

# The Listening Script for The Complete TOEFL Test Listening Section

Part A = 00.00

Now, we will begin part A with the first conversation

1. Woman : Jane was really upset that you didn't invite her to your graduation ceremony.  
Man : Well you know, they only might invite you to four people. But then it turns out my brother can't go after all. And she's next to my list.  
***What does the man mean?***
2. Man : Do you know what time the train goes into the city?  
Woman : Normally it's every twenty minutes. But, this is the weekend. So, I'm not sure.  
***What does the woman imply the man should do?***
3. Man : Could you do me a favor? I really need to get this notebook to Cathy, and I know she's in your chemistry class this afternoon. So, I was wondering...  
Woman : Not a problem. Consider it done.  
***What will the woman probably do?***
4. Woman : There you are, finally. We'd better get moving if we expect to get a seat. The lecture starts in fifteen minutes and we've still got a long walk ahead of us.  
Man : Here things never start on time. And anyway I don't think it'll be that crowded  
***What does the man imply?***
5. Woman : I studied French in high school. But, I never really learned it until I spent a summer in Paris.  
Man : Really using the language makes all the difference, doesn't it?  
***What does the man imply?***
6. Woman : I waited until midnight for you to call last night. You know, I really need those notes.  
Man : Oh, I'm so sorry. I got caught up in a conversation with my roommate and completely forgot. But, you know what, I got them right here.  
***What will the man probably do?***
7. Man : Can you believe that Dr. Foster is actually giving us some extra week to hand in our papers?  
Woman : That kind I can certainly use. Believe me. I'm not even half a way through.  
***What does the woman mean?***
8. Woman : My parents want to come visiting next week end. But, I've checked every hotel in the area. And they all seem to be full.  
Man : Well, why not call the cliff side inn? It's not so near the campus, but it's always got a few vacancies.  
***What does the man suggest the woman do?***
9. Man : I heard you're looking for someone to pick up your mail while you're away at the conference next week.  
Woman : Oh, could you?  
***What does the woman want the man to do?***
10. Man : I just got back from the campus bookstore. Every single text book I need this semester is sold out.  
Woman : That's for to get there waiting until the day classes begin  
***What does the woman imply?***
11. Man : I'm sorry I shouldn't volunteer to help you memorize your lines for the play. I still haven't finished writing my essay.  
Woman : That's okay. Sue said she would help me rehearse if you couldn't do it.  
***What will the woman probably do next?***

12. Man : You know I was really hoping to get that journalism internship at that time. But, now it's only a few weeks before it starts and I still haven't heard from them.  
Woman : Well, don't worry about it. There must be plenty of other places that would be happy to have you.  
***What does the woman imply the man should do?***
13. Man : You know, Tim's been acting really funny lately. Ever since he won a tennis tournament last week and got photographed in a local paper, well, he's ... he's kind of changed. I think he's hard to talk to now.  
Woman : Yes, I know what you mean. I guess he's all gone to his head.  
***What does the woman say about Tim?***
14. Woman : If I can keep up the pace, I'll graduate in just three years.  
Man : That might be true. But, I'd never want to give up my summer break.  
***What does the man imply?***
15. Woman : I'm ready over to go to the theatre box office to get tickets for this weekend concert before you're all gone.  
Man : I hate to tell you this. But, from one I read in the paper this morning, you're already too late.  
***What does the man imply?***
16. Woman : It's no use. I'll never learn to swim as well as you do.  
Man : Don't give up so easily. Remember, I practically grew up in the water.  
***What does the man mean?***
17. Man : You need to decide what you're going to do your research project on.  
Woman : I'd got the background information to gather. Now all I need is to find the right subject to observe.  
***What does the woman mean?***
18. Woman : What's the problem? Don't you have your apartment key?  
Man : The good thing I leave a spare with my neighbor. I'm going to have to stop by and ask him for it. So, I can get in and get my books  
***What will the man probably do next?***
19. Man : I'm getting a hard time keeping up in my Biology class. I'm seriously considering hiring a tutor.  
Woman : A word of advice? Don't make the mistake I made last semester and wait until the midterm exam to do it.  
***What does the woman imply?***
20. Man : We hope you enjoy your stay here at the hotel. Here's your room key and by the way check out time is twelve noon.  
Woman : Thanks for reminding me. It's a lovely hotel and I'm not at all in a hurry to leave. But I wouldn't want to be charged for a second night.  
***What will the woman probably do?***
- Go on to the next page!
21. Woman : I'm thinking about spending my spring break skiing at Central Mountain. You were there last year. How was it?  
Man : To be completely honest, it's less a lot to be desired.  
***What does the man imply?***
22. Man : Did I read in the campus newspaper that your roommate was named the top student in history department?  
Woman : Umm.. that's highly unlikely considering that her field is chemistry.

***What does the woman mean?***

23. Woman : I know it's a short notice, but do you think you could proofread this lab report for me tonight?

Man : Talk about the last minute!

