furniture.

(B) People are working at their desks.

(C) The electrician is repairing the light fixtures.

(D) The lunchroom is crowded.

18.

(A) The workers wear hard hats.

(B) The car is turning around.

(C) None of the men wear protective glasses.

(D) The engine needs more oil.

19.

(A) He enjoys water skiing.

(B) He's wading in the lake.

(C) He's drinking cold water.

(D) He would see better without glasses.

20.

(A) They are playing checkers.

(B) The banquet hall is not crowded.

(C) The woman works behind a glass window.

(D) The clerk saved the man's life.

Part II

21. May I borrow your dictionary?

(A) Sure. I never use it.

(B) I know how to spell that.

(C) You have too many books.

22. Do you know when she is scheduled to lecture?

(A) The plane left on schedule.

(B) I don't like to speak in public.

(C) No, I haven't seen the agenda.

23. Better staff training would solve the problem, don't you think?

(A) The train service is really bad here.

(B) It would certainly help.

(C) No, I'm afraid I can't.

- 24. Who opened the window?
 - (A) It always stays closed.
 - (B) I did; it was stuffy in here.
 - (C) No, I'm comfortable, thanks.
- 25. When will we hear from the client?
 - (A) He's fine, thank you.
 - (B) By telephone.
 - (C) After their board meeting next week.
- 26. Do you think print advertising reaches the right market?
 - right market?

 (A) It depends which magazines run our ads.
 - (B) The fish is always fresh there.
 - (C) Yes, turn right at Market Street.
- 27. Who was on the phone?
 - (A) I loaned them my skis.
 - (B) She didn't hear it ringing.
 - (C) It was our supplier.
- 28. Did you see the accident happen?
 - (A) No. I heard the crash and then looked up.
 - (B) No one was hurt.
 - (C) Nobody called the police.
- 29. What did you think of the movie?
 - (A) Those movers were very efficient.
 - (B) The actors were wonderful.
 - (C) We do need more ink.
- 30. Have you ever been to Paris?
 - (A) No, I want a pair of those.
 - (B) You always seem to arrive late.
 - (C) Actually, we went there on our honeymoon.
- 31. Is it snowing yet?
 - (A) No, he won't be here until four.
 - (B) No, but it could start any minute.
 - (C) Yes, they finished last week.
- 32. May I speak to someone in your billing department, please?
 - (A) I'll connect you with Ms. Smith.
 - (B) We never get letters, just bills.
 - (C) I told him to pay it already.
- 33. Do you know of a way to increase our efficiency?
 - (A) Faster computers would be a start.
 - (B) We can place an order for more.
 - (C) It takes longer to get there.

- 34. You've worked with this director before, haven't you?
 - (A) Yes, I worked overtime yesterday.
 - (B) No, I remember him.
 - (C) Yes, many years ago.
- 35. Is someone sitting here?
 - (A) We have to stand.
 - (B) Yes, I'm sorry.
 - (C) The seats are too hard.
- 36. At what time did the call come in?
 - (A) At two-ten exactly.
 - (B) Into the lobby.
 - (C) It was cold outside.
- 37. How about working late tonight?
 - (A) You always get up early.
 - (B) I can't. I have plans.
 - (C) I'll go later.
- 38. Didn't you remind her about her appointment?
 - (A) I did, but she forgot.
 - (B) She left an hour ago.
 - (C) It's on the corner.
- 39. Do you want pepper on your salad?
 - (A) My salary is high.
 - (B) The salad is served before the soup.
 - (C) Yes, thank you.
- 40. Do you take the bus?
 - (A) Only 75 cents.
 - (B) No, the subway.
 - (C) I can't find a parking space.
- 41. Are you going out for lunch?
 - (A) They are predicting rain.
 - (B) Only long enough to get a sandwich.
 - (C) No, a bunch of grapes.
- 42. When do you open on Sundays?
 - (A) Not until one o'clock.
 - (B) Be sure to close it tightly.
 - (C) I opened the present this morning.
- 43. Do you know if the order was placed?
 - (A) Yes, I placed it myself.
 - (B) He's always losing things.
 - (C) I'll have the chicken.

TAPESCRIPT

	nose notebook is this?	Man	The air conditioner broke this
	The musicians read sheet music.		morning.
	I can't read my handwriting.	Woman	Again? We should buy a new one.
(C)) It looks like mine.	Narrator	Number 54.
45. Ca	n I have her return your call?	Woman	Why are you so late?
) She will be back on Wednesday.	Man	It's the road construction. It slows
(B)	No, I won't be near a phone.		down traffic.
(C)	Yes, I'd like a refund.	Woman	It's annoying now, but we'll enjoy the
AC 3071			new road when it's finished.
	nere will you go on your vacation?		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	We don't have any vacancies.	Narrator	Number 55.
	He's leaving next week.	Man	I'd like to reserve a room for the third.
(C)) I'm going to the beach.	Woman	Certainly. A double room, or a single?
47. Ca	n I help you with that report?	Man	A double, please. There will be two of
(A)	That broadcast has the best reporters.		us.
(B)	Thanks, but I've just finished it.	Narrator	Number 56.
(C)) I'm too busy right now.	Woman	How far away is the courthouse?
40 Th	a many ahin will have many deals are a	Man	Not far. It's just by the police station.
	e new ship will have more deck space, n't it?	Woman	I know where that is. It's close enough
-			to walk.
	Yes, that should attract more passengers. No, I can't race.	Narrator	N
	We need to redecorate.	Man	Number 57.
(0)	we need to redecorate.	Woman	I'm ready for some dinner.
	the new cabin assignments posted yet?	Woman Man	Me, too. Where would you like to eat?
(A)	Thanks, I already have a cab.	Man	Let's go to that seafood place you like.
(B)	Yes, they're posting them right now.	Narrator	Number 58.
(C)	The fence needs to be repaired.	Man	The paper jams in this copier.
50. Ho	w much is the full fare?	Woman	The problem is your paper. The sheets
	It lasts until five.		are too thin to go through the rollers.
	Five hundred dollars each way.	Man	I'll try this thicker paper then.
	It's already empty.	Narrator	Number 59.
` '		Man	Now I've spilled coffee all over my
Part III	, r		iacket!
M	N 4 54	Woman	It will probably come out if you get it
Narrator Man			to the cleaner's right away.
Woman	What's wrong?	Man	I hope so. I don't want to buy another
Man	I can't find my notes from the meeting.		one.
Nan	'I've got mine. I'll make a copy for you.		••
Narrator	Number 52.	Narrator	Number 60.
Man	May I help you?	Woman	I'm going to the bookstore to buy
Woman	I need a birthday present for my	Man	some books to read on the trip.
	brother.	<i>IVIan</i>	Why don't you check some out of the
Man	Does he play sports? We have a good	Woman	library? It'll be cheaper.
	selection of exercise wear.	w uman	I'm always afraid I'll lose library books when I travel
Narrator	Number 53.		witch I travel.
Woman	It's so hot in this room I can't	Narrator	Number 61.
	concentrate.	Woman	It's raining again.

M	01	,	
Man	Oh, no. And I'd planned a camping trip this weekend.		higher salary.
Woman	I would cancel it if I were you. Even if	Narrator	Number 68.
	the rain stops, the ground will be	Woman	That new employee in the mail room is
	soaking wet.		very helpful.
		Man	Didn't you know? That's the owner's
Narrator	Number 62.		daughter. She's here to learn the
Man	There's no more space in this closet.		business.
Woman	No wonder. It's full of clothes.	Woman	I guess the owner believes in starting at
Man	I know, but I'm afraid I'll need		the bottom.
	something if I throw them out.		N. 1. 40
Narrator	Number 63.	Narrator	Number 69.
Man		Man	I'd like to make an appointment.
	You're seeing that movie again? But I saw it with you last year!	Woman	Of course. Are you having trouble with
Woman	I see it every year when it plays. It's a		your filling?
W Oman	classic.	Man	No trouble. I just have my teeth
Man	Even so, it seems like it would get		cleaned every six months.
171475	boring after a while.	Narrator	Number 70.
	boring after a wille.	Man	That's the most boring seminar I've
Narrator	Number 64.		been to in a long time.
Man	Here's a sofa that's in your price range.	Woman	Well, it wasn't the regular speaker. She
Woman	The size is right, and I like the shape.		got sick at the last minute.
	But the fabric won't match my living	Man	I'm surprised they didn't have a better
	room.		substitute.
Man	That's no problem. You can choose		N7 10
	any fabric you want from our	Narrator	Number 71.
	upholstery catalogue.	Woman	We have to get this out by Wednesday,
Narrator	Number 65.	17.	or the entire project will be delayed.
Man	Excuse me. This fork appears to be	Man	I can't do it unless I have more help.
272000	dirty.	Woman	Hire as many temporary workers as
Woman "	I'm so sorry, sir. Here is a new set of		you need. This has to get done.
., .,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	silverware.	Narrator	Number 72.
Man	Thank you. I'm ready to order now.	Man	Did you hear that Ms. Greene's
	Thank you. I'm ready to order now.		surgery went well?
Narrator	Number 66.	Woman	Yes, we should send her a card and
Man	The client needs this document right		some flowers.
	away. I'll call the messenger service.	Man	Let's order balloons instead. She's
Woman	Why don't we just fax it?		allergic to flowers.
Man	The messenger service is actually less	A.T	27 1 =0
	expensive when the document is as	Narrator	Number 73.
	long as this one.	Man	The subway train is late again.
Narrator	Number 67.	Woman	The trains are often late during tourist
Man	the state of the s		season. The tourists are slow getting
111411	The job description called for twice as		on and off at the stops.
	much work at the same salary I'm making now.	Man	Then they ought to wait until after
Woman	•		rush hour to take the trains.
··········	So I guess that means you aren't taking the job?	Narrator	Number 74.
Man		Man	There's a message on your desk from
	No one will take it unless they offer a		Mr. Gomez.

TAPESCRIPT

Woman Oh, good. I'll call him before the

meeting.

Man Wait. The message was to tell you that

he is away today and tomorrow.

Narrator Number 75.

Man I can't wait for that new restaurant to

Woman Yes, we will finally have a place with

good food nearby.

Man I'm tired of having the same old thing

at the sandwich shop every day.

Narrator Number 76.

Woman I've got my suggestion all ready for the

meeting.

Man You should let the moderator know

you'll have something important to

say.

Woman You're right. That way, he'll be sure to

allow time for me.

Narrator Number 77.

Will you be at the reception tonight? Man Woman Yes, but I can't stay late. I'm leaving at

six in the morning for Toronto.

That's okay. It won't last long anyway.

Narrator Number 78.

Man

Man Our order for office supplies is late

again.

Woman It's the third time. I say we do business

with someone else.

Man I agree. Draw up a list of other

suppliers, and we'll try someone new.

Narrator Number 79.

Woman Our cost analysis shows we're

spending too much on mailing

and postage.

Man Does the analysis show why?

Woman Yes. No one sends anything by regular

> mail anymore. They always use the expensive overnight service.

Narrator Number 80.

Man Could you take this list to the purser's

> office for me? I've got to set up the stage for the concert tonight.

Woman I'll be glad to. I've got some tickets to

take there, anyway.

Man

Thanks. Now I can get things ready

ahead of time.

Part IV

Questions 81 and 82 refer to the following notice.

For your safety, please exercise caution when using the moving sidewalk. Please stand to the right and hold on to the hand rails. Place your luggage in front of you so it will not obstruct the sidewalk. If you prefer to walk, please use the left-hand side. Do not run, and be careful when stepping off the sidewalk.

Questions 83 and 84 refer to the following announcement.

Welcome to the seminar. Before we begin our presentations, let me say that we welcome questions from the audience. But in the interest of time, we ask that you hold your questions until all speakers have finished their presentations. Then, please step to the microphone in the center of the room so that everyone may hear your question.

Questions 85 and 86 refer to the following advertisement.

This set of everyday cookware is the most convenient thing in your kitchen. Mix your ingredients in the dish and put it directly into the oven. Our cookware is made to withstand even the hottest oven temperatures. When your food is done, take the dish out of the oven and put it on the table. Our cookware is so pretty, you can serve directly from it. Even leftovers are not a problem. Just snap on our convenient plastic lids and refrigerate in the dish for later use. Freezing is not recommended.

Questions 87 through 89 refer to the following

Construction crews are getting ready to start improvement on River Parkway into the city. Because this road is a vital artery into the business district, a series of construction crews will work around the clock for the next four weeks to finish the repairs as quickly as possible. One lane each way will be kept open during the morning and evening rush hours, but motorists are advised to find alternate routes into the city

for the next month.

Questions 90 through 92 refer to the following announcement.

One of the most charming houses to visit while in town is Madison House, on Broad Street in the old downtown district. Built in 1780, it is not as large as the newer houses on the tour. But Madison House is far more valuable historically for the care and detail that went into building it. Everything in the house, from the woodwork to the custom furniture, represents the highest quality available at that time. Be sure to notice the intricate carved ceilings throughout the house, specially designed for the house and carved by an unknown artisan.

Questions 93 and 94 refer to the following weather report.

We can expect another unseasonably warm weekend. Usually the beginning of November feels as if it is already winter. But not this weekend. We can look forward to sunny skies both Saturday and Sunday, with the temperature at a very comfortable 70 degrees. It will get chilly after the sun goes down, though, so be sure to carry a light jacket if you plan to be out after dark.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following announcement.

Your attention, please. We invite our Vista-Rail passengers to relax with a gourmet meal while enjoying the beautiful countryside from our observation windows. The first seating for dinner will begin at six o'clock. If you have tickets for the first seating, you may take your place in the dining car at that time. Those passengers who hold tickets for the second seating will be served in the dining car at eight thirty. There will be an announcement for the second seating at that time.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following report.

Most retailers of electronic goods concentrate on price, and count on bringing customers into their stores by advertising the lowest prices. But our survey shows that potential buyers have some surprising preferences about how they shop.

They acknowledge that price is important, but say it is not the determining factor in their purchases. Equally important is the quality of service they can expect from the store if something goes wrong with their purchase. Consumers also say they appreciate a knowledgeable sales staff, who keeps up with the rapid advances in technology.

Practice Test 3

Part I

Sample question:

- (A) They're looking out the window.
- (B) They're having a meeting.
- (C) They're eating in a restaurant.
- (D) They're moving the furniture.

1.

2.

- (A) They are having lunch at the table.
- (B) The woman is making a point.
- (C) They are walking around the table.
- (D) The men are listening to the radio.
- (A) The train is in the station.
 - (B) The musicians tune their instruments.
 - (C) The passenger is in first class.
 - (D) The pilot is at the controls.

3.

- (A) The woman is making the bed.
- (B) He is buying a purse.
- (C) The nurse tends to the patient.
- (D) The report is very thick.

4.

- (A) The technician is using a microscope.
- (B) They are looking for their glasses.
- (C) The mathematicians perform division.
- (D) This laboratory is for studying languages.

5.

- (A) The palm tree is by the beach.
- (B) They are checking in at the hotel.
- (C) The man is buying a briefcase.
- (D) No one is behind the counter.

6.

(A) The commuters wait for a bus.

(B) The employees are having tea.

(C) The service department repairs the equipment.

(D) There are computers on every desk.

7.

(A) The mother is holding her children.

(B) The family doesn't celebrate birthdays.

(C) There are a lot of candles on the cake.

(D) The baker is making pastry.

8.

(A) The men are discussing the brochure.

(B) The man is opening the door.

(C) All of the men are dressed alike.

(D) The prescription is hard to read.

9.

(A) They are writing for a magazine.

(B) They are picking cherries.

(C) They are sitting in the lounge.

(D) They are brewing coffee.

10.

(A) They are waving their handkerchiefs.

(B) The classroom is empty.

(C) The pupils are raising their hands.

(D) The speaker is at the lectern.

11.

(A) All telephone circuits are busy.

(B) The factory makes bread boards.

(C) The circus is in town.

(D) She is holding a circuit board.

12.

(A) Their clothing protects them from the cold.

(B) The pipe is full of tobacco.

(C) The men are shoveling snow.

(D) They are laying in the sand.

13.

(A) There are two monitors on the desk.

(B) The engineer runs the train.

(C) This play is too long.

(D) Both windows have screens.

14.

(A) The children are running.

(B) The politicians are running for office.

(C) They are playing in the snow.

(D) They stopped for a rest.

15.

(A) The technician services the line.

(B) She is climbing a tree.

(C) She is on top of the building.

(D) The engineer turns on the lights.

16.

(A) They are standing by the fountain.

(B) The books are stored in cartons.

(C) The woman is looking at a magazine.

(D) The journalist is faxing a story.

17.

(A) The team is leaving the field.

(B) The golfer is holding the flag.

(C) Many players are on the course.

(D) The man is having tea.

18.

(A) He is looking at a map.

(B) He is ordering French fries.

(C) He is resigning.

(D) He is taking a nap.

19.

(A) They are building a tunnel.

(B) They are paying their bill.

(C) All three wear glasses.

(D) The women all wear earrings.

20.

(A) He is serving drinks.

(B) The plane is landing.

(C) The restaurant is full.

(D) The security agent checks the passengers.

Part II

21. Would you like to see the dessert menu?

(A) No, thanks. Just the check, please.

(B) No, I wouldn't go to the Sahara.

(C) Yes, I saw the men.

- 22. What are you going to do this weekend?
 - (A) He will be back next week.
 - (B) We are going hiking.
 - (C) The show ended last week.
- 23. Excuse me, do you know if there's a grocery store close by?
 - (A) The stationery store is closed at six.
 - (B) You're excused.
 - (C) No, there isn't. There are only new offices around here.
- 24. Can we finish by the end of the month?
 - (A) Yes, we can advertise.
 - (B) Not and do a good job.
 - (C) The fiscal year ended last month.
- 25. The head of housekeeping checked each room, didn't he?
 - (A) No, only the occupied ones.
 - (B) Yes, he wrote them a check.
 - (C) She checked into the hotel.
- 26. What time did the client arrive?
 - (A) Five more minutes.
 - (B) At noon.
 - (C) Since ten.
- 27. Are there any part time positions available?
 - (A) Sitting too long can cause back strain.
 - (B) I think we can repair the watch.
 - (C) Not now, but we'll need help during the holidays.
- 28. How long will you be with us?
 - (A) It's about three inches.
 - (B) You will take the short cut with us.
 - (C) I'll be here for a week.
- 29. Where did you put the light bulbs?
 - (A) They're on the shelf.
 - (B) The light switch is by the door.
 - (C) Put it on the shopping list.
- 30. When will the new ship sail?
 - (A) Earlier this week.
 - (B) Everything is on sale.
 - (C) In three days.
- 31. Are there any messages for me?
 - (A) No one is here.
 - (B) Yes, on your desk.
 - (C) Your drawers are a mess.

- 32. Could you connect me with Room Service please?
 - (A) The connection is loose.
 - (B) Please clean your room.
 - (C) Yes, certainly, sir. One moment please.
- You should let a mechanic take a look at this car.
 - (A) I always buy gas here.
 - (B) Do you know a good one?
 - (C) I looked all over the parking garage for my car.
- 34. When will you get to town?
 - (A) Expect me next Friday.
 - (B) I go there often.
 - (C) I live downtown.
- 35. How often does the mail arrive?
 - (A) Once a day.
 - (B) Two days ago.
 - (C) It will be soon.
- 36. The logo is well designed, don't you think?
 - (A) I wasn't well enough to go.
 - (B) He resigned last week.
 - (C) Yes, the graphics department did a great job.
- 37. Is anyone on duty in the lobby?
 - (A) I don't have a hobby.
 - (B) Yes, the assistant manager is there.
 - (C) The duty-free shop is in the lobby.
- 38. How long will it take to get to the airport?
 - (A) The flight lasts two hours.
 - (B) You can take the bus to the airport.
 - (C) About 40 minutes.
- 39. Can I get your opinion on this letter?
 - (A) Of course. Let me see it.
 - (B) I wouldn't ask him.
 - (C) No, it's opposite the post office.
- 40. Which way is the art museum?
 - (A) I'm painting the hallway white.
 - (B) Take a left at the next corner, then a right.
 - (C) No, I didn't see them.
- 41. What is your favorite food?
 - (A) I really hate fish.
 - (B) It's an excellent restaurant.
 - (C) I like anything with tomatoes.

