

I. ****TOEIC Part 1****

1. ****Exam Structure****

TOEIC Listening Part 1 consists of pictures and descriptions. In this section, you will encounter six pictures, and each picture will have four descriptive sentences that are not provided in the test materials. Your task is to listen to the descriptions and choose the answer that best corresponds to the picture.

Previously, this section was considered relatively easy. However, considering the current test format, Part 1 is now considered more challenging due to the pictures and descriptions containing various elements that can confuse test-takers.

2. ****How to Manage Your Study Time****

For Part 1, you have only 1 minute and 25 seconds to review the test instructions. During this brief time, you should quickly glance at the pictures to understand their meaning and form initial ideas.

For each question, you should follow these steps:

✓ ****Step 1:**** Listen to the options A, B, C, D (there will be 5 seconds between each option).

✓ ****Step 2:**** Use the first 3 seconds to mentally highlight your answer.

✓ ****Step 3:**** After 2 more seconds, move on to the next picture to prepare for the upcoming question.

Starting this section well can boost your confidence for the subsequent questions.

3. ****Types of Pictures in the Test****

The TOEIC Listening Part 1 typically features two types of picture descriptions:

- Pictures of people (depicting one or more individuals): Usually, there are 7 to 8 pictures of this type.
- Pictures of objects and landscapes: You can expect to see 2 to 3 pictures of this kind. If you require more detailed course advice, consider seeking guidance today.

PART II TIPS

Certainly, here's the corrected version of your text:

****II. METHOD OF LISTENING TO TOEIC PART 2****

1. **Wh - Question******

a. **Who**

- ****Common answer type:**** Name of a person (personal names): Mr. Smith, Ms. Nancy, etc.

Example: Who is going to meet Mr. Continue at the airport?

1. He's at the airport.
2. Mrs. Garcia will pick him up.
3. At ten o'clock.

- ****Position, position:**** manager (director), assistant (assistant), head of department (head of department), etc.

Example: Hello. Uh. Who are you?

1. Fine, thank you.
2. The new secretary.
3. Downtown.

- ****Name of company, department:**** Design-House Company, Sales department, etc.

Example: Who was chosen as the new partner?

1. Living-Home Uptown, Inc.
2. I bet he can't.
3. Yes, they said they would.

- ****Verbal pronouns:**** I, you, we, they, she, he, it

Example: Who should I contact to order office supplies?

1. We need copy paper.
2. Yes, he made the order.
3. I will order them for you.

- ****Form “I don't know”:**** The answers cannot identify the subject: It has not been decided yet / It's a tough choice, etc.

****Advice:****

- Exclude answers with Yes / No.
- The correct answer is usually a personal name, company name, person's name, occupation name, or title.
- The tense of the answer must match the tense of the question.
- Learn vocabulary: position, department name (marketing, IT, sales, etc.), family rank (father, mother, sister, etc.).
- “I don't know” responses are usually correct.
- Must listen to all the answers and choose the correct one.

b. **When**

- ****Common response types:**** A clause indicating time / time: when, not until, as soon as, before, after, etc.

Example: When should I turn on the air conditioner?

- When it reaches 25 degrees.
- ****Prepositions + time / time:**** in 2019, on Monday, after Monday, etc.
- ****in + time (month / year):**** at the time (month / year) (Ex: in July)

- ****on + time (day / day):**** at the time (day / day) (Ex: on Monday)

- ****at + time:**** at a specified time (like clock time or a specific time like noon) (Ex: at noon, at 10 AM)

- ****before + time:**** before time (Ex: before 3 PM)

- ****after + moment:**** after time (Ex: after 3 PM)

- ****by + time:**** before the moment (Ex: by next week)

- ****print + time period:**** after a period of time (Ex: in 2 years)

- ****period + ago:**** time ago (Ex: 1 month ago)

- ****between + time period:**** in a period of time (Ex: between November and December)

- ****during + time period:**** during the period (Ex: during my childhood)

Example: When will the conference start?