***What can be inferred about the man?***

24. Woman : I've got to give my oral presentation in class tomorrow and I'm so nervous.

Man : Maybe you just need a trial run. Why don't you use me as your audience?

***What does the man imply the woman should do?***

25. Man : You know, I had to leave the basketball game half way through last night. So, I never found out who won.

Woman : Well, don't look at me. I was just a few minutes behind you.

***What does the woman mean?***

26. Woman : This salad needs something to get up some more flavor. Don't you think?

Man : You're right. Tell me what you'd like and I'll run over to the corner store. I need to get a few other items anyway.

***What does the man offer to do?***

27. Woman : Josh, I'm so sorry. I don't know what I did with your Spanish dictionary. Of course I'll buy you a new one.

Man : Don't be silly. I've had that ragged old thing since junior high school and I hardly ever used it anyway.

***What does the man imply?***

28. Man : Can I expect to see you at the party at the art gallery Friday night? The festivity begins at six and it'll probably last for two hours.

Woman : Oh yeah, I wouldn't miss it. Stock in practice doesn't end till seven, but then I'll be there.

***What does the woman mean?***

29. Man : Are you crazy? How can you blurt it out in front of Doctor Smith?

Woman : I don't know. I guess he just caught me off guard.

***What does the woman mean?***

30. Woman : I hear you've dyed your own studio now. Are you start painting in oil?

Man : I am. And I've just sold three pieces. And another one is going to be shown in an exhibit next month.

***What can be inferred about the man?***

This is the end of part A. Go on to the next page!

Part B = 13.34 (no. 31 – 35)

Now, we will begin part B with the first conversation

Questions 31 through 35.

Listen to a conversation between a student employee and an administrator in a cafeteria!

Man : Hi, Robin. Mind if I have lunch with you?

Woman : No, Mr. Evan, not at all.

Man : Thanks. I just heard that you're studying in nutrition and you've got quite a bit of experience working in a cafeteria. So, I wonder if you'd be interested in this small project we're doing this term.

Woman : What's the project all about?

Man : More and more students have been deciding not to buy the meal planned here and we want to track them back. So, I want to hear what the students would like. Your job would be to find out. And, of course, I'd like to hear any of your own ideas.

Woman : Well, if the menus were changed, then maybe I wouldn't have to listen to so much criticism. You know, I've taken several nutrition classes and everyone there is ... when I eat food here. So, they always complain to me about the food.

Man : That makes you perfect for the job. Would you be interested?

Woman : I'm not sure. What sort of changes are you thinking up?

Man : I'd like to make some changes in the way we prepare our food. For example, just look at what we had to choose from today. You've got a fried hamburger that's briefing in oil and I've got fried chicken. They both contain too much fat.

Woman : But, you'd better not get rid of them. They're everybody's favorite.

Man : Well, we can certainly keep them. But, we need to give the people who were health conscious some choices. For example, we could also prepare chicken without the fatty skin and sort of um... some rice with a light sauce. Do you think that would appeal the students?

Woman : Well, I'd like that. But, you're right. You'd better find out what others think. Oh, sorry. I've got to go back to work. I'd like to hear more though. I'll drop by to your office later.

Man : Okay, see you then.

31. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

32. What is the woman's core job in the cafeteria?

33. What does the man want the woman to do?

34. What does the man suggest the cafeteria do?

35. How does the woman probably feel about the man's project?

Questions 36 through 39

Listen to a conversation between two students!

Man: Hi, Alice. You'll never guess who I met last night. Barbara Johnson!

Woman: You don't mean the Barbara Johnson who directed the choir that performed on campus last weekend?

Man: That's right.

Woman: But she's so famous. How did you get to meet her?

Man: Well, you know how I met program and they handed out the printed words to the coral pieces the along with the translation? I found all these mistakes in the Latin text. You know, typographic ...

Woman: Wait a minute. You were actually reading the words? Wow, I was so caught up in the performance that I never even looked at the program.

Man: I like to follow the text while I'm listening. That helps me understand what they're singing about. Anyway, while they were doing those Latin pieces, I noticed all these mistakes, mostly spelling errors. But it was really annoying. So, after the concert when all those people are crowding around backstage to see her and her soloist ...

Woman: Yeah, I remembered. There were dozens of people waiting here for the autograph

Man: well, I waited till the end. And then when I met Barbara Johnson, I showed her the mistakes I found.

Woman: was she upset?

Man: upset? She actually thanked me and said if I send her a copy of the corrected text, she will revise it the next time they sing those pieces. They'd even print my name in the acknowledgement for the program editor.

Woman: wow, your Latin must be pretty good to find all those errors.

Man: Well, I should hope so. I'm majoring in classic.

36. What is the man eager to tell the other didn't?

37. What can be inferred about the two students?

38. What was Barbara Johnson's reaction to the man's comments?

39. What will the man probably send to Barbara Johnson?

This is the end of part B. Go on to the next page!