TAPESCRIPT

42.	What's wrong with your foot?	Part III	
	(A) I hurt my ankle on the stairs. (B) I corrected the errors.	Narrator	Number 51.
	(C) You have to make a right turn.	Man	We're about to have lunch. Won't you join us?
43.	Do you have any non-smoking rooms?	Woman	I wish I could, but I have to finish this
	(A) No, I don't smoke.		report.
	(B) You can smoke in the lobby.	Man	Oh, well. Some other time then.
	(C) Yes, most rooms are smoke-free.		
44	Shall we send the fax to your cabin?	Narrator	Number 52.
***	(A) Yes, please. As soon as it comes.	Man A	Would you like starch in your shirts,
	(B) I don't have all the facts.	14 D	sir?
	(C) No, send it by cab.	Man B	Just light starch, thank you.
	•	Man A	And would you like them folded, or on
45.	Could you show me how to use this software		hangers?
	program?	Narrator	Number 53.
	(A) I used to go every day.	Woman	Waiter, may we move to another table?
	(B) I prefer a firm pillow myself.		The sun is shining in our eyes.
	(C) Of course. It's really easy.	Man	Of course, ma'am. Just let me draw the
46.	Why couldn't she come?		curtains.
	(A) It should be fun.	Woman	That took care of the problem. We'll
	(B) Her daughter is sick.		stay here.
	(C) He doesn't like the work.	Narrator	Number 54.
47	Demonstrate and a	Man	I'm sorry. We have no rooms available
47.	Do you have an apartment?		for that weekend.
	(A) Yes, I put it back together.	Woman	Could you recommend another hotel
	(B) Yes, she lives in the city. (C) No, I have a house.		in town?
	(C) 140, I liave a nouse.	Man	Yes, but there is a big convention this
48.	Which sports do you prefer?		weekend. The other hotels are
	(A) I prefer to stay at resorts.		probably full, too.
	(B) I like both football and golf.	Narrator	N. 1. 65
	(C) I always wear tennis shoes.	Narrator Man	Number 55.
49.	Have you decided which candidate to hire?	Woman	This chart is too big to fit on one page. You can use this button to reduce the
	(A) The last applicant is my choice.	w oman	size of the copy.
	(B) I hope he didn't get hurt.	Man	That's great! It fits on one page, and
	(C) I can't come on that date.		the print is still large enough to read.
50.	When does the plane from Tokyo come in?	Narrator	Number 56.
	(A) The flight is about twelve hours.	Man A	What seems to be the problem with
	(B) It arrives in 45 minutes.		your car?
	(C) I live close to the airport.	Man B	There is a knocking sound when I put on the brakes.
		Man A	That could be serious. I'll take a look and give you a call this afternoon.
		Narrator	Number 57.
		Marrator Man	Have you given your suggestion to the
		271471	director yet?

Woman	I've tried, but he's always busy with		spectacular. The fishing was good, too.
Man	something else. I hate to say it, but that's typical. He	Woman	You make it sound wonderful. It makes me want to take a vacation!
	never makes time for his staff.	Narrator	Number 64.
Narrator	Number 58.	Man	This coffee is delicious. It's not our
Man	I'm very sorry that this sweater has a		usual brand, is it?
	hole in it. We can replace the sweater,	Woman	No, it isn't. I bought it at that new
	or give you a refund.		gourmet coffee shop.
Woman	I really like this sweater. I'll take	Man	I've heard they are expensive. But if
17	another if it's in good condition.		the coffee is this good, they're worth it.
Man	Here's one. I'll double check the	Narrator	Number 65.
	stitching for you.	Woman	Are you ready to go?
Narrator	Number 59.	Man	Not quite. I've got to wait for this
Man	It's really crowded in here. People		document to finish printing.
	can't work comfortably.	Woman	I hope it's only a few more pages. We
Woman	I sure hope we find more office space		really should be on our way.
	soon.	Narrator	Number 66.
Man	Especially since we need to hire two	Man	What do you do?
	more people!	Woman	I'm a conference planner. I arrange
Narrator	Number 60.		hotel rooms, conference space, and
Woman	I could never stand commuting an		sightseeing activities for conventions in
	hour to work.		the city.
Man	I don't mind it at all. I'm comfortable	Man	Wow! You must have a good grasp of
	in my car. I listen to news and music		detail.
Woman	on the radio.	Narrator	Number 67.
woman	I prefer to watch the news in the	Woman	Excuse me. I couldn't help noticing
	comfort of my living room.		your suitcase. Is it really as convenient
Narrator	Number 61.		as it looks?
Man	We'll need a couple of hours to do this.	Man	Yes, it's wonderful. It's much easier to
	How about tomorrow afternoon?		roll a suitcase than to carry one. The
Woman	I can't. I'm seeing a client. Can we		long handle makes it comfortable to
Man	meet on Thursday?	2.	pull.
Man	I have a doctor's appointment in the	Woman	I must get one. I'm tired of carrying
	morning, but I'm free in the afternoon.		this heavy bag every trip.
Narrator	Number 62.	Narrator	Number 68.
Man	It's getting late. Let's get something to	Woman	What's wrong with your hand?
	eat before we go home.	Man	I hurt it yesterday. It's swollen, and it
Woman	Sure. What kind of food are you in the		hurts to move my fingers.
.,	mood for?	Woman	You should get someone to look at it.
Man	Something unusual and spicy that I		It sounds serious to me.
	can't make myself.	Narrator	Number 69.
Narrator	Number 63.	Man	I'm used to large cities with museums
Woman	Hi! How was your trip?		and concerts. In a small town like this,
Man	It was great! The mountain air was		what do you do for fun?
	fresh, and the hiking trails were	Woman	People entertain at home a lot.

TAPESCRIPT

Man	Everyone invites friends for dinner and for holidays. It sounds as if I need to buy a big	Man	Tourist Center. But mine had all my notes on the historic homes.
	house and learn to cook!	Narrator	Number 76.
Narrator Man	Number 70. You look terrible! Are you okay?	Man Woman	The melons are terrible this year. Yes. There were floods in that region
Woman	I've been up all night watching the test	*********	during the growing season.
	run of our new computer program.	Man	That explains why they are tasteless
Man	If you've worked all night, you should take the day off. You need some rest.		and soggy.
N 7	N 71	Narrator Woman	Number 77. Did you get the details on their latest
Narrator Man	Number 71. Where did you learn to cook so well?	w oman	bid?
Man Man	The only way to learn is to practice.	Man	I've got them right here. Shall I mail
Man	Cooking is really just a matter of	271071	them?
	experience.	Woman	I need them now. Fax them instead.
Man	Maybe that's why I'm no good. I've	Narrator	Number 78.
	never spent any time at it.	Woman	Have you finished packing for your
Narrater	Number 72.	W Omazi.	business trip?
Man	I'm so disgusted with newspapers.	Man	Yes. I'm taking my blue suit and my
141an	They never report anything good.		tan jacket.
Woman	Good news doesn't sell papers. People	Woman	But those are wool! They'll be much
***************************************	want to know about the things that go		too hot where you're going.
	wrong.	Narrator	Number 79
Man	But if no one writes about the	Man	When is the receptionist scheduled to
	solutions, we can never learn to solve		start?
	those problems.	Woman	Not for another week. Why?
Narrator	Number 73.	Man	I just discovered a package that was
Man	I'd like you to go to the project site		delivered 3 days ago, and a visitor
	next Tuesday and Wednesday.		without a name tag in the hall.
Woman	Isn't it a little early for me to be giving	Narrator	Number 80.
	advice? I'm not familiar with the	Woman	I'm sorry we're late for the art tour.
	project yet.	***************************************	The map shows you are located on
Man	That's why I'm sending you. You'll		Hollywood Avenue.
	catch on faster if you can see it for	Man	That's just our business office. The
	yourself.		museum entrance is on Garden Street.
Narrator	Number 74.	Woman	Now, we've missed the most important
Man	Did you read the research report?		galleries.
Woman	Yes, but it wasn't well written. I sent it		
	back to the department with some	Part IV	
	editorial suggestions.	Question	s 81 and 82 refer to the following
Man	Good. I couldn't understand it either,	announce	-
	but I thought it was just me!	May I have your attention, please. The track	
Narrator	Number 75.	•	r for the five o'clock train from New York
Man	Oh, no. I can't find my guidebook.	has been changed. It is now scheduled to arrive	
Woman	That's okay. We'll get another at the		ck 7. I repeat, the Chicago train will not
er unit			• , •

arrive on Track 4. Please meet the Chicago train at Track 7.

Questions 83 and 84 refer to the following correction.

We here on this broadcast would like to take a moment to correct an error on yesterday's show. We mistakenly identified Sam Williams, the man who rescued a young mother from the bus accident, as a police officer. Mr. Williams is actually a firefighter for the city. We apologize for the error.

Questions 85 and 86 refer to the following weather announcement.

A winter weather advisory is in effect for the next eight hours. A storm front is moving in, and could dump heavy snow in our area. High winds are also expected, which could cause drifts of up to twelve feet. People are advised to prepare for hazardous driving conditions in tomorrow's rush hour.

Questions 87 through 89 refer to the following recorded message.

Thank you for calling the New-View cable television service. If you would like to order cable television service for your home, please press 1 now. If you would like to make changes to your current cable television service, press 2 now. If you have a complaint or a repair request concerning your current cable service, press 3 now. Otherwise, please stay on the line and a representative will be with you shortly.

Questions 90 through 92 refer to the following public service announcement.

If you are wondering what to do with all of those fallen leaves in your yard, the county government would like to help. The county will provide, free of charge, special biodegradable paper bags that you can use to collect your leaves. Filled bags will be collected by the county on the same day as your regular trash pick-up. These bags allow the leaves to be turned into organic fertilizer for your garden. This fertilizer will be available without cost to county residents next spring.

Questions 93 through 95 refer to the following announcement.

Summer picnics are fun for everyone, but you should be sure to handle food safely to keep it, and your family, free of contaminants. Avoid particularly perishable items such as eggs and egg products. Instead, choose items that do not spoil easily, such as breads and fruits. Make sure you have a good cooler to carry ice and food. Freeze containers the night before and place in the cooler the next day to help keep food cold. Don't let food sit on the picnic table for more than two hours. For even greater safety, place containers back in the cooler immediately after serving.

Questions 96 through 98 refer to the following boarding announcement.

Thank you for your patience during this long delay. Your aircraft has been repaired and maintenance crews are leaving the plane. We would like to board as quickly as possible, so we will board the plane in zones, rather than in rows. First, we will board all zone 1 passengers, with window seats A or E. Next, we will board all zone 2 passengers, with center seats B, and aisle seats D. Finally, we will board all zone 3 passengers, with aisle seats C. This will facilitate faster boarding and a faster departure time.

Questions 99 and 100 refer to the following announcement.

Good morning, commuters. I am pleased to say that the disabled train has been removed from the tracks and that regular service will resume immediately. The first few trains at this platform will be filled with passengers from earlier stations. Please do not crowd these trains. We do have empty trains reserved for this station, and will get them to you as soon as possible.

Answer Key

1 Review

Part I

Skill 1: Looking for the Main Idea

- 1. (A)
- 4. (C)
- 2. (C)
- 5. (D)
- 3. (A)

Skill 2: Distinguishing Similar Sounds

- 1. pipe
- 6. glib
- 2. high
- 7. cost
- 3. show
- 8. choose
- 4. smokes
- 9. bin
- 5. trunk
- 10. cut

Skill 3: Making Assumptions

- (B) If the sky is cloudy, it probably means it is going to rain. Choice (A) is incorrect because it could be cloudy for days. Choice (C) is incorrect because a cloudy sky does not mean that stars will come out. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound cloud in the sky with cloudy sky.
- 2. (C) If the cars are in a traffic jam, the cars wouldn't be able to move forward, and people might be late. Choice (A) is the opposite situation to a traffic jam. Choice (B) is incorrect because drivers may not be patient in a traffic jam. Choice (D) is incorrect because no one is driving slowly means everyone is driving fast.
- 3. (A) If they are lined up at an airport gate, they are probably boarding a plane. Choice (B) is incorrect because the picture suggests that their flight is ready now. Choice (C) is incorrect because some passengers may be beginning trips, not ending trips. Choice (D) might be true, but it is an assumption that cannot be made from the description of the photograph.

- 4. (C) Since the housekeeper is entering a messy room, the housekeeper is probably going to clean it. Choice (A) is incorrect because a housekeeper cleans hotel rooms, not checks into them. Choice (B) is incorrect because housekeepers would receive tips, not give tips. Choice (D) is incorrect; since the room is messy, the housekeeper is probably going to clean it, not sleep in it.
- 5. (B) Since the person is carrying a package, he is probably going to take it somewhere. Choice (A) is incorrect because he may open the package, but he needs to put it down or deliver it first. Choice (C) is incorrect because he is holding the package and there is no way of telling if he will drop it. Choice (D) might be true, but cannot be determined from the description of the photo.

Practice: Part I

- 1. (D) The man is holding the telephone receiver and probably having a conversation with a person on the other end. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man may be working, but he is not sitting at his desk. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man is lying down, but there are no other signs that he is sleeping. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man is talking on the phone, not answering his mail.
- 2. (C) A woman is addressing the group is the statement that gives the main idea. Be aware of the meaning of the verb to address. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the verb address with the noun address (a home address or a business address). Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound address with dress, or the idea of fashion. Choice (D) is incorrect because it

confuses the similar sound address with hairdressers.

- 3. (B) One man is pointing with a pencil at a machine; they seem to be discussing the equipment. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the action. The man is holding a book. Choice (C) is not represented in the picture. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies what the man is pointing to.
- 4. (A) Two workers are wiping the tables. Choice (B) uses the related word washing. Choice C uses the related words serving and dinner. Choice (D) also uses the related words eating and lunch.
- 5. (D) The man is wearing protective clothing: a mask, gloves, suit, and boots. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the action. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies what he is watching. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the action; he is kneeling on the floor.
- 6. (B) Two women are talking is the statement that gives the main idea. Choice (A) confuses the sounds women wearing and men carrying; the picture shows women wearing pearls, not men carrying pearls. Choice (C) confuses the related word science with scientists doing experiments. Choice (D) confuses the related word technical engineers with train engineers.

Part II

Skill 1: Distinguishing Wh- and Yes/No Questions

1. Wh-

4. Yes/No

Yes/No
 Wh-

5. Wh-

Skill 2: Identifying Homophones

- (A) The homophones are where and wear. A second pair of homophones is meet and meat.
- 2. **(B)** The homophones are *hire* and *higher* (related word *lower*).
- 3. (A) The homophones are sum and some (related

word any).

- 4. (A) The homophones are *fare* and *fair*. A second pair of homophones is *raise* and *raze*.
- 5. (C) The homophones are aisle and Pll.

Skill 3: Recognizing Negative Meaning

1. (B)

4. (B)

2. (A)

5. (A)

3. (A)

Practice: Part II

- (B) We're going to lunch is the only response that answers the question where. Choice (A) is incorrect because it answers the question Are you going to lunch? Choice (C) is incorrect because it answers when.
- (C) This is the only response that logically answers the Yes/No question. Choice (A) is incorrect because it answers the Whquestion where. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound are with late.
- 3. (B) This is the only response that answers with a specific location. Choice (A) is not a logical response. Choice (C) is incorrect because it does not answer the question where.
- 4. (A) Yes, here is the total answers the Yes/No question by offering the total of the ad revenue. Choice (B) is incorrect because although it answers a Yes/No question, it confuses the related word subtract with the incorrect homophone add. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the related word sum with the incorrect homophone add; it also answers the Wh- question why, not a Yes/No question.
- 5. (C) The tenth is the only response that gives a specific date. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound weak with week. Choice (B) is incorrect because the question asks when the invoice was sent, not when the boys arrived.
- (B) I don't think so is the best response to the question. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the related word reservation with round-trip ticket. Choice (C) would answer a

- habitual tense question, not a past tense question.
- 7. (A) No, the weight is listed here is the only Yes/No response to this Yes/No question. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound way with weigh. Choice (C) is incorrect because is confuses the similar sound wait with weight.
- (A) No, thank you is a polite response to the question. Choice (B) confuses please don't do that with please help me. Choice (C) is incorrect because it gives a location.
- (A) In two weeks answers when will. Choice (B)
 is incorrect because the question is not a
 Yes/No question. Choice (C) is incorrect
 because it refers to the past tense.
- 10. (B) Certainly is a polite answer to the question. Choice (A) confuses the related words count(ed) and account. Choice (C) is incorrect because it answers a Yes/No question and confuses pleased with please.

Part III

Skill 1: Listening for the Main Idea

- 1. (B) Main idea: check a late order.
- 2. (A) Main idea: making a presentation.
- 3. (A) Main idea: offer her a job.
- 4. (B) Main idea: negotiating a contract.
- 5. (A) Main idea: finding exercise facilities.

Skill 2: Understanding Wh- Questions

- 1. (B)
- 4. (B) 5. (B)
- 2. (A)
- 3. (A)

Skill 3: Understanding Modal Verbs

- 1. (C)
- 4. (D)
- 2. (B)
- 5. (A)
- 3. (C)

Practice: Part III

 (A) A future meeting is the main idea. It is in the present continuous tense. Choice (B) is incorrect because you hear Wednesday

- when the man asks about the woman's availability, but the woman doesn't agree right away. Choice (C) is incorrect because you hear *overseas* when the woman refers to an overseas project, but not a meeting. Choice (D) is incorrect because the question asks what the man and woman are generally discussing, not about the specifics of the meeting.
- 2. (B) At a receptionist's desk is the main idea. Choice (A) is incorrect because you hear directions to an office, and you hear the word down, but there is no other clue about an elevator. Choice (C) is incorrect because the first woman's introduction is often heard on the telephone, but other clues help you understand this is not a telephone conversation. Choice (D) is not possible.
- 3. (C) Approximately twelve provides a specific number and twelve means the same as a dozen. Choice (A) is incorrect because more than a dozen means more than twelve questions. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the phrase no interest with none. Choice (D) is incorrect because the conversation states that a dozen questions were asked, not five.
- 4. (C) He's confident provides specific information. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the negative not mistaken for a negative meaning. Choice (B) is incorrect because you hear the positive form certainly. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no indication that the man is not correct.
- 5. (D) Production manager provides specific information. Choice (A) is incorrect because the conversation mentions production duties, but not secretarial duties. Choice (B) is incorrect because you hear general vocabulary about an office, but the position of office worker isn't mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound receptionist with receptive.
- (D) His department is successful is the main idea.
 Choice (A) is incorrect because the woman's opinion is the opposite. Choice (B) is

incorrect because you hear hurt in the woman's last sentence, but it is negative, It doesn't hurt. Choice (C) is incorrect because you hear about changing schedules, but not as advice.

- 7. (A) A problem is the main idea. Choice (B) is incorrect because you hear a date, May 25, but it is a detail of the conversation. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the related words vacation and vacating. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses the meaning of vacating with taking a holiday.
- 8. (C) Reward the employees is the main idea. Choice (A), Hand out paychecks, is not correct. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound deserve with desert. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound morale with morals.
- 9. (C) Discuss the problem with the customer is the correct answer. The question asks for an assumption. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the man's action with the woman's plan. Choice (B) is incorrect because she will talk to the customer when he calls next time. Choice (D) is incorrect because the customer will make the telephone call, not the woman.
- 10. (D) He doesn't know what to order is the man's problem. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the related words long and tall. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound appetite with appetizer. Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound room with mushrooms.

Part IV

Skill 1: Listening for Answers to Wh- Questions

- 1. (A)
- 4. (C)
- 2. (D)
- 5. (C)
- 3. (A)

Skill 2: Following the Questions Chronologically

1. (A)

4. (D) 5. (B)

2. (B)

3. (C)

Skill 3: Making Assumptions

1. (A)

4. (A)

2. (B)

5. (B)

3. (A)

Practice: Part IV

- (A) The fact is heard in the second sentence, ...
 avoid wrist injuries ... Choice (B) confuses
 injuries to the mouse with injuries to the wrist.
 Choice (C) confuses keyboard injuries with
 wrist injuries. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- (C) The fact is heard in the third sentence,
 Computer Accessories has produced ... Choice
 (A) confuses computer operators with
 computer accessories. Choices (B) and (D) are
 not mentioned.
- 3. (A) We don't hear this in the advertisement, but the vocabulary computer, keyboard, mouse, monitor, products should help you make the correct assumption that the advertisement is meant for people who use computers. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not necessarily people who would face these problems.
- 4. (B) This fact is heard in the first sentence, ... scheduled for September 28 Choice (A) is incorrect because it answers where, not when. Choice (C) is incorrect because the question asks when will, not when did. Choice (D) is incorrect because it gives a duration of time.
- 5. (B) This fact is heard in the third sentence, ... ninety timeshares sold at prices ... Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the resale price of the timeshares. Choice (C) is last year's lowest price of timeshares. Choice (D) is the price of timeshares for two weeks in Hawaii.