- In 5 minutes.

****Advice:****

- When asking about a timeline, the answer usually includes a "preposition or clause indicating time / time."

- The duration of the answer must match the tense of the question (present, past, future).

- You must understand the structure of the preposition + time / time.

c. **Where**

- ****Common response types:**** Preposition + location: in my room, at the office, etc.

Example: Where was the company picnic held?

- At the park next to the lake.

- ****Directions / location:**** turn left, turn right, opposite the park, etc.

Example: Where is the entrance to the parking garage?

- Go straight ahead.

- ****Start with the name of a person / position:**** Ms. Ha, the accountant, etc.

Example: Where can I find the customers' phone number?

- The secretary should know.

****Advice:****

- When asking about places, the answer usually includes prepositions for places.

- You must understand the structure of the preposition + place.

- Listen carefully to both the question and the answer.

d. **Why**

- ****Common response types:**** Start with **Because, Because of, Since, As + Reason, etc.**

Example: Why were you so late this morning?

- **Because of the traffic jam.**
- **Not starting with Because, Since, As, etc.**

Example: Why doesn't the museum open today?

- **It's Monday.**
- **Start with To V, etc.**

Example: Why did you go to England?

- **To study.**

****Advice:****

- **Usually reply with “because / because of / due to / owing to / as / since / thank to.”**

- **However, many sentences don't have “because,” the meaning is still fine, and it's still acceptable.**

e. **How**

- ****Common response types:****

- **How many / How much: Answer the quantity / money.**
- **How + be + N: Ask about N properties.**

- **How can:** Ask about how => the answer is a guide.
- **How often:** Ask about frequency => answers on frequency / frequency.

****Advice:****

- Pay attention to words to ask that often go with How.
- Need to distinguish "how long" - a time period from "when" - a timeline.

2. **Yes / No Question**

- ****Common response types:****
 - Start with Yes / No.
 - Do not start with Yes / No.

****Advice:****

- Some common words in the answer to remember: Sure / Of course, Why not?, Yes / No.

3. **Choice Question**

- ****Common response types:****
 - 1 out of 2 options are given.
 - Don't choose one but give another one.

****Advice:****

- Questions often have an "or" to choose from.
- Some fixed answers to choice questions to keep in mind: Whichever / Either, Neither, Prefer.

4. **Statement**

- ****Common response types:****

- The answers usually also give their own opinion: agree / disagree or be neutral.

****Advice:****

- Present situations that require listeners to have a reasonable answer.

- Make a judgment => give an opinion or disagree.

- The more repeated an answer is, the more likely it will be false.

5. ****Tag Question****

- ****Common response types:****

TOEIC LISTENING PRACTICE PART 3: THE MOST DETAILED SHORT CONVERSATION

Part 3 - Conversation is already a difficult part for the candidates in the TOEIC test because the audio is quite long, 2 different people talk together. However, according to the new exam format, Part 3 has now become even more "tougher". This article will help you "pocket" useful tips to safely pass Part 3 of the TOEIC test.

What will you learn in part TOEIC part 3 ?

3 - The most effective conversation .

I. INTRODUCTION TOEIC PART 3

1. Exam structure

In this section, candidates will hear 13 short and non-printed dialogues in the test. Each paragraph has 03 questions, each question will have 4 choice answers and the candidate's task is to choose the best answer.

- *9 questions increase (from 30 to 39 questions)*
- *There appear conversations with 3 people instead of 2: 1 man & 2 women or 2 men & 1 woman*
- *Candidates must combine their hearing with a given chart / chart to answer the question.*
- *There are questions that force the reader to rely on what he heard to guess what the speaker meant*

2. How to allocate homework time

Before starting the TOEIC part 3 listening session, you will hear the instructions for **30 seconds**. You should focus on not being distracted at the beginning of the test.

After listening to the end of the dialogue, you will hear 3 questions related to that dialogue. Question reading time is **1 second**, and the interval between questions is **8 seconds**. That is, after finishing the conversation you have **27 seconds** to answer all the questions before moving to the next dialogue.

