

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1: PHOTOS

Photo 1 (page 4)

What Do You See?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (N) | B. 1. (?) |
| 2. (N) | 2. (?) |
| 3. (N) | 3. (Y) |
| 4. (Y) | 4. (?) |
| 5. (Y) | 5. (Y) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (?)
3. (?)
4. (N)
5. (N)

Prepositions

1. on
2. next to
3. on
4. at
5. on

Similar Sounds

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (A) | B. 1. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 2. (B) |
| 3. (A) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 5. (B) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

A man is working at his desk. He has his laptop computer open, but he isn't using it right now. Instead he is using his calculator and writing something on a piece of paper. He is wearing a tie. There is a cup on the desk, so he has been drinking coffee or tea. He has a pen in his hand, and there is another pen in the pen holder in front of him. There is a stack of papers next to him, and maybe he will work on them after he finishes the calculations he is doing now.

Photo 2 (page 7)

Title: At a Café

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (N) | B. 1. (?) |
| 2. (N) | 2. (?) |
| 3. (Y) | 3. (Y) |
| 4. (Y) | 4. (Y) |
| 5. (N) | 5. (Y) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (?)
3. (?)
4. (Y)
5. (N)

Prepositions

1. at
2. in
3. on
4. in, of
5. next to

Similar Sounds

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (A) | B. 1. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 2. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 5. (B) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

Two customers are sitting at a table at an outdoor restaurant. The waitress is writing their order on a pad of paper. The table has an umbrella. It is covered with a clean, white tablecloth, and it has plates and glasses on it. There are a few other customers at the restaurant, but there are also many empty chairs.

Photo 3 (page 10)Title: In the Office

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (N) | B. 1. (Y) |
| 2. (N) | 2. (?) |
| 3. (N) | 3. (Y) |
| 4. (Y) | 4. (Y) |
| 5. (Y) | 5. (?) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (N)
3. (?)
4. (?)
5. (?)

Prepositions

1. on, of
2. in, of
3. near
4. on
5. behind

Similar Sounds

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (A) | B. 1. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 2. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 3. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 5. (A) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

Two men are sitting at a table. They are having a conversation. They are wearing jackets, ties, and white shirts. One of them is wearing glasses, but the other one isn't. One man is holding a pen in his hand. The other man has his hand on a magazine. One man has been drinking water. His water bottle is open, and the cap is on the table. The other man hasn't drunk any water yet. His water bottle is full and the cap is still on it.

Photo 4 (page 13)Title: At the Construction Site.

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (Y) | B. 1. (?) |
| 2. (N) | 2. (?) |
| 3. (N) | 3. (?) |
| 4. (Y) | 4. (?) |
| 5. (N) | 5. (Y) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (N)
3. (Y)
4. (Y)
5. (?)

Prepositions

1. around
2. on
3. behind
4. in
5. in front of

Similar Sounds

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (B) | B. 1. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 2. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 3. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 5. (B) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

A carpenter is standing inside an unfinished building. He is carrying some lumber, which he will probably use to finish the walls or ceiling. He is wearing some protective clothing—a hard hat and work gloves. He has his tools in a belt around his waist. He looks like he is strong and can easily carry the boards. There is a window behind the wall. It allows a lot of sunlight into the room, so there is plenty of light for working. The area looks clean and neat.

Photo 5 (page 16)Title: Along the Street

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. 1. (N) | B. 1. (?) |
| 2. (N) | 2. (Y) |
| 3. (Y) | 3. (?) |
| 4. (N) | 4. (?) |
| 5. (N) | 5. (Y) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (?)
3. (?)
4. (?)
5. (?)

Prepositions

1. between
2. at
3. beside
4. behind
5. next to

Similar Sounds

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (B) | B. | 1. (B) |
| | 2. (A) | | 2. (A) |
| | 3. (B) | | 3. (A) |
| | 4. (A) | | 4. (B) |
| | 5. (A) | | 5. (A) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

This is a scene along a city street. We know it's a city because there are skyscrapers in the background. Cars are parked by the curb. Each car is beside a parking meter. There are tree branches hanging over the sidewalk. There aren't any leaves on the branches so it is probably winter time. Some people are walking down the sidewalk in the distance. Maybe they have just parked their car and are now walking to the park. There is grass along one side of the sidewalk, so there might be a park there.