Part V

Skill 1: Understanding Prefixes

- 1. anti-, contra-, counter-, dis-, il-, in-, ir-, mal-, mis-
- 2. bene-, pro-
- 3. bi-, multi-, hyper-, hypo-, poly-
- 4. after-, ante-, post-, pre-

Skill 2: Understanding Suffixes

- 1. -ance, -ancy, -ency, -hood, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship
- 2. -al, -ary, -ic, -ous
- 3. -lv
- 4. -ate, -en, -fy, -ize

Skill 3: Recognizing Time Markers

- 1. (B)
- 4. (B)
- 2. (A)
- 5. (A)
- 3. (A)

Skill 4: Understanding the Passive Voice

- 1. (A)
- 4. (B)
- 2. (B)
- 5. (A)
- 3. (A)

Skill 5: Identifying the Correct Prepositions

- 1. in (at)
- 4. until
- 2. in
- 5. since
- 3. at

Skill 6: Using Relative Pronouns

- 1. (A)
- 4. (B)
- 2. (B)
- 5. (B)
- 3. (A)

Practice: Part V

1. (D) The sentence should read, The restaurant that has just opened has a famous chef. The sentence requires a relative pronoun to refer to the restaurant. The relative pronoun that can refer to things, so it is the correct answer. Choice (A) can refer to things, but it indicates possession. Choice (B) refers to people. Choice (C) is not a relative pronoun.

- 2. (B) The sentence should read, Negotiations will take place in London. Notice that you need a preposition to introduce a phrase showing place (London). Choice (A), at, is not used with cities. Choice (C), by, is not used with cities. Choice (D), to, can be used with the meaning of destination.
- 3. (C) The sentence should read, We were in agreement with our supplier. Notice the preposition in. You need to follow the preposition with a noun. Choice (A) is incorrect because agree is the verb form. Choice (B) is incorrect because agreeing is the present participle. Choice (D) is incorrect because agreed is the past verb form.
- 4. (A) The sentence should read, Mrs. Dubois is a confident supervisor. You need an adjective to modify the noun supervisor. Choice (B) is incorrect because confidence is a noun form. Choice (C) is incorrect because confidentially is an adverbial form; notice the suffix -ly. Choice (D) is incorrect because confidently is also an adverbial form.
- 5. (D) The sentence should read, Our store gets more business in our new location. Choice (A) is incorrect because of suggests possession. Choice (B) is incorrect because to is used with destinations. Choice (C) is incorrect because from means direction away.
- 6. (C) The sentence should read, The proposal is delivered by messenger. The preposition by introduces the agent in a passive voice construction. This lets you know to choose a passive verb form. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all incorrect because they are active verb forms.
- 7. (C) The sentence should read, On what date did you receive the shipment? Use your knowledge of prefixes to choose the best answer. Choice (A) is incorrect because per- means through. Choice (B) is incorrect because demeans away from. Choice (D) is incorrect because recede has a different root, and therefore, a different meaning.

- 8. (C) The sentence should read, Two weeks ago,
 Mr. Uso made his reservations. Notice the
 doer of the action is important. So, you need
 to use the active voice. Notice also the tense
 marker ago, which indicates the past tense.
 Choice (A) is incorrect because makes is
 present tense. Choice (B) is incorrect
 because was made is the passive voice.
 Choice (D) is incorrect because has made is
 not a correct passive form.
- 9. (D) The sentence should read, All the members have arrived except Mr. Sampson. Notice that you need a preposition in this sentence. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sounding words accept and except. Choice (B) is incorrect because without has the wrong meaning for this sentence. Choice (C) is incorrect because not is not a preposition.
- 10. (C) The sentence should read, She expressed her appreciation. The sentence requires a noun to be the object of expressed. Choice (A) is incorrect because appreciate is the verb form. Choice (B) is incorrect because appreciative is the adjectival form. Choice (D) is incorrect because appreciated is the past participle or the past tense and cannot stand alone in this sentence.
- 11. (C) The sentence should read, Eliza Donato will be promoted to Vice President in January. Notice that Eliza Donato is the receiver of the action. So, you need to use the passive voice. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all incorrect because they are active voice.
- 12. (D) The sentence should read, Mr. Yung sent a reminder to customers who didn't pay their bills. You need a relative pronoun that can refer to people. Choice (A) is incorrect because what is not a relative pronoun. Choice (B) is incorrect because whom is a relative pronoun that is used as an object. Choice (C) is incorrect because which is a relative pronoun used to modify things.
- 13. (D) The sentence should read, Mr. Weber hired a new assistant. You need a noun that

- means a person. Choice (A) is incorrect because assist is a verb form. Choice (B) is incorrect because assistance is a noun form, but the suffix -ance means the state or quality of assisting. Choice (C) is incorrect because assisted is the past verb form.
- 14. (B) The sentence should read, Send a fax to verify the prices. You need a verb; notice the infinitive signal, to, which is followed by the base form of the verb. Choice (A) is incorrect because verily is an adverbial form with a different meaning. Choice (C) is incorrect because verifying is the present participle. Choice (D) is incorrect because verified is the past verb form.
- 15. (A) The sentence should read, That product wasn't invented until recently. Someone else invented the product, so you need to use the passive voice. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all incorrect because they are active voice.
- 16. (D) The sentence should read, We're sending Mary Sula to participate in the seminar. Choice (A) is incorrect because at indicates location. Choice (B) is incorrect because to indicates destination. Choice (C) is incorrect because from means direction away.
- 17. (C) The sentence should read, The employees are asked by the director to give suggestions. Notice the by phrase signals the passive form. So, you need to use the passive voice. Choice (A) is incorrect because are asking is active voice. Choice (B) is incorrect because asking is the present participle, and cannot stand alone here. Choice (D) is incorrect because be asked is the base form of the passive voice.
- 18. (D) The sentence should read, Mr. Caputo usually travels with a translator. Notice the tense marker, usually, which indicates the present tense. Choice (A) is incorrect because is traveled is passive voice. Choice (B) is incorrect because travel is the plural, and cannot agree with a singular subject. Choice (C) is incorrect because is traveling.

- is the present continuous, and cannot be used with the tense marker, usually.
- 19. (D) The sentence should read, Her previous employer gave her a good recommendation. Previous means the one before. All choices have the prefix pre-, so you must pay attention to the root. Choice (A) means appears often. Choice (B) means to keep from happening. Choice (C) means to look at something before (someone else does).
- 20. (B) The sentence should read, Flight 201 will be arriving at Gate 7B on time. Notice that you need a preposition to introduce a phrase of time, with the meaning of being punctual. Choice (A) is incorrect because by is not used in phrases of time. Choice (C) is incorrect because at is used with specific hours, but not with unspecified time. Choice (D) is incorrect because within is not used with phrase of time.

Part VI

Skill 1: Recognizing Subject and Verb Agreement

- 1. To match the plural subject files, the verb should be are.
- To match the plural subject police, the verb should be arrive.
- To match the plural subject man and woman, the verb should be were.
- To match the plural subject eyeglasses, the verb should be were broken.
- 5. To match the plural subject *parents*, the verb should be *live*.

Skill 2: Using the Correct Verb Tense

- 1. (A) The verb sleps should be was sleeping.
- (C) The verb has worked should be will have worked.
- 3. (B) The verb had been should be has been.
- 4. (B) The verb will have called should be called.
- 5. (A) The verb am having should be have.

Skill 3: Maintaining Correct Adjective Placement

- An inexpensive Italian restaurant has opened on the corner.
- 2. The long boring speech made everyone restless.
- The new white paint makes the office seem brighter.
- 4. An old American movie is on television tonight.
- 5. This new conference table is better than the old square one.

Skill 4: Recognizing Questions in Longer Sentences

- 1. Do you know when the deadline is?
- 2. I would like to know why we don't have reservations.
- In the program it should say what the name of the playwright is.
- 4. I hope the letter has arrived.
- The committee will have to vote on who the next chairman will be.

Skill 5: Identifying Pronouns

- 1. our
- 4. vou
- 2. us
- 5. their, they
- 3.She

Skill 6: Understanding Conjunctions

- 1. While should be replaced with because or so that.
- Either and nor are the conjunctions. They form
 an incorrect pair. The correct pairs would be
 either ... or and neither ... nor. The sentence
 should read, I will see either the play or the movie
 this weekend or I will see neither the play nor the
 movie this weekend.
- 3. Until should be replaced with when.
- 4. Or is should be replaced with but.
- 5. Though should be replaced with Because.

Practice: Part VI

 (A) The sentence should read, Ms. Cescu had paid her registration fee when she discovered that she would not be able to attend the

- convention. The verb discovered is in the past tense. The first action happened before, so it should be in the past perfect tense, had paid. Choice (B) is a correct pronoun referring to Ms. Cescu. Choice (C) is the correct word to make a verb negative, would not be able to. Choice (D) is a correct noun phrase, an article followed by a noun.
- 2. (B) The sentence should read, The director thought that both the blue invitations and the green ones were appropriate for the seminar. The words in paired conjunctions cannot be changed. Since the word and cannot be changed, you should use the pair both ... and. Choice (A) is a correct past tense verb. Choice (C) is a correct adjective modifying invitations. Choice (D) is a correct noun phrase.
- 3. (C) The sentence should read, By the time the final report is due, the technicians will have resolved their problem. The final report has not been due yet, so the future perfect tense is needed to indicate an action in the future that will be completed before another future action. Choice (A) is a correct preposition used with a specific indication of time. Choice (B) is a correct adjective modifying report. Choice (D), their, is a correct pronoun referring to technicians.
- 4. (D) The sentence should read, I asked the department secretary, but she did not know when the managers would take a break from their meeting. Choice (A) is a correct past tense verb. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction showing a contrast between events. Choice (C) is a correct pronoun referring to (a female) secretary.
- 5. (B) The sentence should read, Ms. Morisot lost her wallet while she was walking in the park at lunchtime. A female third person pronoun is required to refer to Ms. Morisot. Choice (A) is a female third person pronoun and correctly refers to Ms. Morisot. Choice (C) is the correct form of a past continuous verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition used to refer to a location.

- 6. (B) The sentence should read, The shipment of machine parts was delayed by the workmen's sudden strike. A singular verb was is needed to refer to the singular subject shipment to form the correct passive The shipment was delayed. Choice (A) is a correct preposition indicating possession. Choice (C) is the correct proposition for indicating the object (agent) in a passive sentence. Choice (D) is a correct adjective modifying strike.
- 7. (A) The sentence should read, The first fast train leaves for the city at 8:00 every weekday morning. Numerical adjectives come before other descriptive adjectives in a sentence. Choice (B) is a correct present tense verb indicating habitual action. Choice (C) is a correct preposition for use with a specific time. Choice (D) is a correct adjective modifying morning.
- 8. (C) The sentence should read, Ms. Arnet asked the manager how late the store would be open tonight. How late will the store be open tonight is a question within a longer sentence, so the subject must come before the verb in statement order. Choice (A) is a correct noun phrase, an article followed by a noun. Choice (B) is a correct question word. Choice (D) is a correct noun indicating time.
- 9. (A) The sentence should read, Even though he comes into the office on weekends, Mr. Fortescue never gets enough work done. The two clauses do not have a cause and effect relationship. Even though indicates that the relationship between the two events is unexpected. Although could also be used. Choice (B) is a correct male third person pronoun referring to Mr. Fortescue. Choice (C) is a correct preposition referring to days of the week. Choice (D) is a correct negative word indicating time.
- 10. (C) The sentence should read, Although the article is clearly written, it contains factual information that is inaccurate. An article is a thing. A neuter third person pronoun, it, is required to refer to things. Choice (A) is a

correct conjunction indicating an unexpected result. Choice (B) is a correct adverb describing how the article was written. Choice (D) is a correct present tense verb indicating current time.

Part VII

Skill 1: Recognizing the Main Idea

- 1. (C)
- 4. (B)
- 2. (A)
- 5. (C)
- 3. (D)

Skill 2: Understanding the Facts

- 1. (B) and (E)
- 4. (D) and (F)
- 2. (C) and (H)
- 5. (G) and (J)
- 3. (A) and (I)
- and (II)

Skill 3: Predicting Inferences

- 1. (B)
- 4. (A)
- 2. (A)
- 5. (B)
- 3. (C)

Skill 4: Understanding the Purpose

- 1. (D)
- 4. (A)
- 2. (C)
- 5. (B)
- 3. (C)

Practice: Part VII

- (A) The calendar is marked with times and events. Choice (B) is incorrect because what you read are not ideas, but appointments.
 Choice (C) is incorrect because it is the opposite of making appointments. Choice
 (D) is incorrect because you usually don't take notes on a calendar.
- 2. (C) Since golf course is written after John Ling's name, it is safe to assume that is where they will meet. Choice (A) is incorrect because it answers when and confuses 7:30 P.M. with 7:30 A.M. Choices (B) and (D) are incorrect because they answer when.
- (B) On Friday there is a 10:00 A.M. staff
 meeting followed by an 11:00 A.M. meeting
 with Mr. Gonsalves; therefore, we can
 assume the staff meeting will be over before

- the next meeting is scheduled, which is an hour later. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses tennis with T. Kral with teleconference and Tuesday with Thursday.

 Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses Thursday with Tuesday. Choice (D) is incorrect because this information is not given on the calendar.
- 4. (D) The calendar shows a schedule for Monday through Sunday. Choice (A) is incorrect because a work week is Monday through Friday, and does not include the weekend. Choice (B) is incorrect because the calendar dates from March 28 to April 3. Choice (C) is incorrect because the calendar shows both the week and the weekend.
- 5. (C) Noon means the same as 12:00 P.M. Choice (A) is incorrect because, although the meeting is on Wednesday, it confuses 12:00 P.M. with midnight. Choice (B) incorrectly answers where. Choice (D) answers where correctly, but when incorrectly.
- 6. (B) The first part of the form specifies that the form is for reserving accommodations for next year. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not indicated, although they might use similar looking forms.
- (D) Rec'd by is found under the heading reserved for office use on the form. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are items to be filled in by the person reserving the accommodations.
- 8. (B) There is no space given for credit card information, so you can assume that you cannot pay by credit card. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are options of payment given on the form.
- 9. (B) The article is about increases in tourist taxes in Washington, D.C. Choice (A) is incorrect because the article mentions the survey, but that is not the main idea of the article. Choice (C) is incorrect because the article is about tourist taxes in Washington, D.C., not about Washington, D.C. in general. Choice (D) is incorrect because the article is about more than just taxes in restaurants.

- 10. (B) Hotel taxes in Washington, D.C. will increase from 11 to 13 percent, which is a 2 percent increase. Choice (A) confuses the location of the organization that conducted the survey (San Francisco) with the city that is raising hotel tax rates (Washington, D.C.). Choice (C) confuses restaurant tax increases of 1 percent with hotel increases of 2 percent. Choice (D) is incorrect: the article mentions the average tourist taxes in the 50 most-visited cities, but does not mention how much the taxes have increased.
- 11. (D) The article states that the increase gives Washington the highest restaurant taxes in the country, although New York has higher hotel taxes than Washington. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all true.
- 12. (A) The reason that tourists are easy to tax is stated in the last sentence. Choice (B) confuses tourists are easily found with tourists are the easiest target to tax. Choice (C) is incorrect because it assumes that tourists don't mind paying high taxes for their holidays. Choice (D) is incorrect because it makes an assumption that cannot be made from the article.
- 13. (A) Mr. Keng had telephoned. Choide (B) is incorrect because the call was made to Mr. Ramen, not by Mr. Ramen. Choice (C) is incorrect because Ms. Murohisa is the operator, the person who took the call and the message. Choice (D) is incorrect because the call was made by Mr. Keng who works for the Hotel Service Corporation.
- 14. (C) Ms. Murohisa, the operator, is the person who took the message. Choice (A) is the person who called and left the message. Choice (B) is the person for whom the message was taken. Choice (D) is the organization for which Mr. Keng works.
- 15. (A) The message on the form states that Mr. Keng cannot make the meeting. Choice(B) is incorrect because Mr. Keng is canceling the meeting, not verifying it.

- Choice (C) is incorrect because it does not answer why he left a message. Choice (D) is incorrect because telephoned and please call are checked on the form, but returned your call is not checked.
- 16. (C) The message indicates that Mr. Keng wants Mr. Ramen to call him. Choice (A) is incorrect because please call is checked, but will call is not. Choice (B) is incorrect because there may not be a meeting on Monday; Mr. Ramen has not confirmed it. Choice (D) confuses the operator and the recipient of the message.
- 17. (B) The form is self-addressed to CompuSys Conference and contains conference registration fees. Choice (A) confuses the fact that the form is to be returned to a foreign country with it being a customs declaration. Choice (C) is incorrect because the form is for conference reservations, not hotel reservations. Choice (D) confuses the conference reservation rates with dollar amounts that could be found on a duty-free voucher.
- 18. (D) The answer is in the last column of the Opening Ceremony row. Choice (A) is the cost for members registering in advance. Choice (B) is the cost for members registering on site. Choice (C) is the cost for non-members registering in advance.
- 19. (D) Since the form is to be sent to Brazil, the conference is probably to take place there. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned or indicated by this form. Choice (C) is the location of the bank branch where conference payments should be sent.
- 20. (A) If you pay by July 10, you pay advance registration fees, which are less expensive than on-site fees. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are the dates of the conference.
- 21. (B) The purpose of the faxed letter, to confirm his suite reservation, is stated in the second paragraph. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is a reference to the hotel, but hotel promotion is not the purpose of the letter.

- Choice (C) is incorrect because Mr.

 Dubois works for a law firm, but the letter does not concern legal advice. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no mention of a change in the arrival date.
- 22. (D) The first paragraph states that the letter was addressed to Ms. Wong. Choice (A) is incorrect because it confuses Mr. Leger with Dubois and Leger, L.L.P. Choice (B) is incorrect because he originally wrote to the Assistant Sales Manager, not the General Manager. Choice (C) is incorrect because Mr. Dubois originally wrote to Ms. Wong, Mr. Ashton responded on behalf of Ms. Wong.
- 23. (A) Since the letter mentions that his usual suite may be unavailable, he is probably a frequent guest of the hotel. Choice (B) is incorrect because he has asked for a non-smoking room. Choice (C) is incorrect because the reservations are from January 20 to January 28, a total of eight nights; therefore, he does stay more than two nights. Choice (D) is incorrect because he has asked NOT to be near the waiter area.
- 24. (B) Inclusive means the same as included in. Choice (A) is incorrect because Value Added Tax is excluded from the daily rate. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 25. (C) A suitable alternative means the same as a comparable suite. Choice (A) confuses a refund of £500 with the daily rate for the accommodation. Choice (B) is not mentioned, but you assume that the room would be cleaned regardless. Choice (D) confuses an extra bed with Mr. Dubois' request for a king-sized bed with bed boards.
- 26. (C) The announcement is about the public transportation available in the city. Choice (A) is incorrect because although hotels are mentioned, and are certainly places that visitors stay, they are not the main idea of the passage. Choice (B) is incorrect because visitors are the audience for the announcement, not the subject. Choice

- (D) is incorrect because tourist attractions are mentioned, but not described or enumerated.
- 27. (B) The announcement clearly states that the use of private cars is discouraged. This means that visitors should not drive their cars in the city. Choice (A) is not logical; hotels are mentioned and presumably visitors would stay overnight in the city. Choice (C) may or may not be a good idea, but it is not discussed in the announcement. Choice (D) is incorrect because the hours at which visitors might travel are not discussed.
- 28. (B) The announcement gives the hours of subway service as 6:00 in the morning until 12 midnight. Choice (A) is incorrect because the announcement states that buses run 24 hours a day, which means that they operate after midnight. Choice (C) is incorrect because the hours for tour service are not discussed in the announcement. Choice (D) is incorrect because taxi service is not mentioned as a way to get around the city and its hours are not discussed.
- 29. (A) The announcement says that buses may appeal to people who want to sneak in extra sightseeing en route. This suggests they will see more of the city. Choice (B) is incorrect because speed is not mentioned in connection with the bus service. Choice (C) is incorrect because the cost of the buses is not mentioned, but the article does say that the subway is inexpensive. This could mean that the subway is less expensive than the buses. Choice (D) is incorrect because the convenience of the routes for different forms of transportation is not discussed and cannot be determined from the announcement.
- 30. (D) The article states that visitor's passes for all forms of public transportation are sold at most hotels. Visitor's passes means the same as tickets. Choice (A) is incorrect because the existence of special stands for

purchasing tickets is not mentioned in the article. Choice (B) is incorrect because the announcement states that subway tickets can be purchased at subway stops, but does not say that bus tickets may be purchased on buses. Choice (C) is incorrect because although the different forms of public transportation make stops at tourists attractions, there is no indication that tickets may be purchased there.