So when you listen to question 3, you must quickly solve all the questions and spend the rest of the time reading the next paragraph.

In the 3 questions corresponding to the conversation, there is certainly 1 question about specific information. Don't spend too much time on a single question as it is difficult to remember all the information in past dialogue. Focus on getting used to allocating your time so that when you finish listening to question 3, you begin reading to the next conversation.

3. Topics usually appear

Part 3 often appears with the following common topics:

- *Information in the office (time, meeting, documents, equipment, appointment)*
- *Personal information (salary increases, promotions, current jobs)*
- *Travel (business trip, price, time)*
- *Restaurants, real estate, and retail*
- *Free-time activities*

4. Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently Asked Questions in TOEIC part 3

A conversation in Part 3 always follows the structure: Greetings, general introduction - Specific details in the conversation - The speaker mentions what he was about to do / did.

Therefore, in each paragraph, there will be three small questions following the listening order, equivalent to the contents: Ask for extensive information, Ask for **detailed** information and **Inference** question, accompanied by Ask **with 4 answers A, B, C, D** respectively for you to choose.

► **Type of main idea question**

You will hear the answer for this type of question in the first part of the conversation. The frequently asked questions of this section are:

- *What is the conversation about? (What is the conversation about?)*
- *What is the topic of the conversation? (What was the main topic of conversation just now?)*
- *What are the speakers talking about? (What are the speakers talking about?)*
- *Who are the speakers talking about? (Who are the people talking about?)*

The answer to this question is usually in the first 2 sentences of the conversation.

► **Detailed question type**

This type of question will ask more deeply about the topic of the dialogue such as:

- *What problem does the woman have? (What problem is the woman facing?)*
- *What does the man suggest? (What is the man suggesting?)*
- *What is John's job? (What does John do?)*

You need to listen carefully to the conversation to capture this information.

► **Type of deductive question**

Inference questions are evaluated as difficult because it not only assesses how you understand the audio, but also can base on the information heard to deduce answers that are not in that listening section.

For example:

- *What is the relationship between 2 speakers? (What is the relationship between the two speakers?)*
- *What will the woman probably do next? (What will the woman do next?)*
- *Where is the conversation likely taking place? (Where could this dialogue take place?)*

So in this section there are a total of 39 questions. If in Part 1 and 2 of the TOEIC exam, candidates can rely on tricks to find the right answers, in TOEIC Part 3, you must completely rely on the content from the conversation.

This is a difficult point for those with weak hearing skills as well as analyzing the information heard. Besides, the factors of reading voice, reading speed, intonation will also make it more or less difficult for candidates without a solid foundation.

II.METHOD OF LISTENING TOEIC PART 3

TOEIC Listening Practice Part 3

1. Read the question - Define the content

Reading questions in advance and predicting answers are essential when you are taking the TOEIC test.

When reading the questionnaire and defining the content, you should follow these steps:

Step 1: At the beginning of each conversation there is always a tutorial, and this is enough time for you to read through the question and 4 answers in turn. Through pre-reading, you can predict the content of the audio and partly prepare the psychology for the official audio.

Step 2: After the conversation is played, you should focus on listening to choose the correct answer and fill in the Answer Sheet. This section will be simpler as you pre-read and anticipate the answer's information.

Step 3: Then, when the tape reads to the question and answer of the conversation, it is also time for you to pre-read the question of the next dialogue to make your own predictions.

This cycle continues to be repeated to maintain the pace of work.

To do this cycle, you need to read out the meaning of a question and visualize what the conversation is and where it can happen.

Example: *What problem does the man have?*

A. He dropped his phone.

B. He paid too much money.

C. His call got cut off.

D. His minutes were limited

Based on the question, we can guess the man is having a problem with his phone and may be complaining about it to someone (service center, friends, family ...)