Photo 6 (page 19)

Title: Inside a Restaurant

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (N) | B. | 1. (Y) |
| | 2. (N) | | 2. (?) |
| | 3. (N) | | 3. (Y) |
| | 4. (Y) | | 4. (?) |
| | 5. (Y) | | 5. (Y) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (?)
3. (N)
4. (N)
5. (N)

Prepositions

1. next to
2. on
3. by
4. across from
5. between

Similar Sounds

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (A) | B. | 1. (B) |
| | 2. (B) | | 2. (A) |
| | 3. (A) | | 3. (A) |
| | 4. (B) | | 4. (B) |
| | 5. (A) | | 5. (A) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

A restaurant is ready to serve a meal. The customers haven't arrived yet, so the restaurant is still empty. The tables are set with placemats, silverware, and glasses. There are both chairs and benches with cushions for the customers to sit on. There are a few plants in pots by the windows. The windows seem large. The room is bright with daylight so it might be lunch time rather than dinner time.

Photo 7 (page 22)

Title: A Row of Houses

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (N) | B. | 1. (Y) |
| | 2. (Y) | | 2. (Y) |
| | 3. (N) | | 3. (?) |
| | 4. (N) | | 4. (?) |
| | 5. (N) | | 5. (?) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (?)
3. (N)
4. (?)
5. (?)

Prepositions

1. between
2. on
3. in front of
4. next to
5. on

Similar Sounds

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (A) | B. | 1. (B) |
| | 2. (B) | | 2. (A) |
| | 3. (A) | | 3. (A) |
| | 4. (A) | | 4. (B) |
| | 5. (B) | | 5. (A) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

The photo shows a row of houses along a narrow street. The houses are three stories high and have peaked roofs with chimneys on them. They aren't small houses, so probably families with children live inside them. There is a sidewalk in front of the houses. There are stone walls in front of some of the houses and bushes in front of others. It seems like a quiet neighborhood. There are no cars or people in the street. It is a sunny day.

Photo 8 (page 25)

Title: An Empty Office

This is one possible sample answer.

What Do You See?

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (N) | B. | 1. (?) |
| | 2. (Y) | | 2. (?) |
| | 3. (Y) | | 3. (Y) |
| | 4. (N) | | 4. (?) |
| | 5. (N) | | 5. (?) |

Analyze This

1. (?)
2. (N)
3. (N)
4. (?)
5. (Y)

Prepositions

1. above
2. behind
3. on
4. with
5. against

Similar Sounds

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 1. (B) | B. | 1. (A) |
| | 2. (A) | | 2. (B) |
| | 3. (B) | | 3. (A) |
| | 4. (B) | | 4. (A) |
| | 5. (A) | | 5. (B) |

Extra Practice

This is one possible sample answer. Your answer may be completely different.

The office is very neat and clean. There is a desk near the window. There is nothing on the desk, but there is a chair behind it, and there is a lamp. There is a cabinet against the wall. It has drawers and shelves. There are some framed photographs and a box on the shelves. There are three round mirrors on the wall above the cabinet. The walls are covered with wallpaper. The wallpaper has stripes. On the floor there is a carpet, and you can see shadows on the carpet. There is a large window. Curtains and blinds hang in the window.

Photo Strategy Practice (page 29)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 5. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 6. (D) |
| 3. (D) | 7. (C) |
| 4. (C) | 8. (B) |

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE**Statements (page 34)****Practice A**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (a) |
| 2. (g) | 7. (j) |
| 3. (b) | 8. (f) |
| 4. (i) | 9. (c) |
| 5. (e) | 10. (h) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. You should see a dentist.
2. Let's hire a consultant.
3. You should install software protection.
4. It's too hot to dress up.
5. I'll send it for tomorrow morning delivery.
6. That's a long time to be away from work.
7. There's more in the storage room.
8. We had better increase sales.
9. That's at the other end of the station.
10. Don't worry. This product will last forever.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (B) |

Practice D

1. Similar: umbrella, rain
Opposite: hard, easy
Sound similar: hard, yard; training, raining
2. Same: got, got; I, I
Similar context: shoes, They
Opposite: new, old
Sound similar: new, news; choose, shoes, news
3. Same: work, work, work; doesn't, doesn't
Opposite: doesn't, does
Sound similar: pen, pencil, doesn't, does it
4. Same: John, John; seen, seen
Similar: every day, all week; John, He, he
Opposite: have, haven't
Sound similar: weak, week; seen, seems
5. Same: like, like, like
Similar: nice, friendly
Opposite: Mary, he
Sound similar: ice, nice, mice; personally, person
6. Same: find, find; I, I, I
Similar: my keys, them
Opposite: can't, can
Sound similar: kind, find; keys, peas
7. Same: I, I, I
Similar: meal, food; restaurant, eaten, meal
Opposite: love, don't like
Sound similar: rest, restaurant
8. Same: how, how, how; know, know; to, to
Similar: swim, swimsuit
Opposite: know, doesn't know
Sound similar: swim, win; swim, swimsuit
9. Same: Susan, Susan
Similar: night, midnight
Opposite: does, doesn't
Sound similar: midnight, fight, night; plane, flight (fight); plane, plain, train
10. Same: store, store; on, on; is, is
Similar: Sunday, Monday, day
Opposite: closed, open
Sound similar: Sunday, fun day, someday; clothes, closed; shore, store