Practice Test 1

Part I

- (A) The people are in a bookstore looking at books. Choice (B) confuses the word library with bookstore. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are only books on the shelves. Choice (D) confuses the word writing with reading and uses the related word story.
- 2. (D) The people are surrounded by skis and poles and are wearing ski clothes. They are probably skiers. Some are sitting on the snow. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the action of the skiers; they are resting, not sleeping. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound light snow with light show. Choice (C) is a correct statement for deciduous trees, but these trees are not shown in the picture.
- 3. (D) The people seem to be discussing something. They are probably having a meeting. Choice (A) is incorrect because only four of the chairs are occupied. Choice (B) is incorrect because the people are reading, talking, or discussing, but not eating. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound label with table.
- 4. (C) A train is on the bridge going over the water. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound rain with train; the train is moving quickly, not the rain. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses train with swimmers in training. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds plane with train and Cambridge with bridge.
- 5. (A) The two men are preparing food. They are

- probably chefs. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the activity of the people; they are preparing vegetables, not growing them. Choice (C) uses words related to a restaurant but describes an incorrect action. Choice (D) uses other related words *menu* and *French*, but there is no menu in the picture.
- 6. (A) They are playing volleyball. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds valley with volley and tall with ball. Choice (C) confuses fishing net with volleyball net. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the action; the players are playing a match (game), not looking for a match (to light a cigarette) or (game).
- 7. (B) A ship is at a loading dock. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound sheep with ship and contains the related word market. Choice (C) is incorrect because the containers are made of metal, not paper. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound doctor with dock.
- 8. (C) The woman is in her office, talking on the phone and looking at her computer monitor. Choice (A) is incorrect because there are many machines in the office. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the location; there are big windows and a computer on the desk, but it is an office, not a computer store. Choice (D) incorrectly describes the action; she seems to be touching a key on her keyboard, so she may be typing a letter, but she is not mailing one.
- 9. (B) Two men wearing hard hats are loading a box onto a helicopter. Choice (A) is incorrect because the door to the aircraft is open, not closed; Choice (A) also confuses the related word plane with helicopter. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the location of the helicopter, which is on the landing pad, not in the air. Choice (D) confuses pilot light (flame on a stove) with pilot (person who flies aircraft).
- 10. (D) The men are working on their computers. Choice (A) confuses the word keys with keyboard. Choice (B) confuses the similar

- sound circus with circuits. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the location; the men are in a control room, not a salesroom.
- 11. (C) The men are assembling engines at a factory. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the action; the men are working, not striking. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the actors and action and confuses the similar sound line with assembly line.

 Choice (D) is incorrect because no one in the picture is wearing a coat and tie.
- 12. (B) They are washing their car. Choice (A) is incorrect because the people are manually washing the car; Choice (A) uses the related words windows and cleaned. Choice (C) identifies an incorrect action; the car is cleaned by hand, not made by hand. Choice (D) incorrectly describes the action and uses the related words taking a bath.
- 13. (A) The train is in the station and people are on the platform. The man carrying his baggage is probably boarding the train. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man is carrying his bags, not checking them. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound crane with train. Choice (D) is incorrect and uses the related words tickets and conductor.
- 14. (C) You can assume the man is holding a bank card because he is at a cash machine. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound tie (n) with tie (v); the man is wearing a tie, but is not tied down. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds tell her with teller and band with bank. Choice (D) incorrectly describes the action and confuses the similar sound trash with cash.
- 15. (A) The men wearing hard hats have shovels; they are digging a hole. Choice (B) could be true, but is not what you see in the picture. Choice (C) uses the related word pipe, but is incorrect because the men are laying pipes, not smoking pipes. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound of the related word mine (as in a tunnel in the earth) with sign.

- 16. (C) The people are looking at a sculpture of a bird. Choice (A) uses the related word artist, but an artist is not in the picture. Choice (B) uses the related word bird but the bird is not in a cage. Choice (D) identifies the incorrect location of the statue; it is in the park, not the harbor.
- 17. (B) The man is standing among containers and there is a lorry (truck) behind him. He is probably loading the containers on the lorry to be transferred. Choice (A) uses the related word gas, but incorrectly identifies the picture. Choice (C) uses the similar words boxes, but incorrectly describes the location of the containers, they are not on a shelf. Choice (D) is incorrect because it confuses soup cans with storage (oil) containers.
- 18. (D) There are many people and many exhibits on display; this is probably a trade fair. Choice (A) uses the related word pedestrians, but incorrectly identifies the action. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds film with firm and exposed with exposition. Choice (C) confuses the similar word conference room with conference.
- 19. (A) The doctor is taking a patient's blood pressure. Choice (B) is incorrect because the patient is sitting up, not lying down. Choice (C) is an action that is unable to be determined by looking at the picture; the doctor is listening to the patient's heart rhythm, not a radio. Choice (D) confuses the similar ideas he is buttoning his shirt and the man's shirt is unbuttoned.
- 20. (C) The people are talking on public telephones. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound loan with phone. Choice (B) confuses the similar word television with telephone. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the location of the telephones; they are on the street, not in the hallway.

Part II

- 21. (A) I live on Church Street answers the question where do you live. Choice (B) is incorrect because it confuses the similar sound alive with live. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds you're and you but is incorrect because, although it answers where, it is given in a different context.
- 22. (C) No, I'm busy then is a logical response. Choice (A) confuses the related word schedule (n) with reschedule (v). Choice (B) confuses the similar sound meat with meeting.
- 23. (B) To the housekeeping staff answers the question to whom. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound to with two (both) and confuses the verb tense will send with are sending. Choice (C) uses the related word secretary, and incorrectly answers the question who sent it, not to whom it is being sent.
- 24. (C) I wasn't impressed is a logical answer. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound I didn't with idea and confuses the verb tense didn't do (past) with do (present). Choice (B) confuses the pronoun he with her.
- 25. (A) This statement indicates that the product (it) is currently being tested. Choice (B) confuses the related word class with test. Choice (C) is incorrect because the question asks if the product has been tested, not if the girl passed the exam.
- 26. (A) Not until July answers the question when. Choice (B) confuses the related words warm(er) with her, worn with warm, and sweater with weather. Choice (C) repeats the word warm but confuses the similar sound Dec(ember) with warmer.
- 27. (C) This statement uses for to show duration and is the best response. Choice (A) confuses the related word busy with work. Choice (B) is incorrect because the response is given in a different tense than the question requires.

- 28. (B) Yes, thank you is a polite response to the question. Choice (A) is an incorrect response to a polite offer. Choice (C) repeats the word you, but does not answer the question.
- 29. (A) This statement uses at to express a time and answers the question when. Choice (B) does not answer when, but where. Choice (C) does not answer when, but how.
- 30. (B) This statement answers the question can't I and mentions that there is a return policy. Choice (A) confuses play with match (game). Choice (C) confuses similar sounds match and much.
- 31. (C) The question asks for speed which is usually given in numerical terms; (C) gives a numerical response. Choice (A) incorrectly responds with a location, but not speed. Choice (B) confuses the related word write with read.
- 32. (C) Sure. That sounds fun is the best response to why don't we. Choice (A) confuses the related word map with plan. Choice (B) confuses the related word blanket with picnic.
- 33. (C) This is the only choice that responds to the question does. Choice (A) confuses the related word sign with form. Choice (B) confuses the related word interview with employee.
- 34. (B) From the question you can assume the person is asking for a recommendation for what to order; (B) is the only question that proposes a dish. Choice (A) uses the related word order. Choice (C) has the related word check.
- 35. (A) I'm sorry. I won't have time is the best response to can you. Choice (B) confuses the related word heavy with package. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound park with package and does not answer the question when.
- 36. **(B)** I didn't know there was a problem gives a reason for not calling the repair person.

- Choice (A) confuses the related word call (v) with telephone (n). Choice (C) is incorrect because it confuses arriving late with calling earlier.
- 37. (A) I is the understood subject; I don't know her well is the best response to the question. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound show with know. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound no with know.
- (C) I certainly do is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds disk and risk. Choice (B) confuses the antonym small with big.
- 39. (B) Probably about ten o'clock answers the question when will the speeches be over. Choice (A) confuses the related word speaking with speeches. Choice (C) is incorrect because the question asks when the speeches will be over, not when they (people) are coming over.
- 40. (A) A delay on the tracks is a possible reason for not taking the subway. Choice (B) confuses taking pictures with taking the subway. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound day with subway.
- 41. (C) Yes. It's expensive to eat out answers the question and gives a reason. Choice (A) incorrectly relates from home every day with commute. Choice (B) confuses the related word noon with lunch.
- 42. (C) Yes, I'm looking for the shoe department is the only possible response to may I help you. Choice (A) is an illogical response. Choice (B) repeats the word help but does not logically answer the question.
- 43. (B) This statement offers a suggestion about where the briefcase might be. Choice (A) confuses the related word short with brief(case). Choice (C) confuses the similar sound fine with find.
- 44. (C) If it is tight in the shoulders, we can assume it refers to the coat, and that it is not comfortable. Choice (A) confuses the related word spend with comfort and the

- similar sounds able and comfort(able). Choice (B) confuses the similar sound could with coat and confident with comfortable.
- 45. (C) The new assistant manager answers the question who. Choice (A) is incorrect because it does not answer who, but why. Choice (B) is incorrect because it does not answer who, but what.
- 46. (A) This statement provides instructions for using the camera. Choice (B) could be correct if the question was why doesn't the camera work, but that is not the question asked. Choice (C) confuses the related works with work and she with it.
- 47. (C) The question asks about you and requires an I response. Choice (A) answers in the incorrect pronoun and tense. Choice (B) uses an incorrect pronoun.
- 48. (B) It won't send documents tells what's wrong. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound clean with machine. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound long with wrong.
- 49. (A) This statement gives an answer and an excuse. Choice (B) confuses the related word reservation with reception. Choice (C) uses she which is the incorrect subject/pronoun for the response.
- 50. (C) No, we'll have to finish tomorrow is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound limes with time. Choice (B) gives the time, six thirty, but does not answer the question.

Part III

- 51. (C) The woman suggests they meet on Tuesday. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 52. (B) The secretary is typing it now. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds late and latest.
- 53. (D) She would receive notices about upcoming

- sales. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds bill and fill and has the related word purchase. Choice (B) has the related word credit card. Choice (C) confuses price list and mailing list.
- 54. (A) She'll have coffee. Choice (B) can be added to coffee. Choice (C) is contradicted by just coffee. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 55. (B) They need extra time. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are many people, but not too many. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 56. (C) The woman asks him to call. Choice (A) confuses the related words wait and expect. Choice (B) is contradicted by no ... instead. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds inside and instead.
- 57. (C) Since the last stop is next to the market district, she can go at the end of the tour. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by last stop is next to the market district. Choice (D) is incorrect because other tours are not mentioned.
- 58. (A) She requests a window seat. Choice (B) is the only kind of seat available. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- (D) He suggests an opera. Choice (A) is his first suggestion. Choice (B) is what the woman would like to see. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 60. (A) If putting the paper in slowly makes it work, he was probably putting the paper in too fast. Choices (B), (C), and (D) would not be solved by putting the paper in slowly.
- 61. (B) If they charge 25 cents a day for overdue books, they are charging a fine. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 62. (C) The woman says no other room is large enough. Choice (A) is contradicted by our 10:00 meeting. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 63. (D) Reserved for two nights and room key

- indicate a hotel. Choice (A) has the related word airport. Choice (B) makes reservations but doesn't provide keys. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds car and card.
- 64. (A) He asks for a parking garage. Choice (B) confuses parking garage and garage (for fixing cars). Choice (C) confuses park (v) and park (n). Choice (D) has related word map.
- 65. (C) He uses the time to think about work. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds subway and suburbs. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds bother and brother. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds computer and commute.
- 66. (B) A pharmacist fills prescriptions. Choices(A), (C), and (D) do not fill prescriptions.
- 67. (D) He is shopping for a coat. Choice (A) confuses (store) window with open a window. Choice (B) suggests the related word black, as in black coffee. Choice (C): he is trying on a coat, not shoes.
- 68. (B) He thinks the break will do her good. Choice (A) is contradicted by get some lunch. Choice (C) confuses the words good with has a nice voice. Choice (D) confuses past tense broke (v) with break (n).
- 69. (A) He is supposed to get a package. Choice (B) has the related word letter. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound pills with bills. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 70. (C) The woman must check the bag. Choices
 (A) and (B) are contradicted by it's too big to fit under the seat. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 71. (D) The clock is 15 minutes fast. Choice (A) is contradicted by I still have time to finish. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
- 72. (B) She advises him to fix it. Choice (A) is contradicted by fix it before you make copies. Choice (C) confuses line (of text) and telephone line. Choice (D) confuses fix the mistake and fix the copier.

- 73. (A) The driver can't give him change for his dollar bill. Choice (B) confuses change (v) and change (coins). Choice (C) confuses bill (payment notice) and bill (paper money). Choice (D) has the related word class (university) but is not mentioned.
- 74. (D) He is applying for a job. Choice (A) has the related phrase type a letter. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) has the related word computer.
- 75. **(C)** He has another umbrella in his car. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 76. (B) They probably work at a hotel. Choices
 (A), (C), and (D) do not have ballrooms.
- 77. (A) He forgot his glasses. Choice (B) is not a reason for his needing her help. Choice (C) is contradicted by I forgot, my glasses, so I can't read. Choice (D) confuses glasses (eyeglasses) and dishes (ways of preparing food) with tableware (glasses, dishes, spoons, etc.).
- 78. (C) He's looking for the mail room. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned but are not his destination. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 79. (D) She'll eat on the patio. Choice (A) is contradicted by on the patio. Choice (B) is incorrect because she's in a restaurant. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- (A) A secretary takes messages and handles mail for the boss. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by the information given.

Part IV

- 81. (D) They should approach when their row number is called. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is contradicted by when their row number is called.
- 82. (C) At their convenience means any time.

 Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by at their convenience.
- 83. (A) It says do NOT stop for personal belongings. Choice (B) is contradicted by move quickly. Choice (C) is contradicted by the fire

- department is on the way. Choice (D) is not mentioned—the announcement notifies everyone.
- 84. (B) It says exit using the stairways. Choice (A) is contradicted by do not use the elevators. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- (C) A Tour Service Line has information about tours. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 86. (B) A candlelight tour is not mentioned. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are types of tours that are explicitly mentioned.
- 87. (D) Printing services are advertised. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information in the advertisement.
- (A) They offer special low rates for volume orders. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by special low rates.
- 89. (C) They have five convenient locations throughout the city. Choices (A), (B), and (D) imply that they have only one location.
- 90. (B) They expect it to be partly cloudy tonight and mostly cloudy tomorrow. Choice (A) is contradicted by cloudy. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by colder temperatures.
- 91. (A) The wind will pick up. Choice (B) is contradicted by pick up. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is contradicted by gusts to 25 miles an hour.
- (D) Rain is expected late tomorrow afternoon.
 Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all contradicted by late tomorrow afternoon.
- 93. (B) Employees and office mailboxes suggest a large company. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- (C) Selling stamps is not mentioned. Choices

 (A), (B), and (D) are all explicitly mentioned.
- 95. (A) Employees should bring fragile packages to the mail room. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

- 96. (A) She is probably a scientist. Choices (B), (C), and (D) would not research the strength of industrial metals.
- 97. (D) It is probably given at a conference. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information given.
- 98. (C) It discusses new car sales. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds export and expert.
- (B) Economists attribute it to the increase in loans for new car purchases. Choices (A),
 (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 100. (D) The new safety features are the result of consumer demand. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.

Part V

- 101. (B) People requires a plural verb. Choice (A) is the singular form. Choice (C) is the simple form. Choice (D) is the gerund or present participle form.
- 102. (D) Superlative comparisons require the and the superlative form of the adjective. Choice (A) has the simple form of the adjective. Choice (B) requires the. Choice (C) is the comparative form.
- 103. (C) The noun advice means recommendations. Choices (A) and (B) are verbs. Choice (D) is a noun, but means exciting experience.
- 104. (A) The main verb is completed requires a future or present tense verb as the secondary verb. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the gerund or the present participle form.
- 105. (A) During is a preposition and is followed by a noun phrase. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are conjunctions that introduce a clause.
- 106. (B) An adjective or restrictive clause referring to a person begins with who. Choice (A) is a relative pronoun but refers to things.

- Choice (C) is a relative pronoun but indicates possession. Choice (D) is not a relative pronoun.
- 107. (B) The future tense in a real condition requires the present tense in the if clause. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (C) is the past tense: Choice (D) is the present tense, but for a plural subject.
- 108. (C) And is a coordinating conjunction used to join items. Choice (A) excludes all items. Choice (B) contrasts items. Choice (D) indicates a choice among items.
- 109. (**D**) Causative *need* requires the infinitive.

 Choice (A) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present tense.
- 110. (C) On is a preposition that can be used with days of the week. Choice (A) indicates possession. Choice (B) indicates location. Choice (D) indicates time.
- 111. (A) An adverb of indefinite frequency may come before the verb. Choice (B) incorrectly places carefully before the verb it modifies. Choices (C) and (D) have always after the verb.
- 112. (C) Items linked by and must have the same form. In this case, the second verb must be the participle form to match worrying. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (D) is an infinitive.
- 113. (B) Reports is a plural noun that is the subject of the sentence and that agrees with the plural adjective both. Choice (A) is a noun, but a person is not likely to be placed on a desk. Choice (C) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (D) is a singular noun.
- 114. (D) Despite is logical and can be followed by a noun phrase. Choice (A) is not logical. Choices (B) and (C) are usually followed by a clause.
- 115. (A) Subject offices requires a plural verb. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are singular.

- 116. (C) The participants are affected by the meeting. They are bored. Therefore, the past participle is required. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the present continuous.
- 117. (B) An adverb of definite frequency can appear at the end of a sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency and appear within the sentence.
- 118. (A) A noun that is specified usually requires the. Choices (B) and (C) are indefinite articles. Choice (D) is a pronoun.
- 119. (B) Equal comparisons require as on both sides of the adverb. Choices (A) and (C) use as only once. Choice (D) is the comparative form.
- 120. (D) A past action that occurs before another past action requires the past perfect. Choice (A) is the present perfect. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the past tense.
- 121. (B) That can introduce relative clauses referring to things. Choice (A) is not a relative pronoun. Choice (C) is a possessive relative pronoun. Choice (D) is a relative pronoun that refers to people.
- 122. (C) To indicates direction toward a place. Choices (A) and (D) indicate location. Choice (B) indicates possession.
- 123. (A) Suggest requires the simple form (subjunctive form) when it indicates that someone else will do something. Choice (B) is the past tense, Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is a gerund or the present participle form.
- 124. (C) When the argument is the cause (not the effect), use the present participle convincing. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the infinitive.
- 125. (B) The sentence requires a singular noun. Choice (A) is a plural noun. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a verb.

- 126. (C) If you need a count noun, add a countable term (such as sheet) to a non-count noun (such as paper) to use it in a countable sense. Choice (A) is non-count. Choice (B) is only possible when it means kinds of paper. Choice (D) is not plural (three sheets).
- 127. (D) The preposition in indicates location within a place. Choice (A) indicates location outside of a place. Choice (B) indicates possession. Choice (C) indicates direction toward a place.
- 128. (C) Since and connects two similar items and since research is a noun, you need the noun development. Choice (A) is the past tense or the past participle form. Choice (B) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (D) is the present tense.
- 129. (A) Both is often paired with and. Choices
 (B), (C), and (D) are not paired with both.
- 130. (B) A comparison between two things requires the comparative form. Choice (A) is an incorrect equal comparison. Choice (C) is an incorrect comparative. Choice (D) is the superlative.
- 131. (C) Or indicates a choice between two items: a room or a suite. Choice (A) indicates a contrast. Choice (B) joins the items.
 Choice (D) eliminates both items.
- 132. (D) Devise is a verb meaning to develop or invent a method of doing something. Choice (A) is a verb meaning to dedicate. Choice (B) is a verb meaning to want something. Choice (C) is a noun meaning machine (usually a small one).
- 133. (B) Non-restrictive relative clauses referring to things are introduced by which. Choice (A) is a relative pronoun referring to things, but cannot be used in a nonrestrictive clause. Choice (C) is not a relative pronoun. Choice (D) is a relative pronoun indicating possession.
- 134. (D) A future tense verb in the main clause of an *if* sentence requires a simple present

- tense verb in the if clause. Choice (A) is the past perfect. Choice (B) is the future perfect. Choice (C) is a continuous verb form that must be used with a form of be,
- 135. (C) The causative verb urge followed by a noun clause requires the simple verb form. Choice (A) is a participle form. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the future.
- 136. (A) Since the highways are affected by the crowds (they are made crowded), use the past participle. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choices (C) and (D) are the present tense or nouns.
- 137. (C) In this context, only waited is the appropriate past tense verb. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not logical.
- 138. (C) The present tense in the if clause of a real condition requires a present or future form in the remaining clause. Choice (A) is the present perfect. Choice (B) is the past perfect. Choice (D) is the past continuous.
- 139. (B) The causative verb make requires the simple form of the verb. Choice (A) is the gerund or present participle form. Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is a noun.
- (D) The preposition at indicates a specific time. Choice (A) indicates location.
 Choice (B) indicates the day of the week.
 Choice (C) indicates a duration of time.