Application exercises:

44. What does the woman ask for?

A. A ride home

B. A bus schedule

C. An umbrella

D. Advice about a car

45. Where does the man need to go at three o'clock?

A. To the bus stop

B. To the train station

C. To the auto shop

D. To the dentist's office

46. What does the man say about the weather?

A. It is cold.

B. It is raining.

C. It is windy.

D. It is sunny.

Reading the three questions above, it is possible to guess that the female character is asking the male character for something. In this conversation the two talk about the matter of time (*three o'clock*) and the weather.

Therefore, when listening to audio, you need to pay attention to listen to this information.

You can listen to the audio to determine if the predictions are correct or not.

2. Determine the role of each character

In TOEIC Part 3 listening lesson, you will be able to see a dialogue between 2 or 3 people. If you cannot define the roles of each person in that conversation, you will be very confused and confused when trying to catch up with what the character says.

Therefore, the first thing you need to practice is to identify each person's voice and role in conversation: Who is this woman, what is the relationship with the other person? Who asked, who answered? Do you have any additional information or ask questions when you ask?

During the listening practice, you should note the information heard from each character separately, then listen carefully to once again understand the content of the conversation.

Example: When you hear the question "What does John advise?" (What does John recommend?), If you can distinguish between John, the question will become more distinctive and choose the answer.

Application exercises:

Question:

41. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. A recent vacation

B. An art class

C. Plans for the weekend

D. Their work schedules

42. Who is visiting Kyoko?

- A. Her sister
- B. Her daughter
- C. Her mother
- D. Her aunt

43. What did Ann do last week?

- A. She visited a museum.
- B. She worked overtime.
- C. She saw a play
- D. She went biking

Answer:

41. C

42. A

43. A

Transcript:

(M-Am): Hi Kiko, it's Ann. What are you doing this weekend? I thought we might go hiking on Saturday.

(W-Am): Sounds like fun, Ann, but my sister is visiting from out of town, and I'm taking her to the art museum on Saturday.

(M-Am): Oh I know your sister will really enjoy the art museum. I was just there last week. the new sculpture garden is really worth seeing.

Obviously, if you can determine in the above dialogue who Kiko and Ann are, it will make it easier for you to answer questions 42 and 43.

3. Inference from available data

Part 3 dialogues will often be a request or a question. Therefore, you can get the answer to the first question immediately if you listen carefully to the first sentences of the conversation.

For inference questions, you need to listen carefully to the sentence and exclude inaccurate answers. Answers can use synonyms, not directly from the conversation. Therefore, you also need to constantly add your own vocabulary.

Application exercises

50. What will the woman do in Houston?

- A. A Play
- B. A dance performance
- C. A film
- D. A concert

51: What is the man concerned about?

- A. The length of the show
- B. The quality of the performance
- C. The cost of the ticket
- D. The location of the theater

52: What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Call to order tickets
- B. Read a review of the show
- C. Go to the ticket office
- D. Check the schedule online

In the first sentence, you can immediately hear the speaker mention "*new play*", so the answer à A probably has nothing to argue with.

Moving on to the next question, the question is about what concern a man is concerned about. At the conversation, the man said, "*I don't know if I can afford it right now*". But the meaning of this passage is unclear about where a man is "*able*" to go. In the next sentence, the character answers and mentions "*ticket*" and "*a reasonable price*". So we can deduce in the above sentence that the male character is worried about the ticket price of the show.

As for question 3 is clearly different when the character mentions "*I'm calling the theater in a few minutes to order tickets*".

Transcript:

(W-Br) Are you interested in seeing that new play by Joan Watson at the Carter Theater? My husband and I are planning to go.

(M-Am) I've heard the acting and the sets are wonderful, but I just went to the opera, and I don't know if I can afford it right now.

(W-Br) Well, I'm calling the theater in a few minutes to order tickets, so I can let you know if there are any seats still available at a reasonable price.

(M-Am) That would be great. Then I can decide if I want to go or not.

4. Avoid traps Part 3

There are many traps in the TOEIC part 3 test, the most common being the traps of contradictory information and information jamming.