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (B) |

Occupations (page 38)**Practice A**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (i) | 6. (h) |
| 2. (e) | 7. (g) |
| 3. (f) | 8. (j) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (c) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. The famous architect Michelangelo.
2. Kim Khoi.
3. The caterer.
4. My assistant.
5. Mr. Stevenson.
6. Almost everyone in the office.
7. Ms. Browne did.
8. Mr. Park.
9. Ms. Roberts can.
10. Some people from the office.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (B) |

Practice D

1. Same: on, on
Similar: turn, turned
Opposite: lights, dark
2. Same: office, office, office, office
Similar: decisions, decided
3. Same: paper, paper
Similar: ordered, asked for, put in the order; boxes, cartons
Sound similar: paper, newspaper, wrapping paper, copy paper; two, twenty-two
4. Same: charge, charge; is, is; of, of
Similar: advertising, ad
5. Same: memo, memo; going, going
6. Similar: sent, mail
Sound similar: sent, cents

7. Same: desk, desk; folders, folders
8. Same: meeting, meeting; will, will; be, be
Similar: meeting, conference
Sound similar: meeting, eating
9. Same: article, article
Opposite: read, written
10. Same: last, last; was, was
Similar: last, lasted; leave, left

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (C) |

Activities (page 41)

Practice A

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 6. (h) |
| 2. (b) | 7. (f) |
| 3. (e) | 8. (i) |
| 4. (a) | 9. (j) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (g) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. A fax that just came in for you.
2. I love fish.
3. I went to the theater.
4. My keys.
5. Life in the early 1900s.
6. I usually have dinner with my family.
7. A black dress.
8. A package and three letters.
9. I dropped it and it broke.
10. They visited some museums.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (A) |

Practice D

1. Same: desk, desk, desk; on, on, on; his, his, his
2. Same: street, street; they, they; live, live, live
Similar: street, Avenue
3. Similar: printer, print; order, ordered
Sound similar: order, odor

4. Same: briefcase, briefcase
Similar: cost, sale
Sound similar: briefcase, briefly; cost, lost
5. Same: work, work, work; are, are
Sound similar: doing, going
6. Same: store, store
Sound similar: buy, by
7. Similar: lunch, sandwich, eat
Sound similar: lunch, much
8. Same: tell, tell
Sound similar: tell, sell
9. Same: meeting, meeting; at, at
Sound similar: discuss, bus; will, we'll
10. Same: is, is; bag, bag
Sound similar: bag, back

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

Time (page 45)

Practice A

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (e) |
| 2. (j) | 7. (a) |
| 3. (g) | 8. (h) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (f) |
| 5. (c) | 10. (i) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. After lunch.
2. Next week.
3. Last year.
4. Two years ago.
5. In August.
6. Yesterday at the meeting.
7. In two or three weeks.
8. Next Friday evening.
9. In one year.
10. A week ago.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (C) |

Practice D

1. Same: France, France
Similar: leaving, leaves
Sound similar: France, since; leaving, living
2. Same: over, over
Similar: meeting, meet
3. Same: check, check, check; we, we, we, we; expect, expect
Sound similar: our, out; expect, check; thorough, tomorrow
4. Similar: turn, turned
Sound similar: weather, whether
5. Same: project, project; be, be; finished, finished, finished
Sound similar: project, predict
6. Same: arrive, arrive
Sound similar: arrive, drive; plane, plan
7. Same: call, call; him, him, him
Similar: call, calls
8. Same: lunch, lunch
9. Same: job, job; her, her
Similar: start, began; job, work
10. Same: machine, machine
Similar: copy, copies; fixed, repair
Opposite: fixed, broken

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

Location (page 49)**Practice A**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 6. (h) |
| 2. (d) | 7. (g) |
| 3. (c) | 8. (j) |
| 4. (e) | 9. (f) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (i) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. At the country club.
2. In the hall closet.
3. In the office next to mine.
4. At a used car dealership.
5. In the large file cabinet.
6. On the shelf.