Part VI

- 141. (D) Items joined by and must have the same grammatical form; quality, service, and value. Choice (A) is a correct noun. Choice (B) is a correct relative pronoun. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 142. (B) Clauses referring to people begin with who. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (C) is a correct infinitive. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 143. (B) In this context the verb allow requires the

- infinitive to make. Choice (A) is a correct past participle. Choices (C) and (D) are correct conjunctions.
- 144. (C) Affect is a verb; use the noun effect. Choice (A) is a correct pronoun. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 145. (D) Since must be followed by reference to a single point in time; use prepositions in or during. Choice (A) is a correct noun.
 Choice (B) is a correct superlative. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 146. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency cannot appear after the verb; move to the end of the sentence; reports are printed out on the first Monday of every month. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 147. (A) The is used in a superlative comparison: The best treatment. Choices (B) and (D) are correct prepositions. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 148. (A) In this context, the verb insist is followed by a secondary verb in the simple form: The company insists that security guards meet ... and walk. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 149. (D) Someone else invited the guests; therefore, you should use the past participle invited guests. Choice (A) is a correct superlative. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 150. (B) Present perfect continuous requires have: have been advertising. Choice (A) is a correct conjunction. Choice (C) is a correct preposition. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 151. (B) Plural subject members requires a plural verb have. Choice (A) is a correct preposition. Choice (C) is a correct infinitive. Choice (D) is a correct article.

- 152. (A) The coordinating conjunction that introduces the clause should show cause and effect, not contrast; use Because. Choice (B) is a correct adverb. Choice (C) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 153. (C) Software is a non-count noun and does not use a; use the software to refer to specific software. Choice (A) is a correct conjunction. Choices (B) and (D) are correct verbs.
- 154. (B) Either ... or is a paired conjunction; either her assistant or the division manager. Choices (A) and (D) are correct prepositions. Choice (C) is a correct article.
- 155. (A) Use for to express duration; for six months. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction. Choice (C) is a correct infinitive. Choice (D) is a correct noun.
- 156. (D) Had already been published is a previous past action; use a more recent past for the more recent action was discovered. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct adverb. Choice (C) is a correct preposition.
- 157. (A) In this context, fish is a generic noun and does not require an article. Choice (B) is a correct adjective. Choice (C) is a correct preposition. Choice (D) is a correct adverb.
- 158. (B) The plural subject waiters requires a plural verb have. Choices (A) and (D) are correct prepositions. Choice (C) is a correct gerund.
- 159. (A) You know which company you are talking about if you refer to it by its name; use the. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (C) is a correct article. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 160. (C) Adverbs of indefinite frequency appear before the main verb of the clause: he rarely stays. Choice (A) is a correct subordinating conjunction. Choice (B) is a

correct infinitive. Choice (D) is a correct comparative.

Part VII

- 161. (C) Businesses are doing well. Choice (A) is contradicted by increases in employment. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 162. (D) Research is not mentioned. Choices (A),(B), and (C) are explicitly mentioned.
- 163. (A) The subscription is for season tickets to plays. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 164. (B) The price is determined by the day you attend. Choice (A) is incorrect because all plays are at the same theater. Choice (C) is incorrect because the tickets are for six plays. Choice (D) is incorrect because the type of play is not mentioned.
- 165. (D) The memo is about saving cab costs. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 166. (A) The memo is to all employees. Choices (B) and (D) would not see the company's memo. Choice (C) is incorrect because the accounting department is the source of the memo.
- 167. (C) The driver should turn the meter on after you are in the cab. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by after you sit down in the cab.
- 168. (B) The receipt verifies the trip. Choices (A) and (D) are part of the receipt. Choice (C) is not the purpose of the receipt.
- 169. (A) They have a meeting known as the power breakfast. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 170. (D) People who consider themselves too busy to meet any other time started the power breakfast. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 171. (B) Some restaurants require reservations before 9:00 A.M. Choices (A) and (C) are

- possible but not mentioned. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 172. (C) Companies must look for a match between needs and resources. Choice (A) may not be appropriate for every company. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 173. **(B)** Tax advantages are not mentioned. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are mentioned.
- 174. (D) A pro-business attitude is essential.

 Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not essential for every company.
- 175. (C) The peak is in December. Choices (A), (B), (D) reflect lower spending than in December.
- 176. (A) February and August show the lowest sales. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have at least one month with higher sales.
- 177. (C) The purpose of the letter is to return a purchase. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 178. (A) It was made by credit card. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 179. (D) She requests that they credit her credit card. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information given.
- 180. (B) The article recommends fruits and vegetables to stay healthy. Choices (A) and (C) contain dietary fat, which should be reduced. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 181. (C) Experts think that the compounds may fight disease. Choices (A) and (D) may be true but are not mentioned. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
- 182. (B) People should eat five servings a day.

 Choices (A), (C), and (D) are
 contradicted by five servings a day.
- 183. (A) People should reduce dietary fat. Choices (B) and (D) may be true, but are not mentioned. Choice (C) is contradicted by reduction in dietary fat.
- 184. (D) It describes a festival. Choices (A), (B),

- and (C) are not consistent with the information given.
- 185. (A) The children can learn folk dances.
 Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 186. (D) The advertisement assumes that people will drive their cars since it is far to the fairgrounds and parking is available at no extra charge. Choice (A) is unlikely considering the distance. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
- 187. (C) The admissions fee is donated to the Preserve Our History Fund. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 188. (D) The article encourages people to pay more attention to their pens. Choice (A) is incorrect because it tells people what to write with, not how to write. Choice (B) is incorrect because the article tells how to purchase pens, not printers. Choice (C) is incorrect because although the article mentions that few things are written by hand, it does not encourage people to write more.
- 189. (A) The most important characteristic for determining comfort is thickness. Choice (B) is mentioned, but is not as important as thickness. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because size is a combination of thickness, length, and weight.
- 190. (B) An irregular flow of ink may cause skips or gaps. Choice (A) is not mentioned.
 Choice (C) is the result of failure of the pen to seal off the flow of ink. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 191. (C) The advantage of fine-line pens is that they may compensate for bad handwriting. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) and (D) refer to pens that make a bold, dark line.
- 192. (B) Executives belong to ORE. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.

- 193. (A) The purpose of ORE is to provide responsible solutions. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 194. (D) It has been operating for five years. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by five years ago.
- 195. (C) ORE has grown fast. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 196. (C) It concerns help for flood victims. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with, the information given.
- 197. (A) Medical supplies are not mentioned.
 Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned.
- 198. (D) Volunteers are needed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information given.
- 199. (C) They will replace all parts that fail due to defective workmanship. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 200. (B) It does not cover damage by the consumer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all examples of poor workmanship.

Practice Test 2 Part I

- (B) The people are walking together in the park and a woman is holding a child's hand. The group is probably a family. Choice (A) is incorrect because the people are on level ground, not at a summit. Choice (C) is incorrect because the mother is holding the child's hand, not carrying him. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds familiar with family and talk with walk.
- 2. (C) The man wearing a tall, white hat and white uniform is holding a basket of tomatoes; he is probably a chef. Choice (A) uses the related word lunch and confuses the similar sounds chief and chef. Choice (B) confuses the related word tomato sauce with tomatoes. Choice (D) describes an incorrect action;

- the man is *showing*, not *chopping* the vegetables.
- 3. (A) The people are at an airport check-in counter. There are flags above the counter. Choice (B) is incorrect because the counter is a departure area, not an arrival hall; you do not need to visit the counter when your flight arrives; Choice (B) is also incorrect because the area is not empty. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound tickets to the fair with air tickets. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound pass the port with passport.
- 4. (D) The woman is watching the man shoot the billiard ball. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the location; they are in a billiard hall, not on the field. Choice (B) confuses the definition of shooting (hunting) with shooting (billiards) and the definition of game (animal) with game (sport). Choice (C) confuses the related word swimming pool with the game pool and the similar sound Bill's yard with billiards.
- 5. (D) A man and woman are talking in the hotel lobby while a bellhop takes a bag to the reception desk. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound hobby with lobby. Choice (B) confuses the related word visiting (adj) with visitors (n) and uses the related words rest and to (night). Choice (C) confuses the similar sound guess with guest.
- 6. (D) The men dressed in white laboratory coats looking at the machinery are probably technicians. Choice (A) incorrectly assumes the men wearing white coats are doctors. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the scenery and the action. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound lazy with laser and incorrectly identifies the action.
- 7. (A) The man is pointing to the book the woman is showing him. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the location; they are in an office with a palm tree behind them, not in the forest. Choice (C) is incorrect because although the man may be a pharmacist, he is not dispensing medicine. Choice (D) identifies an incorrect action; they are not

buying flowers.

- 8. (A) The men have musical instruments. Choice (B) incorrectly identifies the location of the drum; the drum is on the man's knee, not in the window. Choice (C) is incorrect because they are playing live music, so they probably would not be listening to music on the radio. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound freedom with drum.
- 9. (D) The man is reading a newspaper. Choice (A) identifies an incorrect action; he is reading a paper, not talking on the phone. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is a lamp on the table. Choice (C) is incorrect because although the man may be a journalist, he is not reporting.
- 10. (A) People are getting out of a car and handing a bag to the bellhop. Choice (B) is incorrect because the couple just arrived and are staying, not driving away. Choice (C) is incorrect because the couple are going up the stairs, not falling down them. Choice (D) is incorrect because the car door is open, not closed.
- 11. (A) The woman is sorting through the papers on her desk. Choice (B) confuses the related word newspaper with paper. Choice (C) is incorrect because although there are coats in the picture, she is not hanging hers. Choice (D) confuses the action watching with looking through.
- 12. (B) The people are in a crowded cafeteria eating lunch. Choice (A) is incorrect because only one person is standing, not everyone. Choice (C) uses the similar word restaurant, but the cafeteria is in use, not closed and repair persons are not shown. Choice (D) is incorrect because there are no windows.
- 13. (C) The man is walking towards the car outside of a shop in a Spanish-speaking area. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound shopping cart with shop. Choice (B) uses the related word drive but incorrectly identifies the location and the action. Choice (D)

- confuses the similar sound explain with Spain.
- 14. (B) You can assume from the context that the woman is a teacher and the children are students doing an experiment. Choice (A) uses the related word girls, but is incorrect because they are doing a science experiment, not making tea. Choice (C) uses the related word children, but is incorrect because the children are in school and you cannot tell from the picture what they will do after school. Choice (D) uses the related words solution and mixing, but incorrectly identifies the actor.
- 15. (D) People are standing at a bus stop and one person is getting on the bus. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds button with bus and falling off with getting off. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds stop with bus stop and writing with riding. Choice (C) is incorrect because the number of the bus, not the house, is four.
- 16. (A) A young man on his bike is by a vending machine. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound can (modal) with cans (n) and uses the related words drink and sodas. Choice (C) identifies an incorrect action; he is wearing a watch but not watching the time. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound old with cold.
- 17. **(B)** The people are in the office working.

 Choice (A) is incorrect because although there are many desks, the picture shows people working at their desks, not customers shopping. Choice (C) identifies light fixtures, which can be seen in the picture, but there is no repair person present.

 Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the location; the room is crowded, but it is an office, not a lunchroom.
- 18. (A) The men wearing hard hats are working on an oil rig. Two are drilling; the other two are looking at a clipboard. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound turning around with turning the drill. Choice (C) is incorrect because they are all wearing

- protective glasses. Choice (D) uses the related word oil but is not identified in the picture.
- 19. (A) The person is waterskiing. Choice (B) uses the related words wading and lake but incorrectly identifies the action. Choice (C) is incorrect because the person is waterskiing, not drinking water. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound would see with waterski.
- 20. (C) The man is writing a check to give to the bank teller. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound playing checkers with paying the check. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound banquet with bank. Choice (D) confuses the similar word saved (v) with savings (n).

Part II

- (A) Sure. I never use it is a proper response.
 Choice (B) confuses the related word spell with dictionary. Choice (C) confuses the related words books and dictionary.
- 22. (C) The agenda would include a schedule of presentations. Choice (A) confuses plane schedule and lecture schedule. Choice (B) confuses the related words speak and lecture.
- 23. (B) This statement suggests training would help the problem. Choice (A) confuses the related word bad with problem and the similar sound train (n) with train (v). Choice (C) confuses I can't with it wouldn't.
- 24. (B) I did answers who. Choice (A) confuses open with closed. Choice (C) answers the question shall I open the window.
- 25. (C) After their board meeting answers when. Choice (A) answers how is the client. Choice (B) confuses the related words telephone and hear and answers how.
- 26. (A) It depends which magazines run our ads is the best response to the question. Choice (B) confuses fish market with market. Choice (C) confuses right (direction) with right (correct).

- 27. (C) It was our supplier answers who. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound loan with phone. Choice (B) confuses the related words ring and phone.
- 28. (A) No. I heard the crash and then looked up is the best response to the question. Choice (B) confuses the related words hurt and accident. Choice (C) confuses the related words police and accident.
- 29. (B) This statement offers a critique of the acting in the film. Choice (A) confuses the related words movers and movie. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds ink and think.
- 30. (C) Actually, we went there on our honeymoon is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound pair of those with Paris. Choice (B) uses the incorrect pronoun.
- 31. (B) The question requires a time; Choice (B) suggests it could start snowing any minute. Choice (A) uses a time marker, but confuses the subject he with snow. Choice (C) uses the incorrect tense.
- 32. (A) This statement offers to connect the caller with a woman in the billing department. Choice (B) confuses the related word bill with billing. Choice (C) confuses the related word pay with bill.
- (A) Faster computers would increase efficiency.
 Choice (B) confuses the related words more and to increase. Choice (C) confuses longer way with a way.
- 34. (C) Many years ago answers the question have you worked with the director in the past. Choice (A) is incorrect because it refers to working longer than an eight hour day, while the statement implies the woman has worked with the director over a period of time. Choice (B) does not answer the question.
- 35. (B) Yes, Pm sorry is a polite response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the related word stand with sitting. Choice (C) confuses the related word seats with sitting.

- 36. (A) This choice is the only response that gives a time. Choice (B) answers where and not when. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds cold and call and answers what.
- 37. (B) I can't. I have plans is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses early and late. Choice (C) confuses the related word later with late.
- 38. (A) This statement uses the correct pronoun I and gives a possible explanation for the woman being late for the appointment. Choice (B) answers when. Choice (C) answers where.
- (C) Yes, thank you is a polite answer to the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound salary with salad. Choice (B) answers when the salad is served.
- 40. (B) No, the subway answers the question do you take the bus. Choice (A) answers how much the bus costs. Choice (C) answers the question why.
- 41. (B) Only long enough to get a sandwich answers the question are you going out for lunch. Choice (A) is an incorrect response because the question does not ask about the weather. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound bunch with lunch.
- 42. (A) Not until one o'clock is the best response to the question. Choice (B) confuses close with open. Choice (C) answers when but confuses open the present with open the store.
- 43. (A) Since the woman placed the order herself, she knows it was placed. Choice (B) confuses the related words misplaced and placed. Choice (C) contains the related words restaurant and chicken, but does not answer the question.
- 44. (C) It looks like mine answers the question whose. Choice (A) confuses the related word music with notes. Choice (B) confuses the related word handwriting with notebook.
- 45. (B) No, I won't be near a phone is the best response to the question. Choice (A) answers when not can. Choice (C) confuses

- the similar sound refund with return.
- 46. (C) To the beach correctly answers the question where. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds vacancies and vacation. Choice (B) answers when but not where.
- 47. (B) Thanks, but I've just finished it is a polite response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds report and reporters. Choice (C) does not answer the question can I help you.
- 48. (A) More deck space will attract more passengers. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound race with space. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound redecorate with renovate.
- 49. (B) Yes, they're posting them right now correctly rephrases and answers the question. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound cab with cabin. Choice (C) confuses the related word fence with post.
- (B) Five hundred dollars each way is the amount of the fare. Choice (A) answers when.
 Choice (C) confuses empty with full.

Part III

- 51. (B) The man says he will make a copy (of his notes) for the woman. Choice (A) is a common expression with notes. Choice (C) is incorrect because the meeting they mention is in the past. Choice (D) is contradicted by I'll make a copy.
- 52. (D) The clerk mentions sports and exercise wear, so he is suggesting clothes for physical activity. Choice (A) confuses a selection of exercise wear and a selection of sweets. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds sports and shorts. Choice (C) confuses exercise (physical activity) with exercise (practice in English).
- 53. (C) She says they should buy a new one. Choices (A) and (D) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is contradicted by buy a new one.
- 54. (A) The man mentions road construction; the woman implies the construction is for a new

- road. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses new road being constructed with trying a new road. Choice (D) confuses the similar sounds annoying and noise.
- 55. (B) The customer requested a double room. Choice (A) is contradicted by double room. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 56. (C) She asks for directions to the courthouse. Choice (A) confuses the related words walk and park. Choice (B) is located next to the courthouse. Choice (D) confuses the similar words courthouse and home.
- 57. (D) He suggests seafood. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by ready for some dinner. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds salad and seafood.
- 58. (C) The paper is too thin to go through the rollers; he will try thicker paper. Choice (A) confuses the similar words roll and rollers. Choice (B) confuses jam (for toast) with jam (a clog). Choice (D) is contradicted by too thin.
- 59. (A) She says the coffee stain will probably come out. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is contradicted by not wanting to buy a new one. Choice (D) is incorrect because the cleaners will clean it, not ruin it.
- 60. (B) She is afraid she will lose them when she travels. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is true but not the reason. Choice (D) is contradicted by going to buy some books.
- 61. (D) She says that the ground will be soaking wet. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds damp and camp. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds town and ground. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds hassle and cancel.
- 62. (A) His closet is full with too many clothes. Choice (B) confuses not wearing the right clothes with having too many clothes. Choice (C) is incorrect because if the closet were too wide, he wouldn't have a space problem. Choice (D) might be true but you

- cannot determine if the clothes are out-ofdate by the conversation.
- 63. (C) She sees it every year when it plays. Choice (A) is contradicted by seeing that movie again. Choice (B) is incorrect because she saw it last year, as well as other times. Choice (D) confuses after a while with once in a while.
- 64. (D) She can choose a different fabric from the upholstery catalogue. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because she likes the size and shape of this sofa. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 65. (B) Ready to order now suggests a restaurant. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the conversation.
- 66. (B) Less expensive means cheaper. Choice (A) is incorrect because both methods are fast. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 67. (A) The man will not take the job because the salary is too low. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because the work was different; the salary was the same.
- 68. (C) She is working in the mail room. Choice (A) confuses the related words school and learn. Choice (B) confuses basement with the expression start at the bottom. Choice (D) confuses the related words mail and post office.
- (D) Dentists clean teeth. Choice (A) confuses trouble and filling with mechanic. Choices
 (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
- 70. (C) There was a substitute speaker. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the speaker got sick and couldn't give her presentation. Choice (D) is contradicted by didn't have a better speaker.
- 71. (A) She says to hire as many temporary workers as you need. Choices (B) and (C) are outcomes they are trying to avoid. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

- 72. (C) They will order balloons. Choice (A) is incorrect since they can't send flowers because she is allergic. Choice (B) is incorrect because a card might accompany balloons or flowers, but is not the focus here. Choice (D) is incorrect because they do not decide to call her.
- 73. (B) The man thinks tourists should wait until after rush hour to use the subway. Choices (A) and (D) are alternatives to the subway but are not mentioned. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 74. (D) Mr. Gomez is out of town. Choice (A) does not prevent her from returning the call. Choice (B) is unlikely, since he left a message. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 75. (B) The restaurant will provide good food nearby. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because they can get sandwiches now.
- 76. (C) She should let the moderator know she'll have something important to say. Choice (A) is incorrect because she is attending the meeting; the question asks what she should do before the meeting. Choice (B) is not mentioned; she already has her suggestion ready. Choice (D) is what she will do at the meeting.
- 77. (A) The woman can't stay late. Choice (B) confuses related phrases be late and stay late. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is when her plane leaves the next morning. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is where she is going.
- 78. (A) Do business with someone else means change suppliers. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is a step involved in changing suppliers.
- (C) Employees use the expensive overnight service. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 80. (D) The woman agrees to take a list to the purser's office. Choice (A) confuses going to a concert and setting up for a concert.

Choice B is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses the related word *check*.