► Trapping contradictory information

You often hear conversations regarding the negative factor and level, for example:

For example:

What kind of fruit do the man like most?

A. Apple

B. Pineapple

C. Watermelon

D. Coconut

Maybe in the conversation, the character mentions all four fruits, but at different levels of liking, you need to listen carefully to know the level of the character. In this trap, you often hear structures like: "I like it but ...", "I used to, but ...", "I'd love but ..." but at first I heard that the character agreed / love but actually not

► Information interference trap

You will hear a lot of information of the same type in the article, but only one of them is correct, the other is to confuse and confuse your information.

For example:

When does the man have to complete an assignment?

A. On Thursday

B. On Friday

C. On Saturday

D. On Sunday

When you listen to the conversation you'll see the sentence: *"In order to make the Sunday edition, you'll give me your final draft on Friday afternoon"*. As such, you can hear both (B) and (D), but (B) is correct because (D) is Edition, not due to assignment.

****I. INTRODUCTION TO TOEIC PART 4****

****1. Exam Structure****

The listening section of TOEIC Part 4 is divided into 30 questions, equivalent to 10 talks. The feature of these talks is that there is only one speaker, one voice that reads throughout and is often related to familiar topics in everyday life, making it easy to hear and determine the correct answer. With the new TOEIC exam structure applied from June 1, 2019, Part 4 appears in the form of a test where the test-taker must combine listening information with the given chart and pictures to answer.

****2. How to Allocate Homework Time****

At the beginning of TOEIC Part 4, you will hear instructions for 30 seconds before entering the listening lesson. After listening to the end of the talk, you will hear 3 questions related to that dialogue. Question reading time is 1 second, and the interval between questions is 8 seconds. So, when you listen to question 3, you must quickly solve all the questions and spend the rest of the time reading the next paragraph. Don't spend too much time on a single question, as it is difficult to remember all the information in past dialogues. Focus on getting used to allocating your time so that when you finish listening to question 3, you begin reading the next conversation.

****3. Topics That Often Appear****

Part 4 often features the following common topics:

- Subjects for news/radio
- Travel themes
- Thread recording messages
- Thread introducing people

Sometimes the content of the talks is changed for more variety.

****4. Frequently Asked Questions****

To understand the types of questions that often appear in TOEIC Listening Part 4, watch this video: [Insert link to the video].

A conversation in Part 4 always follows the structure: General information about the speech - Details of the speech - Next action. Therefore, in each paragraph, there will be three small questions equivalent to the contents: Asking for extensive information, asking for detailed information, and inference questions, accompanied by questions with 4 answer options A, B, C, D respectively for you to choose. In particular, the questions in Part 4 do not follow chronological order.

****General Information Question Type****

You will hear the answer to this type of question in the first part of the conversation. The frequently asked questions of this section are:

- What is the main purpose of the speech? (What is the main purpose of the talk?)
- What is the purpose of the report? (What is the purpose of the report?)
- Who is most likely the speaker? (Who could the speaker be?)
- Who is the speech directed at? (Who is the talk directed to?)
- Where is the speaker now? (Where is the speaker?)

For purpose/topic questions, the answer to this question usually appears in the first 2 sentences. As for questions about characters, places, it is necessary to deduce and listen to related vocabulary.

****Detailed Question Type****

This type of question will ask more deeply about the topic of the conversation and the contents covered. Therefore, there is no specific questionnaire for this type that is always unpredictable. Questions can be asked about time, place, subject, or other specific details such as:

- How many years of experience does Mr. Hegay have in his field of work? (How many years of experience does Mr. Hegay have in his field?)
- When will the boss leave for his vacation? (When will the boss go on vacation?)

- How often do the listeners meet? (How often do listeners meet?)

You need to listen carefully to the conversation to capture words to ask and keywords to be able to answer these questions.

****Deductive Question Type****

The question about an upcoming action is often asked at the end of a talk and often asks what the listener/speaker will do next. This question can be speculative or mentioned directly in the speech.