7. From a catalog.
8. At Susan's house.
9. At home.
10. On that table.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (C) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (C) |

Practice D

1. Same: the, the
Sound similar: cafeteria, coffee
2. Same: waiting, waiting
Sound similar: waiting, weigh
3. Same: glasses, glasses
Sound similar: glasses, glass; your, floor
4. Same: phone, phone; is, is, is
Sound similar: phone, home
5. Same: conference, conference
Similar: room, rooms
6. Same: hotel, hotel
Sound similar: hotel, tell
7. Same: your, your; phone, phone
Similar: leave, left; phone, phones
Sound similar: cell, sells
8. Similar: work, works
Sound similar: work, walk, park
9. Same: vacation, vacation
Sound similar: vacation, vacant
10. Same: dinner, dinner
Sound similar: dinner, thinner; place, late

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (A) |

Reason (page 53)**Practice A**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (i) | 6. (f) |
| 2. (e) | 7. (j) |
| 3. (a) | 8. (d) |
| 4. (g) | 9. (h) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (c) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. I just got a promotion.
2. She likes the natural light.
3. There were unexpected problems.
4. The battery is dead.
5. They're in a meeting.
6. The coffeepot is broken.
7. It might rain.
8. He's going to be out of town.
9. I don't like to drive.
10. I ate a big breakfast.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (C) |

Practice D

1. Same: you, you; late, late
Opposite: morning, night
Sound similar: late, ate, eight
2. Same: she, she; can't, can't; with, with
Similar: come, came
Sound similar: she, we; us, bus
3. Sound similar: economics, economy
4. Same: is, is
Opposite: closed, open
Sound similar: closed, clothes
5. Same: meeting, meeting
Similar: meeting, met
Sound similar: postponed, post
6. Same: office, office, office; the, the, the
Sound similar: late, wait; stay, day
7. Same: for, for; job, job
Sound similar: new, knew; looking, booked
8. Same: yet, yet
Similar: arrived, arrive
Sound similar: yet, jet; arrived, drive; hasn't, haven't
9. Same: here, here
Sound similar: here, hear
10. Sound similar: cold, old; here, near

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

How (page 57)**Practice A**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 6. (h) |
| 2. (c) | 7. (g) |
| 3. (e) | 8. (i) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (f) |
| 5. (b) | 10. (j) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

1. Five hundred dollars.
2. Press the button in the back.
3. Every Sunday morning.
4. One is six years old and the other is ten.
5. As soon as I finish this report.
6. About two and a half hours.
7. It's three blocks away.
8. It's a lot better than my old job.
9. Only three.
10. They were twenty minutes late.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (B) |

Practice D

1. Same: have, have
2. Same: new, new
Similar: computer, computers
3. Same: get home, get home
4. Same: bus, bus, bus; the, the, The
5. Same: need, need, need; more, more, more; file, file
Similar: file, filed
6. Same: meeting, meeting; last, last
7. Same: soon, soon; you, you
Sound similar: report, important; soon, room
8. Same: copies, copies, copies
Similar: copies, copy
Sound similar: make, take
9. Same: about, about, it's, it's
10. Same: was, was
Sound similar: your, tour

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (A) |

Auxiliaries (page 61)

Practice A

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 6. (e) |
| 2. (i) | 7. (g) |
| 3. (h) | 8. (b) |
| 4. (d) | 9. (j) |
| 5. (a) | 10. (f) |

Practice B

Possible answers:

- Yes, I did.
- No, I was waiting for him to return from running errands.
- No, the local.
- Yes, everything is on schedule.
- No, the computer they need to use is occupied.
- Yes, he's in his office.
- Yes, I got it this morning.
- No, I've never studied it.
- No, I put it over there.
- Everyone except Mrs. Park.