Part IV

- 81. **(B)** It is described as a moving sidewalk. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 82. (D) References to luggage suggest an airport. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information given.
- 83. (C) People should wait until all the speakers have finished. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 84. (D) People are asked to use the microphone. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (B) and (C) are contradicted by the microphone in the center of the room.
- 85. (A) The ad is for dishes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 86. (C) You cannot freeze food in them. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are explicitly mentioned.
- 87. (D) The road leads to the business district. Choice (A) is contradicted by construction crews are working. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is not as explicit as business district.
- 88. (C) Repairs will take four weeks (one month). Choice (A) is confused with crews will work around the clock. Choices (B) and (D) are contradicted by four weeks.
- 89. (A) They should find alternate routes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- (B) Madison House is older and smaller. Choice
 (A) describes the other houses on the tour.
 Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- (D) It represents the highest quality available at that time. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- (C) Attention is drawn to the carved ceilings. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.

ANSWER KEY

- (B) People can look forward to good weather.
 Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 94. (A) It will get colder at night. Choices (B) and (C) may be true, but are not the focus here. Choice (D) is when it gets warmer.
- 95. (C) You would hear it on a train. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 96. (D) The information is about seatings for dinner. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is not the focus of the announcement.
- (C) There are two seatings. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 98. (B) It discusses survey results. Choice (A) is the opposite of the information in the survey. Choices (C) and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 99. (D) Their ads are usually based on price. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by concentrate on price.
- 100. (A) Consumers want good repair service. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

Part V

- 101. (B) Uniform begins with a consonant sound and requires a. Choice (A) is used before a vowel sound. Choice (C) is the definite article. Choice (D) expresses quantity.
- 102. (C) An action that begins in the past and continues in the present requires the present perfect. Choice (A) is a gerund or a participle form. Choice (B) is the past perfect. Choice (D) is the future perfect.
- 103. (A) The document is affected; it does not do the enclosing; use the past participle.Choice (B) is the simple form of the verb.Choice (C) is the present participle.Choice (D) is the infinitive.

- 104. (D) Accept means to receive. Choice (A) means to exclude. Choice (B) means something that is excluded. Choice (C) means to alter.
- 105. (B) A relative clause indicating possession begins with whose. Choice (A) is not a relative pronoun. Choice (C) does not indicate possession. Choice (D) is not used with people except in restrictive clauses.
- 106. (D) The verb requires, in this context, should be followed by a gerund or present participle form. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (C) is the infinitive.
- 107. (A) An action that occurs before a past action requires the past perfect. Choice (B) is the present perfect. Choice (C) is the future tense. Choice (D) is conditional.
- 108. (C) Sensible means makes sense. Choice (A) means able to detect small differences.
 Choice (B) means to perceive. Choice (D) refers to senses of touch, sight, etc., which humans use to perceive.
- 109. (D) The preposition at indicates location when used with the verb phrase to be held.
 Choice (A) is used with days of the week.
 Choice (B) is used for a position within something. Choice (C) indicates possession.
- 110. (C) The present tense in the if clause of a real condition uses a present, imperative, or future form in the remaining clause. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the present continuous, but is singular. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
- 111. (B) People requires a plural verb. Choice (A) is singular. Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the gerund or the present participle form.
- 112. **(D)** *But* indicates a contrast between items and is used as a conjunction to introduce a clause. Choice (A) is not a conjunction.

 Choice (B) indicates a choice between

- items. Choice (C) eliminates both items.
- 113. (A) Adverbs of definite frequency, such as every day, can occur at the end of a sentence. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.
- 114. (C) A relative clause indicating possession begins with whose. Choice (A) is a relative pronoun but it does not indicate possession. Choices (B) and (D) are not relative pronouns.
- 115. (B) Because indicates a cause and effect and is used as a conjunction to introduce a clause. Choice (A) indicates possibility. Choice (C) indicates unexpected result. Choice (D) indicates location.
- 116. (A) Non-count nouns do not use an indefinite article. Choice (B) uses the indefinite article. Choice (C) uses the definite article, which is not appropriate here. Choice (D) uses an expression of quantity.
- 117. (C) Comparisons of more than two things require the and the superlative form. Choice (A) is the simple form of the adjective. Choice (B) is an equal comparison. Choice (D) is the comparative form.
- 118. (B) Items joined by and must have the same form; both learning and improving are gerunds. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not match learning.
- 119. (C) Relative clauses referring to people begin with who. Choices (A) and (B) are not relative pronouns. Choice (D) is used when the objective case of the relative pronoun is required.
- 120. (A) The statement is affecting the members; use the present participle. Choice (B) is the past participle. Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
- 121. (D) The comparison of two things requires the comparative form and than. Choice (A) uses the superlative most. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect equal comparisons.

- 122. (B) An action that begins in the past and continues in the present requires the present perfect. Choice (A) is the present tense and is plural in number. Choice (C) is the past perfect. Choice (D) is the present continuous.
- 123. (A) Equal comparisons require as on both sides of the adjective. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect comparative forms. Choice (D) is an incorrect superlative form.
- 124. (D) An action that interrupts a past continuous action requires the past tense.
 Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the present continuous.
- 125. (C) Production is the required noun form. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the gerund or present participle form. Choice (D) is an adjective.
- 126. (A) The causative verb suggest is followed by the gerund. Choice (B) is the infinitive.

 Choice (C) is the future. Choice (D) is a future form with going to.
- 127. (B) A continuous action that starts in the past and continues in the present requires the present perfect continuous. Choice (A) is the present continuous. Choice (C) is the future. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
- 128. (D) The causative verb forced is followed by the infinitive. Choice (A) is the gerund or present participle form. Choice (B) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (C) is the present tense.
- 129. (C) The preposition with indicates association with something. Choice (A) means in place of or on behalf of. Choice (B) indicates direction toward a place. Choice (D) indicates representation by someone.
- 130. (A) The future tense in a real condition requires the present tense in the if clause. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the future tense. Choice (D) is the present perfect.

- 131. (D) An action that happens before a future action requires the future perfect. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
- 132. **(B)** The subject *bags* requires a plural verb. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are singular.
- 133. (C) In spite of indicates an unexpected result. Choices (A), (B), and (D) indicate cause and effect.
- 134. (A) A comparison between two things requires the comparative form and than. Choices
 (B) and (C) are not logical in this context. Choice (D) is an incorrect superlative comparison.
- 135. (B) While means during the time when. Choices (A) and (C) are prepositions and cannot be followed by a clause. Choice (D) is not logical.
- 136. (A) Not only ... but also is a paired conjunction. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not the proper form for the second element in the pair.
- 137. (C) Damaged refers to things. Choices (A),(B), and (D) refer to people.
- 138. (A) Is is in the present tense and, along with whenever, suggests habitual action. The present tense ask conveys habitual action. Choice (B) is the present tense, but is third person and cannot be used with I. Choice (C) is the simple past tense. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
- 139. (A) And joins items. Choice (B) contrasts items. Choice (C) offers a choice between items. Choice (D) eliminates both items.
- 140. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency can appear at the beginning of the sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency and appear in the middle of the sentence.

Part VI

- 141. (A) The store's annual should be followed by the noun sale. Choice (B) is a correct article. Choice (C) is a correct preposition. Choice (D) is a correct adverb.
- 142. (B) The survey affected the results; use unexpected. Choice (A) is a correct conjunction. Choice (C) is a correct article. Choice (D) is a correct infinitive.
- 143. (C) The should be followed by a noun; in this case simplicity. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 144. (B) Action beginning in the past and continuing in the present requires the present perfect has been located. Choice
 (A) is a correct possessive form. Choices
 (C) and (D) are correct prepositions.
- 145. (D) Items joined by and should have the same grammatical form: quiet and peaceful. Choice (A) is a correct preposition. Choice (B) is a correct article. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 146. (A) New begins with a consonant, use a, A new account representative. Choice (B) is a correct relative pronoun. Choices (C) and (D) are correct verbs.
- 147. (D) Relative clauses referring to people begin with who: who should get the promotion.
 Choice (A) is a correct conjunction.
 Choice (B) is a correct adjective. Choice (C) is a correct infinitive.
- 148. (C) Equal comparisons require as on both sides of the adjective: twice as large as. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 149. (B) Adverbs of indefinite frequency can appear between the auxiliary and the main verb: has rarely made. Choice (A) is a correct auxiliary. Choices (C) and (D) are correct prepositions.

PRACTICE TEST 2

- 150. (C) The subject sales representatives requires a plural verb: have received. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (D) is a correct superlative.
- 151. (D) The infinitive is formed with the simple form of the verb to reward. Choice (A) is a correct conjunction. Choice (B) is a correct article. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 152. (A) Relative clauses expressing possession begin with whose: That building, whose architect. Choices (B) and (C) are correct verbs. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 153. (B) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may appear after a form of be: There are never any tables. Choice (A) is a correct verb. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 154. (B) Food is usually considered non-countable; no article is necessary: decided to order lamb. Choice (A) is a correct infinitive. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 155. (B) The causative verb suggest is followed by the simple form when it causes someone else to do something: the client suggested that we get. Choice (A) is a correct adjective. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 156. (A) Police is considered plural and requires a plural verb: The police are closing. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction. Choice (C) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct adjective.
- 157. (C) The causative verb forbids is followed by the infinitive to go. Choice (A) is a correct non-count noun. Choice (B) is a correct article. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 158. (B) As implies that the receptionist pretended to be Ms. Goa; use for meaning in place of took a message for Ms. Goa. Choice (A) is a correct verb. Choice (C) is a correct pronoun. Choice (D) is a correct

- preposition.
- 159. (A) Since you know specifically which company you are talking about, use the: The company. Choice (B) is a correct relative pronoun. Choice (C) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 160. (C) The conjunction while should introduce a clause; use the preposition during. Choice (A) is a correct conjunction. Choice (B) is a correct adjective. Choice (D) is a correct present participle.

Part VII

- 161. (D) It warns that items may sell quickly. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 162. (A) They should shop early, so previous customers will not buy what they want. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 163. (B) The bottle has a child-resistant cap. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by child-resistant.
- 164. (C) The instructions say to press down. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is the opposite of press downward.
- 165. (C) The letter acknowledges conference registration. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 166. (B) A brochure is enclosed. Choices (A) and (D) are not logical if she has already registered for the conference. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 167. (A) The letter says to contact the conference coordinator. Choice (B) wrote the letter. Choice (C) is where Le Ziaolie works. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 168. (D) It offers a range of shopper services. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 169. (B) It is located by the Gourmet Food Shop.

- Choices (A), (C), and (D) may have concierge desks of their own, but are not mentioned.
- 170. (D) There are direct phone lines to the Concierge Desk at the directory maps in the mall. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 171. (C) It discusses the paperless office. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned but are not the focus of the article. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
- 172. (A) It was predicted when offices began to use computers. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 173. (C) Documents are easy to prepare on a computer, so people print more. Choice (A) is a result, not a reason. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) may be true but is not mentioned.
- 174. (D) People prefer paper, so there will probably always be paper in offices. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 175. (A) Commuter flights have decreased.
 Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 176. (B) Commuter flights have been absorbed into the regular schedule. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 177. (D) Larger planes can now fly into these airports. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) may be true but is not mentioned. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 178. (A) It is more economical to fly one plane with more passengers. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 179. (B) The article gives reasons why commuter flights have changed. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 180. (C) They are returned because they do not fit. Choice (A) is not the most common reason. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.

- 181. (C) Twenty-five percent of people do not like their gifts. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by 25%.
- 182. (B) Only 5% of items are returned because they are damaged. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 183. (C) The ad encouragés people to stay in the District. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are related ideas but not the focus of the ad.
- 184. (D) The houses and gardens create a relaxing atmosphere. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 185. (B) Business travelers can get downtown easily. Choice (A) is one way to get downtown. Choice (C) is contradicted by houses and gardens. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 186. (A) They can call for a visitor's guide. Choices (B) and (C) are not logical. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 187. (D) Construction industry figures dropped. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 188. (C) The government produced the report. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by according to a government report.
- 189. (D) New construction accounted for most of the decrease. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 190. (A) They are offering a publication. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 191. (C) Insurance is not mentioned. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are explicitly mentioned.
- 192. (D) The minimum order is 50 copies. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by 50 copies.
- 193. (C) People are concerned about their pets' diets. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not the focus of the article.
- 194. (B) At gourmet food stores. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

- 195. (A) They are supposed to be healthier. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 196. (D) Vegetarian foods are not mentioned. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are explicitly mentioned.
- 197. (B) The article discusses moveable partitions. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 198. (C) You can create space by moving the partitions. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 199. (D) You can change the space for different office projects. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) may be true but is not a reason.
- 200. (A) They provide privacy by absorbing sound. Choices (B), (C), and (D) describe the look of the partitions, which is not discussed in the article.

Practice Test 3

Part I

- (B) There are people seated around a table and the woman's gesture indicates that she is talking; they are probably having a meeting. Choice (A) is incorrect because they are at a table, but are not eating. Choice (C) is incorrect because they are sitting, not walking. Choice (D) is incorrect because the men are listening to the woman, not a radio.
- 2. (D) The cockpit and the woman's uniform indicate that she is a pilot. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound train with plane and the related word station with airport. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound instruments with instrument panel. Choice (C) uses the related words passenger and first class, but incorrectly identifies the actor and her location.
- 3. **(C)** The nurse is injecting the patient lying in the bed. Choice (A) is incorrect because the

- nurse is injecting the patient, not making the bed. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound purse with nurse. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound thick with sick.
- 4. (A) The men are using microscopes. Choice (B) is incorrect because they are looking at specimens, not looking for glasses. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds mathematician with technician and division with vision. Choice (D) is incorrect because this laboratory is for scientific research, not studying languages.
- 5. (B) The people are in a hotel lobby; the couple at the reception desk is probably checking in. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the location of the palm tree; the tree is in the lobby, not by the beach. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man is carrying, not buying, a briefcase. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is one person behind the counter.
- 6. (D) The people are sitting at their desks working on their computers. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound commuters with computers. Choice (B) identifies an incorrect action; the employees are working, not having tea. Choice (C) uses the related word equipment, but there is no repair person or repair work shown in the picture.
- 7. (C) The man's hugging the girl and holding the baby indicate that the man is probably the children's father. There is a birthday cake with many candles on the table in front of them. Choice (A) confuses the similar word mother (female) with father (male). Choice (B) is incorrect because the presence of the cake indicates that they do celebrate birthdays. Choice (D) uses the related words baker and pastry, but incorrectly identifies the actor and the action.
- 8. (A) A man is pointing to an open brochure while talking to the man next to him. The medication, scale, and the fact that one of the men is wearing a white lab coat indicate that they are probably in a pharmacy. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound door

- with drawer. Choice (C) is incorrect because one of the men is wearing a suit. Choice (D) uses the related word prescription, but a prescription cannot be identified in the picture.
- 9. (C) The people are sitting in a lounge. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound writing for with waiting for and incorrectly describes the action; some are reading, not writing magazines. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound cherries with chairs. Choice (D) is incorrect because some are drinking, not brewing coffee.
- 10. (C) You can assume from the context that the children raising their hands are students. Choice (A) is incorrect because they are raising their hands, not waving handkerchiefs. Choice (B) is incorrect because the classroom is full, not empty. Choice (D) uses the related words lectern and lecture hall; the sentence may be true, but a speaker cannot be seen in the picture.
- 11. (D) The woman is holding up a circuit board. Choice (A) uses the related word circuit, but incorrectly identifies the picture. Choice (B) is incorrect because the factory makes circuit boards, not bread boards. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound circus with circuits.
- 12. (A) You can assume from the context that they are wearing clothing to protect them from the cold. Choice (B) confuses the related word pipe with pipeline. Choice (C) incorrectly describes the action; the men are laying pipe, not shoveling snow. Choice (D) confuses laying in the sand with laying pipe in the snow.
- 13. (A) The man is looking at two computer monitors. Choice (B) assumes the man working with data is an engineer, but the sentence implies a train engineer. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds this play with display and too with two. Choice (D) confuses window screens with computer screens.

- 14. (A) The children are running through the woods. Choice (B) uses a different definition of running. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the scenery. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the action of the children and confuses the similar sound rest with forest.
- 15. (A) The woman is repairing a telephone or an electric line. Choice (B) is incorrect because she is climbing a pole, not a tree. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies her location; she is at the top of a pole, not on top of a building. Choice (D) uses the related word engineer, she may be working to repair the electricity, but, since there is no light switch shown, she is not turning on the lights.
- 16. (C) People are browsing at a magazine shop. One woman is looking through a magazine. Choice (A) incorrectly identifies the location; they are standing, but not by a fountain. Choice (B) confuses the similar sounds books with look and cartons with cartoons; Choice (B) is incorrect because although there are books on the floor, they are not in cartons. Choice (D) uses the related word story, but confuses the similar sound journalist with journal.
- 17. **(B)** The putting green and the man holding a club and a flag above a hole indicate that he is a golfer. Choice (A) is incorrect because the word *team* signifies a number of people, but there is *only one* man on the green, and he is staying, not leaving.

 Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the number of people shown in the picture.

 Choice (D) confuses the similar sound *tea* with *tee*.
- 18. (A) The man is looking at a map (plan of the city or Metro) on the building. Choice (B) uses the related word French, but incorrectly identifies the action. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound resign with sign. Choice (D) confuses the similar sound nap with map.
- 19. **(D)** Three women are talking on a moving stairway. Choice (A) is incorrect because

- they are in a tunnel, not building a tunnel. Choice (B) incorrectly describes the action. Choice (C) is incorrect because *only one* of the women is wearing glasses.
- 20. (A) The man is serving drinks on an airplane. Choice (B) is incorrect because if the plane was landing, the drink cart would not be permitted in the aisle. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the location; this is a plane, not a restaurant. Choice (D) uses the related action checking the passengers, but the man is a flight attendant, not a security agent.

Part II

- 21. (A) No, thanks is a polite answer to the question. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound desert with dessert. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound men with menu.
- 22. (B) We are going hiking answers what are you going to do. Choice (A) answers when. Choice (C) uses an incorrect verb tense and confuses the similar sounds weekend and ended last week.
- 23. (C) No, there isn't is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the related word stationery store with grocery store. Choice (B) confuses you're excused with excuse me and is an inappropriate response.
- 24. (B) This statement provides a logical yes/no response. Choice (A) repeats the word can and gives a yes/no response, but the question does not ask about advertising. Choice (C) confuses the related word ended (v) and end (n) and the similar sounds fiscal and finish.
- 25. (A) This statement is the only logical yes/no response. Choice (B) confuses the related words check (n) and check (v). Choice (C) uses the related word room and confuses the related word hotel with housekeeping.
- 26. (B) At signifies a specific time. Choice (A) gives a response in the future tense. Choice (C) gives a duration of time.

- 27. (C) Not now ... is the best response to the question. Choice (A) confuses sitting posture with position. (B) confuses watch with part time.
- 28. (C) This is the only response that gives a duration of time. Choice (A) confuses inches with length (of time). Choice (B) confuses short cut with length (of time).
- 29. (A) This is the only response that logically answers with a location. Choice (B) confuses the related word light switch with light bulb and answers where but in the wrong context. Choice (C) confuses it (singular) with light bulbs (plural) and put it on (write) and put.
- 30. (C) When will requires a future tense answer. Choice (A) is a past tense response. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound sale with sail.
- 31. (E) Yes, on your desk is a logical yes/no response. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound no one with there are none. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound mess with messages.
- 32. (C) Yes, certainly is a polite response to the question could you. Choice (A) confuses the related word connection (n) with connect (v). Choice (B) confuses clean your room with connect me with Room Service.
- 33. (B) One refers to a mechanic. Choice (A) confuses the related word gas with car. Choice (C) confuses look at with look for and parking garage with mechanic.
- 34. (A) Expect me next Friday answers when. Choice (B) gives an incorrect habitual response to a question in the future tense. Choice (C) confuses live downtown with get to town.
- 35. (A) Once a day is a habitual answer to how often. Choice (B) incorrectly answers in the past tense. Choice (C) incorrectly answers in the future tense.
- 36. (C) This is the only answer that gives a yes/no response. Choice (A) confuses well

- (designed) with well (health). Choice (B) confuses the similar sound resigned with designed.
- 37. (B) The assistant manager is in the lobby. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound hobby with lobby. Choice (C) confuses duty-free (tax-free) with on duty.
- 38. (C) About signifies a duration of time and answers how long (time). Choice (A) confuses how long the flight takes with how long the ride to the airport takes. Choice (B) uses the related word airport, but answers how not how long.
- 39. (A) Of course is a polite response to the question. Choice (B) is incorrect because the question asks can you, not could he, look at it. Choice (C) confuses the related words post office and letter and the similar sound opposite with opinion.
- 40. (B) This choice gives directions to the art museum. Choice (A) has the related word painting but confuses white with which and which way with hallway. Choice (C) confuses the similar sound see them with museum.
- 41. (C) This choice mentions the liking for a particular type of food. Choice (A) confuses the antonym hate with like. Choice (B) uses the related word restaurant, but the question does not ask about restaurants.
- 42. (A) If you hurt your ankle, you would probably be walking differently. Choice (B) confuses correct errors with wrong. Choice (C) confuses the antonyms right and wrong.
- 43. (C) Smoke-free is the same as non-smoking. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (B) is incorrect because the person wants a non-smoking room, and therefore, probably does not smoke.
- 44. (A) As soon as the fax comes, send it to the cabin. Choice (B) confuses the similar sound facts with fax. Choice (C) confuses cab (taxi) with cabin.