- What does the speaker suggest? (What does the speaker advise?)
- What does the speaker advise the audience to do? (What do the speakers advise listeners to do?)

To do this part well, you need to listen carefully to the last sentences of the speech with suggestive, suggestive, or demanding keywords. So, in this section, there are a total of 30 sentences. Similar to Part 3, you can hardly use tips to find the answer to this listening section. This is a difficult point for those with weak hearing skills as well as analyzing the information heard. Besides, the factors of reading voice, reading speed, intonation will also make it more or less difficult for candidates without a solid foundation.

****II. METHOD OF LISTENING TOEIC PART 4****

****1. Read the Question - Define the Content****

Reading questions in advance and predicting answers are essential when you are taking the TOEIC test. To get the most out of this method, you should follow these steps:

****Step 1:**** At the beginning of each conversation, there is always a tutorial, and this is enough time for you to read through the questions and 4 answers in turn. Through pre-reading, you can predict the content of the audio and partly prepare psychologically for the official audio.

****Step 2:**** After the conversation is played, you should focus on listening to choose the correct answer and fill in the Answer Sheet. This section will be simpler as you pre-read and anticipate the answer's information.

****Step 3:**** Then, when the tape reads to the question and answer of the conversation, it is also time for you to pre-read the question of the next dialogue to make your own predictions.

This cycle continues to be repeated to maintain the pace of work. To do this cycle, you need to read out the meaning of a question and visualize what the conversation is and where it can happen. For example, when you see the question, "When will the caller's boss leave for his vacation?"

- A. Today
- B. Next

week

- C. Next month
- D. Next year

You have to anticipate that the answer to this question must be information that talks about the boss's upcoming leave. This conversation can take place at the company, or it could be a call from the company to an employee about this matter.

****2. Divide the Questions into 3 Categories****

To take full advantage of the 8 seconds interval between questions, you need to classify the questions into 3 categories:

****Type 1:**** In some conversations, you can answer the question based on the first 2 sentences. Therefore, when you listen to question 1 and get the answer, you should wait for a few more seconds for the tape to go to question 2. During this time, read question 2 and choose the correct answer. After that, you wait a few more seconds to listen to question 3 before you finish listening and start reading the next conversation.

****Type 2:**** For some conversations, you need to listen to the entire speech to find the answer. In this case, when you finish listening to question 1, you quickly read question 2 to be prepared. When you finish question 2, you start reading question 3.

****Type 3:**** This is the question of speculating on the future or predicting an action that the speaker will take next. For this type

of question, after you listen to question 1 and get the answer, you don't have to wait for a few seconds to listen to question 2. You can use that time to read the question of the next conversation and make predictions about the content.

****3. Check the Trap Questions****

In each listening part of the TOEIC test, there are usually trap questions. These are questions that are deliberately designed to confuse you. To avoid falling into these traps, you should:

- Carefully read each question and all the answer options.
- Pay attention to keywords in the questions and answer choices.
- Double-check your answers before moving on to the next question.

****4. Practice Regularly****

Regular practice is key to improving your listening skills for TOEIC Part 4. Make use of TOEIC preparation materials, practice tests, and online resources to practice listening to conversations and answering questions. The more you practice, the more familiar you will become with the format and types of questions in Part 4.

****5. Improve Your General English Listening Skills****

In addition to practicing TOEIC-specific listening exercises, it's also important to work on your general English listening skills.

Watch English-language movies and TV shows, listen to podcasts, and engage in conversations with native speakers if possible. This will help you become more comfortable with listening to spoken English in various contexts.

****III. CONCLUSION****

TOEIC Part 4 is a challenging section of the test, but with the right preparation and practice, you can improve your listening skills and perform well on test day. Remember to allocate your time wisely, pre-read the questions, and stay focused during the audio recordings. By following these tips and dedicating time to regular practice, you can increase your chances of success in this section of the TOEIC exam. Good luck with your TOEIC preparation!