Practice C

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (C) |

Practice D

- Same: before, before; a, a
Similar: processing, processed, process
- Same: report, report, report; to the board, to the board
Similar: report, reported
- Same: train, train; station, station, station; the, the
Similar: take, took
- Same: overnight, overnight, overnight; mail, mail; this, this
Similar: send, mailed
Sound similar: overnight, night; you, too
- Sound similar: contracts, contacted; lawyers, lawyer's
- Same: meeting, meeting, meeting; the, the
Similar: tomorrow's, tomorrow
Sound similar: discuss, bus
- Same: order, order
Similar: order, ordered
Sound similar: supplies, surprise

- Same: office, office
Similar: tonight, nights
Sound similar: tonight, right
- Same: bank, bank; check, check; take, take
- Same: long, long, long; here, here

Practice E

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

Strategy Review (page 66)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 11. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 12. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 13. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 14. (C) |
| 5. (C) | 15. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 16. (C) |
| 7. (B) | 17. (A) |
| 8. (A) | 18. (C) |
| 9. (A) | 19. (B) |
| 10. (C) | 20. (A) |

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS

Occupations (page 67)

Vocabulary: Who

- cook: pots, kitchen, knife
office worker, secretary: computer, files
- police officer: parking tickets, law, illegal
waiter, waitress: dessert, menu
- teachers: class, exams, students
mail carrier: mail, packages
- phone technician: telephone, receiver, cord
writer: novel, write
- computer programmer: software, keyboard, monitor
office worker: files, memo
- bank teller: money, deposit, withdrawal
pilot, stewardess, steward: plane, fly
- waiter: order, tip, customers
police officer: law, parking tickets
- accountant: taxes, receivables, total
construction worker, builder: nails, wood
- athlete: runner, training, game
doctor, nurse: sick, hospital
- doctor: medicine, nurse, hospital
waiter, waitress: menu, tip

11. musician: instrument, orchestra, notes
pharmacist, doctor: pills, prescription
12. actor: stage, drama, theater
mechanic: engine, repair
13. taxi driver: passenger, fare, tip
politician: campaign, election
14. sales clerk: cash register, change, receipt
photographer: film, camera
15. journalist: write, newspaper, reports
florist, gardener: flowers, seeds

Strategy Practice: Who

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (D) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (B) |

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 4. (A) |
| 2. (C) | 5. (D) |
| 3. (D) | 6. (B) |

Activities (page 72)

Vocabulary: What

1. I'm leaving a friend's home.
2. I'm copying a letter.
3. They're waiting for a bus.
4. He's moving furniture.
5. I'm parking the car.
6. We're paying the bus fare.
7. I'm riding an elevator.
8. She's driving a car.
9. I'm buying a plane ticket.
10. We're eating dinner.
11. She's making a sandwich.
12. I'm picking up the mail.
13. I'm paying the taxi fare.
14. They're washing the floor.
15. She's buying a newspaper.

Strategy Practice: What

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (D) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (B) |

Time (page 76)

Vocabulary: When / How long / How often

1. How long does the copy machine take to print a hundred pages?
2. When did Ms. Miller join our staff?
3. How long has Mr. DeLorenzo been in the hospital?
4. How often are the floors cleaned?
5. When are we going to the reception?
6. When does the mail usually come?
7. How long did it take to fix the copy machine?
8. How often did they try to call him?
9. How long will Mr. Gutfreund be gone?
10. When did she mail the package?
11. How long have they been working on this report?
12. When did he send the e-mail message?
13. How often do we have a staff meeting?
14. When did Robert start his new job?
15. How long will it take to paint all these offices?

Strategy Practice: When / How long / How often

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (B) |

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 4. (B) |
| 2. (D) | 5. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 6. (C) |

Locations (page 80)

Vocabulary: Where

1. restaurant: order, tip, waiter
school: teacher, lesson
2. airplane: seat belt, landing, wings
bank: deposit, bank officer
3. hotel: single room, lobby, reservation
Asia: Thailand, Malaysia
4. gas station: car, gas, fill up, oil
restaurant, diner, café: waitress, menu
5. travel agency: package tours, tickets, hotels
library: library card, bookshelves

6. train station: track, train, platform
hotel: double room, room service
7. library: book, card, overdue, shelves,
periodicals
gas station: gas, fill up
8. bank: checking account, teller, deposit
restaurant, diner, café: waiter, tip
9. car rental agency: insurance, rent, cars,
reservation
hospital: patient, nurse
10. import office: products, trade, export
car: engine, windshield
11. post office: stamps, package, mail
museum, gallery: art, exhibit
12. clothing store: dressing room, hanger,
blouse
beach: sand, water
13. park: bench, path, garden
store: can, box, aisle
14. health club: steam room, swimming pool,
exercise equipment
street, road: cars, traffic light
15. kitchen: stove, cabinets, sink
movie theater: screen, tickets

Strategy Practice: Where

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (C) |

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 4. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (B) |

Reasons (page 84)

Vocabulary: Why

Possible answers:

1. Because she didn't want to drive.
2. Because they don't have enough time.
3. Because the pen was out of ink.
4. Because my shoes are too small.
5. Because she missed her bus.
6. Because it's raining.
7. Because I was talking on the phone.
8. Because she does her job very well.
9. Because she wasn't hungry.
10. Because I lost my glasses.