- 45. (C) Of course is a polite response to the question. Choice (A) confuses the related words used to and use. Choice (B) confuses firm with software.
- 46. (B) This choice gives a reason for her not coming. Choice (A) does not answer the question why. Choice (C) confuses the subject he with she.
- 47. (C) No, I have a house is a logical answer to the question do you have. Choice (A) confuses the related word put back with apart(ment). Choice (B) is incorrect because the question asks about you, not her, and confuses lives with have.
- 48. (B) Like means the same as prefer. Football and golf are sports. Choice (A) confuses the similar sound resorts with sports. Choice (C) has the related word tennis shoes, but does not answer the question posed.
- (A) Candidate has the same meaning as applicant. Choice (B) confuses hun with hire. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds can't ... date and candidate.
- 50. (B) This choice gives a specific arrival time. Choice (A) has the related word flight, but is incorrect because the question does not ask about the length of the flight. Choice (C) has the related word airport, but is not a logical response.

Part III

- 51. (C) Some other time is the same as another time. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) prevents her from going today. Choice (D) indicates a place, not a time.
- 52. (A) Shirts are usually starched at the cleaners. Choice (B) is not a logical location. Choice (C) confuses the related word clothing with shirts. Choice (D) confuses the related word hangars (for planes) with hangers (for shirts).
- 53. (D) The waiter closed the curtains. Choice (A) has the related word lights. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the woman's

- original request.
- 54. (B) The clerk warns that all hotels are probably full. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses the words convenient and convention. Choice (D) is contradicted by the other hotels.
- 55. (A) He doesn't know about the reduce button on the copier. Choice (B) is incorrect because if he knows it won't fit on one page, he must have made a copy already. Choice (C) is a possible result, but not the problem. Choice (D) is contradicted by the print is still large enough to read.
- 56. (B) The mechanic will give the man a call. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is a possible result of calling but not the intent.
- 57. (D) Never makes time for his staff means rarely available. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (C) is a possible result of not being available.
- 58. (C) The store replaces the bad sweater with a good one, so the woman is exchanging the sweater. Choice (A) is not mentioned.

 Choice (B) is incorrect because she has already bought the sweater. Choice (D) has the related word make.
- 59. (B) A crowded office is probably too small. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is not a problem. Choice (D) confuses chairs aren't comfortable with can't work comfortably.
- 60. (C) She doesn't like commuting. Choice (A) confuses stand up with cannot stand (dislike). Choice (B) is possible but not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because she does watch the news.
- 61. (D) They are trying to set up a meeting. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man has a doctor's appointment Thursday. Choice (B) is incorrect because the woman is meeting a client the next day. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 62. (A) The man wants to get something to eat.

- Choice (B) is contradicted by his wanting something he can't make himself. Choice (C) is incorrect because he wants to eat before he goes home. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is already late.
- 63. (B) They are discussing his vacation. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect because they are all parts of his vacation.
- 64. (D) The best description is probably good. Choice (A) refers to the shop where the coffee was purchased. Choice (B) doesn't matter since the coffee tastes good. Choice (C) refers to the change from the coffee they usually have.
- 65. (A) She thinks they should be on their way. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because she hopes there are NOT many pages. Choice (D) is incorrect because she does not want to wait.
- 66. (C) Good grasp of detail means the ability to handle details. Choice (A) confuses eyesight and sightseeing. Choice (B) confuses good grasp with firm handshake. Choice (D) confuses confidence and conference.
- 67. (D) A suitcase is a piece of luggage. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds carrier and carry. Choice (B) confuses the weight of her suitcase with the man's weight. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
- 68. (B) Someone to look at it implies a doctor. Choice (A) has the related word gloves but is not mentioned. Choice (C) is how he hurt his hand. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 69. (A) Entertain at home means have parties or guests. Choices (B) and (C) are not possible in a small town. Choice (D) is what the man jokes he will have to do.
- 70. (C) She should get some rest. Choice (A) is contradicted by take the day off. Choice (B) is what she did during the night. Choice (D) confuses the meanings of run.
- 71. **(B)** To practice means to do something a lot. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not

mentioned.

- 72. (A) He thinks writing about solutions will help people solve problems. Choice (B) is contradicted by good news doesn't sell papers. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 73. (D) She is going so she will catch on faster. Choice (A) is contradicted by a little early for me to be giving advice. Choice (B) confuses the many time references with schedule. Choice (C) confuses the related words speed up and faster.
- 74. (D) Editorial suggestions are suggestions for improving writing. Choice (A) is contradicted by *I couldn't understand it* either. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
- 75. (C) The man cannot find his guidebook. Choice (A) is incorrect because he can still tour the homes, but without his notes. Choice (B) is incorrect because guidebooks are available at the center. Choice (D) is incorrect because he might go to the Tourist Center.
- 76. (A) Floods suggests there was too much rain. Choice (B) is contradicted by floods. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 77. (B) She wants them faxed now. Choice (A) is contradicted by *I need them now*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 78. (C) He hasn't left yet, so he can repack. Choice (A) would not solve the problem. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 79. (B) A receptionist works at the front desk. Choice (A) is incorrect because they do not have a receptionist, so she cannot be late. Choice (C) confuses the related phrase delivery service. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 80. (D) Words like art tour, museum entrance, and galleries indicate the place might be a museum. Choice (A) confuses the related words shopping center with galleries and business. Choice (B) confuses the related

phrase office complex with business office. Choice (C) confuses the related word movie studio with Hollywood.

Part IV

- 81. (C) You would hear the announcement at a train station. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 82. (A) The purpose was to report the change of track. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 83. (D) They reported that he was a police officer, but he was a firefighter. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not named in this statement.
- 84. (B) They wanted to correct an error. Choice
 (A) is incorrect because the accident had been reported the day before. Choices (C) and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 85. (B) The advisory is for snow. Choices (A),(C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- (C) They should prepare for bad driving conditions. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
- (D) The person is calling a cable TV service.
 Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- (B) No choice is mentioned for billing inquiries. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all explicitly mentioned.
- 89. (C) If you stay on the line, a representative will answer. Choice (A) is not given as an option. Choices (B) and (D) refer to calling another company.
- 90. (B) The county is offering bags for leaf collection. Choice (A) is what people do with leaves before they put them in bags. Choice (C) is already a county service. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
- 91. (D) The leaves are turned into fertilizer. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not consistent with the information given.

- 92. (C) Fertilizer is available to county residents. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 93. (A) The topic is food safety. Choice (B) is an example of where food must be kept safe. Choice (C) refers to picnics. Choice (D) is mentioned as a way to keep food safe.
- 94. (D) People should avoid eggs and other food that spoils easily. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 95. (B) You should keep food cool by carrying it in a cooler. Choices (A), (C), and (D) will carry food but will not keep it safe.
- 96. (A) The announcement says the plane has been repaired. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 97. (C) They will board by zone. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is the typical method of boarding.
- (D) Zone boarding is faster. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 99. (A) Immediately means right away. Choice (B) is incorrect because the track has just been cleared. Choices (C) and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 100. (B) The trains will be filled with passengers from earlier stations. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

Part V

- 101. (A) You usually read a manual before operating any equipment. Before is a logical conjunction. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are grammatically possible, but they are not logical.
- 102. (D) Police is considered plural and requires the plural verb patrol. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (B) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (C) is the singular form.
- 103. (B) Even though joins the contrasting ideas I am tired and I will work late. Choice (A) indicates a contrast between items. Choice

- (C) indicates a cause and effect relationship. Choice (D) indicates cause and effect or result.
- 104. (C) A past action interrupted by another past action requires the past continuous form. Choice (A) is the simple past tense. Choice (B) is the plural form of the past continuous. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
- 105. (B) There is an indirect object assistant to whom something was told. The verb told does not need a preposition. Choice (A) would be followed by what is said, not the person it is said to: The boss said there would be changes. Choices (C) and (D) require a prepositional phrase to express the person told: said to his assistant, explained to his assistant.
- 106. (D) The preposition in indicates location within. Choice (A) indicates a specific time. Choice (B) indicates possession. Choice (C) indicates a location outside of.
- 107. (A) The causative verb demand requires the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the future. Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the gerund or the present participle form.
- 108. (C) Neither ... nor is a paired conjunction. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not correct for the second member of the pair.
- 109. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency such as twice a month can appear at the end of the sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency which do not appear at the end of a sentence.
- 110. (A) A past action that occurs before a previous past action requires the past perfect. Choice (B) is present perfect. Choice (C) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the present tense.
- 111. (D) Comparisons among more than two things require the and the superlative form of the adjective. Choice (A) is an equal comparison. Choice (B) is a comparative form.

- Choice (C) is an incorrect superlative.
- 112. (B) The conjunction but contrasts the two items poured water but forgot menus. The waiter did one thing, but did not do another. Choice (A) joins items. Choice (C) offers a choice between items. Choice (D) eliminates both items.
- 113. (C) The plural subject customers requires the plural verb like. Choice (A) is the singular form of the present perfect. Choice (B) is the gerund or present participle form. Choice (D) is the singular present tense.
- 114. (A) Equal comparisons require as on both sides of the adverb. Choice (B) uses only one as. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect comparative forms.
- 115. (D) The second clause needs a subject which is the noun form entertainment. Choices (A) and (B) are verbs. Choice (C) is the gerund or the present participle form.
- 116. (C) The causative verb need is followed by the infinitive. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the future. Choice (D) is the simple form of the verb.
- 117. (B) Someone else finished the draft; use the past participle completed. Choice (A) means participated in a contest. Choice (C) means capable. Choice (D) means expressed dissatisfaction.
- 118. (A) The preposition during means the same as the conjunction while. Choices (B) and (C) are conjunctions and must introduce clauses, rather than precede nouns. Choice (D) is not logical.
- 119. (C) The conjunction or offers a choice between the two items. Stamps are available at either the post office or a vending machine. Choices (A) and (D) eliminate both items. Choice (B) contrasts items.
- 120. (D) An action that continues to a point in the future requires the future perfect continuous. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (B) is the present perfect. Choice

- (C) is the present perfect continuous.
- 121. (C) The blank requires a verb. Since the subject is unstated you, you should use the imperative form. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the future tense.
- 122. (B) On is used with days of the week. Choice (A) indicates location. Choice (C) indicates a position on top of something and is not used with days of the week. Choice (D) indicates association.
- 123. (A) A present tense in the if clause of a real condition requires the present, future, or imperative in the remaining clause. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
- 124. (D) The newspaper article caused the confusion; therefore you should use the present participle as an adjective. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (C) is the past participle.
- 125. (C) A past action that is interrupted by another past action requires the past perfect. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the present.
- 126. (B) The preposition ω indicates the direction toward a place. Choice (A) means concerning. Choice (C) means beneath. Choice (D) indicates possession.
- 127. (A) The sentence has a subject but no verb.

 The blank requires the simple present tense. Choice (B) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a noun.
- 128. (C) A check is a note of payment. Choice (A) is what one pays. Choice (B) refers to the money paid. Choice (D) means the amount required to make the figures agree.
- 129. **(D)** The present perfect in the remaining clause of an unreal condition requires the

- past perfect in the *if* clause. Choice (A) is the present perfect. Choice (B) is the past. Choice (C) is the future.
- 130. (A) Preserve means keep or continue. Choice (B) means to establish in advance. Choice (C) means to be worthy of. Choice (D) means to persist.
- 131. (B) Unless indicates an exception or contrast. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not logical in the sentence.
- 132. (C) Relative clauses referring to people begin with who. Choices (A) and (B) are not relative pronouns. Choice (D) does not refer to people.
- 133. (D) Borrow means to temporarily use something belonging to someone else. Choices (A) and (C) mean to let someone borrow something. Choice (B) is the past participle of send.
- 134. **(B)** The verb *suggest* is followed by the gerund or present participle form. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the future.
- 135. (D) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the beginning of the sentence. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are adverbs of indefinite frequency and do not appear at the beginning or end of a sentence.
- 136. (A) An action that starts in the past and continues in the present requires the present perfect has answered. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not logical in the sentence.
- 137. (C) Comparisons of more than two things require the and the superlative form. Choice (A) is the comparative form. Choice (B) is an incorrect superlative. Choice (D) is an equal comparison.
- 138. (B) Non-restrictive relative clauses referring to things are introduced by which. Choice (A) is not used with non-restrictive relative clauses. Choice (C) is not a relative pronoun. Choice (D) is possessive.

- 139. (A) And joins items in a list. Choice (B) eliminates all items. Choice (C) offers a choice between items. Choice (D) contrasts items.
- 140. (D) The verb encourage requires the infinitive. Choice (A) is the singular present tense. Choice (B) is the gerund or the present participle form. Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb.

Part Vi

- 141. (B) Items joined by and must have the same grammatical form: checked and verified. Choice (A) is a correct gerund. Choices (C) and (D) are correct prepositions.
- 142. **(B)** The noun form *conclusion* is the object of the preposition w. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (C) is a correct relative pronoun. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 143. (C) Comparisons among more than two things require the and the superlative: the most comprehensive. Choices (A) and (D) are correct prepositions. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction.
- 144. (A) Adverbs of indefinite frequency can appear between the auxiliary and main verb: Ms. Mandia had scarcely gotten. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 145. (D) Both ... and is a paired conjunction. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choice (B) is a correct noun. Choice (C) is a correct verb.
- 146. (B) Adverbs of indefinite frequency can appear after a form of be: There is still time. Choice (A) is a correct verb. Choice (C) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 147. (C) The verb *consider* requires a following gerund: *seeking*. Choice (A) is a correct relative pronoun. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (D) is a correct noun.

- 148. (A) The plural subject people requires a plural verb are. Choice (B) is a correct adverb. Choice (C) is a correct gerund. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 149. (A) A noun follows the article the; use the word rise. Choice (B) is a correct noun. Choice (C) is a correct adverb. Choice (D) is a correct infinitive.
- 150. (C) Food is considered non-count so no article is necessary; use fish. Choice (A) is a correct adverb. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct noun.
- 151. (D) The applicant may or may not get the job; use whether or if. Choice (A) is a correct article. Choices (B) and (C) are correct verbs.
- 152. (A) Relative clauses referring to things begin with which or that. Choice (B) is a correct adverb. Choice (C) is a correct verb. Choice (D) is a correct past participle.
- 153. (A) The verb urge is followed by the infinitive: urged city officials to approve. Choices (B) and (C) are correct nouns. Choice (D) is a correct article.
- 154. (B) The conjunction must show contrast. He did work hard, but he did not get a promotion; use although or even though. Choices (A) and (C) are correct verbs. Choice (D) is a correct preposition.
- 155. (A) The financial report caused the stockholders to feel reassured; use the present participle the reassuring financial report. Choice (B) is a correct adverb. Choice (C) is a correct comparison: happier than. Choice (D) is a correct verb.
- 156. (A) You know the specific captain you are talking about; use the. Choice (B) is a correct preposition. Choice (C) is a correct infinitive. Choice (D) is a correct adverb.
- 157. (D) Food is a non-count noun in this context; use the singular form. Choice (A) is a correct relative pronoun. Choice (B) is a correct verb. Choice (C) is a correct

conjunction.

- 158. (B) The present tense in the if clause of a real condition requires present, future or imperative in the result clause: we have to cancel or we will have to cancel. Choice (A) is a correct pronoun. Choice (C) is a correct article. Choice (D) is a correct past participle.
- 159. (C) The noun form responsibility follows the article the. Choice (A) is a correct verb. Choice (B) is a correct conjunction. Choice (D) is a correct relative pronoun.
- 160. (B) A comparison between two things requires the comparative form and than: faster than. Choice (A) is a correct past participle. Choice (C) is a correct gerund. Choice (D) is a correct article.

Part VII

- 161. (B) The notice is about training possibilities offered through the Professional Education Center. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 162. (C) People should contact the Program Director. Choice (A) confuses the name of the conference center. Choices (B) and (D) are possible, but not efficient contacts.
- 163. (B) A product that irritates eyes and skin is harmful. Choice (A) is not consistent with the information given. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not consistent with the information given.
- 164. (A) Consumers should rinse their eyes with water for 15 minutes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by rinse with water for 15 minutes.
- 165. (B) The product should be stored with the lid tightly closed. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 166. (B) If \$30 covers the cost of two books, each book costs \$15. Choice (A) is the cost of

- shipping and handling. Choice (C) is the cost of both books. Choice (D) covers shipping, handling, and books.
- 167. (D) The books should be sent to Denmark. Choices (A), (B), and (C) refer to the bookstore itself.
- 168. (A) Empowerment characterizes the new style. Choice (B) characterizes the old style. Choices (C) and (D) are not management styles.
- 169. (C) Employees can make decisions. Choice (A) refers to the old management style. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 170. (A) Employees can take pride in their work. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 171. **(D)** Complaints peak in January. Choices (A), (B), and (C) all have lower levels.
- 172. **(B)** The fewest complaints are received in April. Choices (A), (C), and (D) all have higher levels.
- 173. (A) This advice helps prevent repetitive motion injuries. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 174. **(C)** It should be adjustable. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is contradicted by *adjustable*.
- 175. (B) It should be at elbow height. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by elbow height.
- 176. (D) Your eyes and the computer screen should be at least 18 inches apart. Choices (A),(B), and (C) are not mentioned in terms of inches.
- 177. **(B)** People should work no more than two hours without a break. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *two hours*.
- 178. **(D)** People like cellular phones because they can take them anywhere. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
- 179. **(D)** Some phones work in only one city. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect

- because sound quality and price are not discussed.
- 180. (A) Get another cellular phone number in that city. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not solutions that allow people to use a cellular phone.
- 181. (D) Cash payments cannot be sent with the registration card. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all suggested methods of payment.
- 182. (A) A purchase order must be enclosed. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 183. (A) People should make the check payable to Computer Training Seminars, Inc. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not logical.
- 184. (C) People are more likely to lose your bags when they have to change planes. Choice
 (A) is contradicted by *change planes*.
 Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
- 185. (C) People should carry anything valuable on the plane with them. Choices (A) and (D) may be good ideas but are not mentioned. Choice (B) is not logical.
- 186. (B) A list of the contents can help identify the bag. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 187. **(B)** The article is about keeping statues clean. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not the focus of the article.
- 188. **(D)** Each statue is cleaned once a year.

 Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not

 consistent with the information given.
- 189. (C) A special team of city employees cleans the statues. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 190. (B) The changes are due to construction at the terminal. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 191. (D) Drivers should park in the satellite lot. Choices (A) and (C) refer to short-term parking. Choice (B) is not logical.

- 192. (C) There are signs at the entrance to the airport. Choices (A), (B), and (D) may be true but are not mentioned.
- 193. (A) You should tell the waiter so he can adjust the service. Choices (B), (C), and (D) might be good ideas but are not mentioned.
- 194. (D) They will leave the salt out. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not logical.
- 195. (C) You should first discuss it with the waiter. Choices (A) and (D) will not solve the problem. Choice (B) is a possibility after you have spoken with the waiter.
- 196. (B) You should be polite. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not consistent with the information given.
- 197. (C) It is popular because of its versatility. Choices (A), (B), and (D) may be true but do not necessarily make it popular.
- 198. (A) Experts say most coffee is stale. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
- 199. (D) Coffee stays fresh for about a month. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by about a month.
- 200. (B) Gourmet coffee shops in urban areas are sources of fresh coffee. Choices (A) and (D) may also be sources but are not mentioned. Choice (C) is not consistent with the information given.