Part C = 19.27 (no. 40 – 42)

Now, we will begin part C with the first talk.

Questions 40 – 42.

Listen to a talk given by a history professor.

The cow and ranching industry started in the western United States in the late 1800s. As the industry developed, so did the horse riding contests that we called rodeos. Rodeos weren't always the big entertainment show that we've seen nowadays. The first ones were small contests started as a farmer competition among people historically referred to as cowboys, although they did include both men and women. One duty of the cowboys was to guide herds of cattle from the grassy ranches into town along the way road lines where the cows were reloaded onto trains. The cowboys would gather in this cow town to compete on the unofficial title of best horse rider. They would demonstrate their riding skills they had learned as a matter of survival. And the audience was composed mainly of other cowboys who watched the competitors clerically since they knew what the advantages were all about. Rodeo contest took a different turn in the 1890s when organizer began to hold cowboy sports during yearly agricultural fair. What was different was the audience. It consisted mostly of people who were unfamiliar with life on the ranch. They were amazed by the skill of the riders and the intelligent of the horses. Rodeos and agricultural fairs became so popular that ranchers and business people began to organize rodeos as independent events separate from fairs. The organizers got large revenues and earning money by requiring spectators to pay for admission. One of the most honorable rodeos of this type is still held annually in Wyoming. It's called Frontier Days. While Frontier Days is not the first independent rodeo, it is the oldest annual show taking place each year since 1897.

40. What is the talk mainly about?

41. What can be inferred about the earliest rodeo?

42. What is significant about Frontier Days?

Questions 43 through 46.

Listen to a part of a talk in a biology class

We'd been looking at fear from a biological perspective. And someone asked whether the tendency to be fearful is genetic. Well, some studies done with mice indicate that none of inherit fearfulness to some degree. In one study, for instance, a group of mice was placed in a brightly lid-open box with nil hiding places. Some of the mice wandered around the box and didn't appear to be bothered about being so exposed. But other mice didn't move. They stayed up against one wall, which indicated that they were afraid. Well, when fearful mice or you might say anxious mice, like the ones who stayed in one place, when mice like these were bred with one another repeatedly after about twelve or so generation, then all of the offspring shows similar signs of fearfulness. And even when a newborn mouse from this generation was released by a mother and with other mice who were not fearful, that mouse still candid to be fearful as an adult. Now, why is this? Well, it's supposed that specific genes in animals' body have an influence on anxious behavior. These are genes that are associated with particular nerve cello receptors in the brain. And the degree of audio fearfulness in a mammal seems to depend in large part on the presence or absence of these nerve cello receptors. And this appears to apply to humans as well by the way. But while a tendency toward anxiety and fear may well be an inherited rate, the specific born that the fear take has more to do than the individual's environment. So a particular fear, like the fear of snakes or the fear of spiders say, is not genetic. But the overall tendency to have the overall responses is.

43. What is the talk mainly about?

44. How did some of the mice in the study demonstrate that they were afraid?

45. According to the professor, what contributes to the mammal's tendency to be fearful?

46. Why does the professor mention snakes and spiders?

Questions 47 through 50.

Listen to a part of a talk about water.

One type of natural spring geographers are interested in is artesian spring. I can sure the wood some of you may have been surprised to see water flowing from an opening in the ground that was really near to your river. That may have been an artesian spring. To help you understand why water might flow like this from underground, I'd like to explain the two basic conditions that are necessary for the afformination. The first condition is that water must be contained in an aquifer. An aquifer is an underground layer of rock or sediment that has pores or holes in it. And this porous rock allows water to flow through it freely. The aquifer must be inclined so that the upper end of it is exposed to the area at the surface of the ground. Meaning water enters it through the exposed end and travels downward to the lower portion of the aquifer. The second condition is that a bubbling ball in the aquifer. There must be layers of non-porous rock or clay. These are called aquicludes. And they are blocked or a hindered flow of water. Aquicludes prevent water from draining out of aquifer. So, let's go back to our artesian spring. They're usually located above ground near the lowery end of an inclined aquifer. Artesian springs are those places where some hole or crack extends from the ground surface down through the aquiclude and into the aquifer. Now, the ring water that had drained into the aquifer from it exposed upper-end, create a built-up pressure at the lower-end. So, if there is a crack in a rock, a crack that runs from the aquifer to the surface, then the pressure pushes the water up through it. And water comes trickling out of the artesian spring.

47. What is the talk mainly about?

48. Why are aquicludes important to the development of an artesian spring?

49. According to the professor, how does water in an aquifer reach the ground surface?

50. what does the professor say about pressure?

END = 28.41

This is the end of section 1 listening comprehension. Stop work on section 1. This is a reminder. At the end of the test, the supervisor will collect the text book. You may not read until all of the text books had been collected. End of recording.