Answer Sheet - Practice Test 1

Mark all answers by completely filling in the circle. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

Listening	Section
-----------	---------

Pa	irt !	34 (A)(B)(C)	68 (A)(B)(C)(D)
1	ABCD	35 (A)(B)(C)	69 (ABC)(D)
2	ABCD	36 (A)(B)(C)	70 (A)(B)(C)(D)
3	ABCD	37 (A)B)(C)	71 (A)(B)(C)(D)
4	ABCD	38 (A)B)©	72 (ABC)
5	ABCD	39 (A)(B)(C)	73 (A)(B)(C)(D)
6	ABCD	40 (A)(B)(C)	74 (A)(B)(C)(D)
7	ABCD	41 (A)(B)(C)	75 (A)(B)(C)(D)
8	ABCD	42 (A)(B)(C)	76 (A)(B)(C)(D)
9	ABCD	43 (A)(B)(C)	77 (A)(B)(C)(D)
10	ABCD	44 (A)(B)(C)	78 (A)(B)(C)(D)
11	ABCD	45 (A)(B)(C)	79 (ABC)
12	(ABCD	46 (A)(B)(C)	80 (A) (B) (C) (D)
13	ABCD	47 (A)(B)(C)	
14	ABCD	48 (A)(B)(C)	Part IV
15	ABCD	49 (A)(B)(C)	81 (A)(B)(C)(D)
16	ABCD	50 (A)(B)(C)	82 (ABC)(D)
17	ABCD		83 (ABC)(D
18	ABCD	Part III	84 (A)B (C)(D)
	000	51 (A)(B)(C)(D)	~~ ~~~
19	ABCD	21 (9)(9)(9)(9)	85 (AB)(C)(D)
20		52 ABCD	85 (A)(B)(C)(D) 86 (A)(B)(C)(D)
		52 ABCD 53 ABCD	
20 Par	ABCD	52 (AB)©(D) 53 (AB)©(D) 54 (AB)©(D)	86 ABCD
20 Par 21	(A)(B)(C)(D) t (A)(B)(C)	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A)(B)(C)(D) 87 (A)(B)(C)(D)
20 Par 21 22	ABCD tII ABC ABC	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) (B) (D) 87 (A) (B) (D) 88 (A) (B) (D)
20 Par 21 22 23	ABCD t II ABC ABC ABC ABC	52 (ABC)D 53 (ABC)D 54 (ABC)D 55 (ABC)D 56 (ABC)D 57 (ABC)D	86 (A)(B)(D) 87 (A)(B)(D) 88 (A)(B)(D) 89 (A)(B)(D)
20 Par 21 22	ABCD t II ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) (B) (D) (B) (A) (A) (B) (D) (B) (A) (B) (D) (D) (A) (B) (D)
20 Par 21 22 23	ABCD t II ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC	52 (ABC)D 53 (ABC)D 54 (ABC)D 55 (ABC)D 56 (ABC)D 57 (ABC)D	86 (A) B(C) D 87 (A) B(C) D 88 (A) B(C) D 89 (A) B(C) D 90 (A) B(C) D 91 (A) B(C) D
20 Par 21 22 23 24 25 26	4800 480 480 480 480 480 480 480	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D) 57 (A)(B)(C)(D) 58 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) B(C) D 87 (A) B(C) D 88 (A) B(C) D 90 (A) B(C) D 91 (A) B(C) D 92 (A) B(C) D
Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	4800 480 480 480 480 480 480 480	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D) 56 (A)(B)(C)(D) 57 (A)(B)(C)(D) 59 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) B(C) D) 87 (A) B(C) D) 88 (A) B(C) D) 90 (A) B(C) D) 91 (A) B(C) D) 92 (A) B(C) D) 93 (A) B(C) D)
20 Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	4800 480 480 480 480 480 480 480	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D) 56 (A)(B)(C)(D) 57 (A)(B)(C)(D) 58 (A)(B)(C)(D) 59 (A)(B)(C)(D) 60 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) B(C) D 87 (A) B(C) D 88 (A) B(C) D 90 (A) B(C) D 91 (A) B(C) D 92 (A) B(C) D 93 (A) B(C) D 94 (A) B(C) D
20 Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800	52 (A)(B)(C)(D) 53 (A)(B)(C)(D) 54 (A)(B)(C)(D) 55 (A)(B)(C)(D) 56 (A)(B)(C)(D) 57 (A)(B)(C)(D) 58 (A)(B)(C)(D) 60 (A)(B)(C)(D) 61 (A)(B)(C)(D) 62 (A)(B)(C)(D) 63 (A)(B)(C)(D)	86 (A) B(C) D 87 (A) B(C) D 88 (A) B(C) D 90 (A) B(C) D 91 (A) B(C) D 92 (A) B(C) D 93 (A) B(C) D 94 (A) B(C) D 95 (A) B(C) D
Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800	52 (AB)(C)(D) 53 (AB)(C)(D) 54 (AB)(C)(D) 55 (AB)(C)(D) 56 (AB)(C)(D) 57 (AB)(C)(D) 58 (AB)(C)(D) 60 (AB)(C)(D) 61 (AB)(C)(D) 62 (AB)(C)(D) 63 (AB)(C)(D) 64 (AB)(C)(D)	86 (A) B(C) D 87 (A) B(C) D 88 (A) B(C) D 90 (A) B(C) D 91 (A) B(C) D 92 (A) B(C) D 93 (A) B(C) D 94 (A) B(C) D 95 (A) B(C) D 96 (A) B(C) D
Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4800 411 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80	52 ABCD 53 ABCD 54 ABCD 55 ABCD 56 ABCD 57 ABCD 58 ABCD 60 ABCD 61 ABCD 62 ABCD 63 ABCD 64 ABCD 65 ABCD	86 (A) B(C) D) 87 (A) B(C) D) 88 (A) B(C) D) 90 (A) B(C) D) 91 (A) B(C) D) 92 (A) B(C) D) 93 (A) B(C) D) 94 (A) B(C) D) 95 (A) B(C) D) 96 (A) B(C) D) 97 (A) B(C) D)
20 Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800 4800	52 (AB)(C)(D) 53 (AB)(C)(D) 54 (AB)(C)(D) 55 (AB)(C)(D) 56 (AB)(C)(D) 57 (AB)(C)(D) 58 (AB)(C)(D) 60 (AB)(C)(D) 61 (AB)(C)(D) 62 (AB)(C)(D) 63 (AB)(C)(D) 64 (AB)(C)(D)	86 (A) (B) (C) (D) (B) (A) (B) (C) (D) (B) (C) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D
Par 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	4800 411 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80 A80	52 ABCD 53 ABCD 54 ABCD 55 ABCD 56 ABCD 57 ABCD 58 ABCD 60 ABCD 61 ABCD 62 ABCD 63 ABCD 64 ABCD 65 ABCD	86 (A) (B) (C) (D) (B) (A) (B) (C) (D) (B) (C) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D) (D

Reading Section

Part V	136 (ABC)(D)	168 (A)(B)(C)(D)
101 (A) (B) (C) (D)	137 (A)(B)(C)(D)	169 (ABC)
102 (A) (B) (C) (D)	138 (A)(B)(C)(D)	170 ABCD
103 (A)(B)(C)(D)	139 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
104 (A) (B) (C) (D)	140 (A) (B) (C) (D)	172 (A)B)(C) (D)
105 (A) (B) (C) (D)		173 (ABC)(D)
106 (A) (B) (C) (D)	Part VI	174 (A)B(C)D
107 (A) (B) (C) (D)	141 (A)(B)(C)(D)	175 (ABC)(D
108 (A) (B) (C) (D)	142 (A)B)(C)(D)	176 (ABC)
109 (A) (B) (C) (D)	143 (A)B)(C)(D)	177 ABCD
110 A B C D		
111 (A) (B) (C) (D)		0000
112 (A) (B) (C) (D)		180 ABCD
113 ABCD		181 ABCD
114 (A) (B) (C) (D)		182 ABCD
115 ABCD	149 (ABC)	183 (A)(B)(C)(D)
116 ABCD	150 (A)(B)(C)(D)	184 (A)(B)(C)(D)
117 (A) (B) (C) (D)	151 (A)(B)(C)(D)	185 (ABC)(D
118 (A) (B) (C) (D)	152 (A) (B) (C) (D)	186 (ABC)(D
119 ABCD	153 (A)(B)(C)(D)	187 (A)(B)(C)(D)
120 ABCD	154 (A) (B) (C) (D)	188 ABCD
121 (A) (B) (C) (D)	155 (A) (B) (C) (D)	189 (A)(B)(C)(D)
122 (A)(B)(C)(D)	156 (A)(B)(C)(D)	190 ABCD
123 (A) (B) (C) (D)	157 (A) (B) (C) (D)	191 (ABC)(D
124 (A) (B) (C) (D)	158 (A) (B) (C) (D)	192 (ABC)(D
125 (A) (B) (C) (D)	159 (ABC)	193 ABCD
126 (A) (B) (C) (D)	160 (A) (B) (C) (D)	194 ABOD
127 (A) (B) (C) (D)		195 (A)(B)(C)(D)
128 (A) (B) (C) (D)	Part VII	196 ABCD
129 (A)(B)(C)(D)		
130 ABCD		198 (ABC)
131 (A)(B)(C)(D)	163 (A) (B) (C) (D)	199 ABCD
132 (A)(B)(C)(D)	164 (A) (B) (C) (D)	200 ABCD
133 (A)(B)(C)(D)		
134 (A) (B) (C) (D)	166 (A)(B)(C)(D)	
135 (A) (B) (C) (D)	167 (A) (B) (C) (D)	

Answer Sheet - Practice Test 2

Mark all answers by completely filling in the circle. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

Listening Section		Reading Sect	Reading Section		
Part I	34 (A)B)©	68 AB	DD Part V	136 (A)(B)(C)(D)	168 (ABC)(D
1 (A)(B)(C)(D)	35 (A)B)©	69 (A)B)(00 101 ABCO	137 (A) (B) (C) (D)	169 (ABC)
2 (A)B(C)(D)	36 (A)(B)(C)	70 (A)(B)(102 (A) (B) (C) (D)	138 (A) (B) (C) (D)	170 ABCD
3 (A)B)(C)(D)	37 (A)(B)(C)	71 (A)(B)(00 103 ABC0	139 (A)(B)(C)(D)	171 ABCD
4 (A)B(C)(D)	38 (A)B)©	72 (A)(B)(DD 104 ABCD	140 (A) (B) (C) (D)	172 (ABC)
5 ABCD	39 ABC	73 (A)(B)(DD 105 ABCD		173 🗚 🕸 🕒 🛈
6 ABCD	40 (A)(B)(C)	74 AB	DD 106 ABCD	Part VI	174 (ABC)
7 ABCD	41 (A)(B)(C)	75 (A)(B)(141 (ABC)	175 ABCD
8 (A)(B)(C)(D)	42 (A)(B)(C)	76 (A)(B)(142 (A) (B) (C) (D)	176 ABCD
9 ABCD	43 (A)B)©	77 (A)(B)(143 (A) (B) (C) (D)	177 (A) B) C) D
10 (A)(B)(C)(D)	44 (A)(B)(C)	78 (A)(B)(144 (A)(B)(C)(D)	178 (A) (B) (C) (D)
11 (A)(B)(C)(D)	45 ABC	79 (A)(B)(145 (A) (B) (C) (D)	179 (ABC)
12 (A)(B)(C)(D)	46 (A)(B)(C)	80 AB		146 (A) (B) (C) (D)	180 ABCD
13 (A)B)(C) (D)	47 ABC		113 (A) (B) (C) (D)	147 (A) (B) (C) (D)	181 (ABC)(D
14 (A)(B)(C)(D)	48 (A)(B)(C)	Part IV	114 (A) (B) (C) (D)	148 (A) (B) (C) (D)	182 ABCD
15 (ABC)	49 (A)(B)(C)	81 (A)(B)		149 (A (B) (C) (D)	183 (A)(B)(C)(D)
16 (ABC)	50 (A)(B)(C)	82 (A)(B)		150 (A) (B) (C) (D)	184 ABCD
17 ABC D		83 (A)(B)		151 (A) (B) (C) (D)	185 (A)(B)(C)(D)
18 ABCD	Part III	84 (A)(B)		152 (A) (B) (C) (D)	186 (A)(B)(C)(D)
19 (ABC)	51 (ABC)(D	85 (A)(B)	1 0000	153 (A) (B) (C) (D)	187 AB ©®
20 ABCD	52 (ABC)(D	86 (A)(B)		154 (A) (B) (C) (D)	188 ABCO
	53 (A)(B)(C)(D)	87 (A)(B)		155 (A) (B) (C) (D)	189 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Part II	54 (A)(B)(C)(D)	88 (A)(B)		156 (A)(B)(C)(D)	190 ABCD
21 (A)(B)(C)	55 (A)(B)(C)(D)	89 (A)(B)		157 (A) (B) (C) (D)	191 (A)(B)(C)(D)
22 AB©	56 (A)(B)(C)(D)	90 (A)(B)		158 (A)(B)(C)(D)	192 ABCD
23 (A)(B)(C)	57 (A)(B)(C)(D)	91 (A)(B)		159 (A) (B) (C) (D)	193 ABCD
24 (A)(B)(C)	58 (A)(B)(C)(D)	92 (A)(B)		160 (A) (B) (C) (D)	194 (A) (B) (C) (D)
25 (A)(B)(C)	59 (A(B)(C)(D)	93 (A)(B)			195 (A)B)C (D)
26 (A)(B)(C)	60 (A)(B)(C)(D)	94 (A)(B)		Part VII	196 ABCD
27 (A)(B)(C)	61 ABCD	95 (A)(B)		161 (A) (B) (C) (D)	197 ABOD
28 (A)(B)(C)	62 (A)(B)(C)(D)	96 (A)(B)		162 (A) (B) (C) (D)	198 (A)B(C)D
29 (A) (B) (C)	63 (A)(B)(C)(D)	97 (A)(B)		163 (A) (B) (C) (D)	199 (A)(B)(C)(D)
30 (A)(B)(C)	64 (A)(B)(C)(D)	98 (A)(B)			200 ABCD
31 (A)(B)(C)	65 (A)(B)(C)(D)	99 (A)(B)	0000		
32 (A)(B)(C)	66 ABCD	100 (A)(B)			
33 ABC	67 ABCD		135 ABCD	167 (A) (B) (C) (D)	

Answer Sheet - Practice Test 3

Mark all answers by completely filling in the circle. Mark only one answer for each question. If you change your mind about an answer after you have marked it on your answer sheet, completely erase your old answer and then mark your new answer. You must mark the answer sheet carefully so that the test-scoring machine can accurately record your test score.

Listening Section		Reading Sec	tion	
Part i 34 (A)(B)(C)	68 (A)(B)(C)(D)	Part V	136 (A)(B)(C)(D)	168 (ABC)(D)
1 (A)(B)(C)(D) 35 (A)(B)(C)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D)	101 (A)(B)(C)(D)	137 (A) B) C) D	169 (A)B(C)(D)
2 (A)(B)(C)(D) 36 (A)(B)(C)	70 (A)B(C)(D)	102 (A)B)(C)(D)	138 (A)B)C)(D)	170 (A)(B)(C)(D)
3 (A) B) C) 37 (A) B) C)	71 (A)(B)(C)(D)	103 (A) (B) (C) (D)	139 (A) B) C) (D)	171 (ABC)
4 (A) B) C) 38 (A) B) C)	72 (A)(B)(C)(D)	104 (A) (B) (C) (D)	140 (A)B)C)D	172 (ABC)(D)
5 ABCD 39 ABC	73 (A)(B)(C)(D)	105 (A) (B) (C) (D)		173 (ABC)
6 ABCD 40 ABC	74 (A)B(C)D	106 (A) B) C) D	Part VI	174 ABCD
7 ABCD 41 ABC	75 (A)(B)(C)(D)	107 (A) (B) (C) (D)	141 (AB)(C)(D)	175 ABCD
8 (ABC) 42 (ABC)	76 (A)(B)(C)(D)	108 (A)(B)(C)(D)	142 (A) (B) (C) (D)	176 (ABC)(D
9 (ABC)D 43 (ABC)	77 (A)(B)(C)(D)	109 (ABC)(D)	143 (ABC)(D)	177 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10 ABCD 44 ABC	78 (A)(B)(C)(D)	110 (A) (B) (C) (D)	144 (A)(B)(C)(D)	178 ABCD
11 (ABC)(D 45 (ABC)	79 (A) (B) (C) (D)	111 (A)(B)(C)(D)	145 (A) (B) (C) (D)	179 ABCD
12 (ABC)D 46 (ABC)	80 (A)(B)(C)(D)	112 (A)(B)(C)(D)	146 (A)(B)(C)(D)	180 ABCD
13 (ABC)(D 47 (ABC)		113 (A)(B)(C)(D)	147 (A)(B)(C)(D)	181 (A)(B)(C)(D)
14 (ABC) 48 (ABC)	Part IV	114 (A) (B) (C) (D)	148 (A)(B)(C)(D)	182 (A)(B)(C)(D)
15 (ABC)(D 49 (ABC)	81 ABCD	115 (A) (B) (C) (D)	149 (A) B) (C) (D)	183 (ABC)(D
16 (ABC)D 50 (ABC)	82 (A)(B)(C)(D)	116 (A)(B)(C)(D)	150 (A)(B)(C)(D)	184 (A)(B)(C)(D)
17 (ABC)	83 (ABC)	117 (ABC)	151 (A)(B)(C)(D)	185 (ABC)(D
18 (ABC) Part III	84 (A)(B)(C)(D)	118 (A) (B) (C) (D)	152 (A)(B)(C)(D)	186 (A)(B)(C)(D)
19 (ABC)D 51 (ABC)	D 85 ABCD	119 (ABC)	153 (A)(B)(C)(D)	187 (A) (B) (C) (D)
20 (ABC) 52 (ABC)	D 86 ABCD	120 ABCD	154 (A)(B)(C)(D)	188 ABCD
53 (A) (B)(C)		121 (A)(B)(C)(D)	155 (A)(B)(C)(D)	189 (A)(B)(C)(D)
Part II 54 (A) B) ©	D 88 ABCD	122 (A) (B) (C) (D)	156 (A) (B) (C) (D)	190 ABCD
21 (A) (B) (C) 55 (A) (B) (C)		123 (A)(B)(C)(D)	157 (A) (B) (C) (D)	191 (A)(B)(C)(D)
22 (A) B) © 56 (A) B) ©	D 90 ABCD	124 (A)(B)(C)(D)	158 (A)(B)(C)(D)	192 (ABC)(D)
23 (A) B) © 57 (A) B) ©	D 91 ABCD	125 (A)(B)(C)(D)	159 ABCD	193 (A)(B)(C)(D)
24 ABC 58 ABC		126 (A) (B) (C) (D)	160 ABCD	194 (A)B(C)(D)
25 (ABC) 59 (ABC)		127 (A) (B) (C) (D)		195 ABCD
26 ABC 60 ABC	D 94 (A)(B)(C)(D)	128 (A) (B) (C) (D)	Part VII	196 ABCD
27 ABC 61 ABC	D 95 ABCD	129 (A) (B) (C) (D)	161 (A)(B)(C)(D)	197 ABCD
28 ABC 62 ABC	D 96 (ABC)(D	130 (A) (B) (C) (D)	162 (A)(B)(C)(D)	198 (ABC)
29 ABC 63 ABC		131 (A)(B)(C)(D)	163 (A) (B) (C) (D)	199 ABCD
30 ABC 64 ABC	D 98 ABOD	132 (A) (B) (C) (D)	164 ABCD	200 ABCD
31 ABC 65 ABC	D 99 ABCD	133 (A)(B)(C)(D)	165 ABCD	
32 ABC 66 ABC	D 100 A B C D	134 (A) (B) (C) (D)	166 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
33 (A)B)C) 67 (A)B)C)	D .	135 (A) (B) (C) (D)	167 (ABC)	

Tài liệu luyện thi TOEIC BUILDING SKILLS FOR THE TOEIC TEST

(tái bản)

Gina Richardson and Michele Peters Gioi thiệu Lê Huy Lâm

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản TRẨN ĐÌNH VIỆT

Biên tập Trình bày sách Sửa bản in MINH CHÂU PHẠM VĂN VINH HOÀNG TÂN

NHÀ XUẤT BẨN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

62 Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Quận 1

☎ 8225340 - 8296764 - 8222726 - 8296713 - 8223637

Fax: 8222726

E-mail: nxbtphcm@vnn.vn

Thực hiện liên doanh PHẠM THỊ THANH TÂM

In 1.000 cuốn khổ 14,5x20,5cm tại Xí nghiệp In MACHINCO – 21 Bùi Thị Xuân – Q.1 – Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh. Số xuất bản: 230-07/CXB/45-10/THTPHCM. In xong và nộp lưu chiểu tháng 05-2007.

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THÀNH PHỐ HỔ CHÍ MINH 62 Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Quận 1 **3** 8225340 - 8296764 - 8222726 - 8296713 - 8223637 Mời ban tìm đọc

Longman Common Errors

TỪ ĐIỂN CÁC LỖI THƯỜNG GẶP TRONG TIẾNG ANH

New Edition

N D Turton & J B Heaton

Dịch và chí giải Lê Huy Lâm

Cùng sự cộng tác của Trương Hoàng Duy - Phạm Văn Thuận

Phạm Tần Quyền - Nguyễn Thành Thư

NHÀ XUẤT

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP THÀNH PHỐ HỔ CHÍ MINH 82 Nguyễn Thị Minh Khai - Quận 1 📆: 828344 - 829784

Mòi bạn tìm đọc

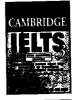






































هند بياو ن