Strategy Practice: Why

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (D) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (D) |

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 4. (B) |
| 2. (D) | 5. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (D) |

Test Strategies (page 87)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 9. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 10. (D) |
| 3. (B) | 11. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 12. (D) |
| 5. (B) | 13. (A) |
| 6. (D) | 14. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 15. (B) |
| 8. (D) | |

Strategy Practice (page 91)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 16. (B) |
| 2. (D) | 17. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 18. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 19. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 20. (D) |
| 6. (C) | 21. (A) |
| 7. (A) | 22. (B) |
| 8. (D) | 23. (B) |
| 9. (B) | 24. (A) |
| 10. (B) | 25. (D) |
| 11. (D) | 26. (C) |
| 12. (D) | 27. (C) |
| 13. (C) | 28. (A) |
| 14. (D) | 29. (B) |
| 15. (B) | 30. (D) |

PART 4: TALKS

Advertisements (page 96)

Vocabulary Practice A

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. a

Vocabulary Practice B

1. for sale
2. sale
3. selling
4. on sale
5. to sell

6. sold
7. subscriptions
8. subscribes
9. subscribers
10. advertisements
11. advertisers
12. advertises

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 4. (D) |
| 2. (A) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 6. (C) |

Weather (page 98)

Vocabulary Practice A

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. g | 6. b |
| 2. e | 7. c |
| 3. d | 8. i |
| 4. h | 9. f |
| 5. j | 10. a |

Vocabulary Practice B

1. cool/chilly/very breezy/windy/freezing
2. rain
3. cloudy
4. hot/windy
5. clear
6. mild/comfortable
7. freezing
8. blizzard
9. clear
10. typhoons

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 4. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (A) |

News (page 100)

Vocabulary Practice A

1. game
2. math
3. realtor
4. street
5. pound
6. convenient

Vocabulary Practice B

1. because it is so light
2. because they finally signed the agreement
3. because it hasn't rained

4. because of the snowstorm
5. because of the holiday
6. in order to see the parade
7. because of the increase in the sales tax

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 4. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 5. (B) |
| 3. (C) | 6. (C) |

Recorded Announcements (page 103)

Vocabulary Practice A

1. c
2. d
3. e
4. b
5. f
6. a
7. g

Vocabulary Practice B

1. When will the museum close?
2. What should all applicants do?
3. On what days are guests not permitted to play?
4. Why is the library closed?
5. How will calls be answered?
6. Why would someone call this office?
7. How much does an adult ticket cost?
8. What should I do in an emergency?
9. What should I bring when I apply for a license?
10. Why will the store close early?

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 4. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 5. (D) |
| 3. (B) | 6. (D) |

Special Announcements (page 106)

Vocabulary Practice A

1. specialty
2. chemistry
3. express
4. platform
5. freight
6. attentive
7. reviews
8. guide
9. security guard
10. main

Vocabulary Practice B

1. I'm working in the garden.
2. I'm lining up for tickets.
3. I'm getting on the plane.
4. I'm taking a tour.
5. I'm filling the car with gas.
6. I'm getting off at the next stop.
7. I'm waiting for the express train.
8. I love playing golf.
9. I am attending a concert.
10. I'm filling out a lost-article form.

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 4. (D) |
| 2. (B) | 5. (D) |
| 3. (A) | 6. (A) |

Business Announcements (page 109)**Vocabulary Practice A**

1. food, activities, prizes, families, staff, organize, refreshments, contests
2. comparing, pricing, monitors, keyboards, personal computers, operating systems, technology, modern, software, purpose, memory
3. applicants, qualifications, résumé, interview, questions, candidate, experience, education, reference
4. travel, itinerary, presentations, seminars, participate, meet, guest speaker, group, tickets, topic, seating
5. fill out, stationery, pens, paper, purchase order, invoice, item, total, amount, supplier, phone, tax, shipping, discounts
6. airfare, tickets, holiday, tour, tour guide, visit, sightsee, family, sun, relax, enjoy
7. water, thirsty, clean, use, free
8. entrepreneur, proposal, finances, open, business name, hire, staff, office
9. car, space, park, entrance, exit, convenience, elderly, disabled, display, vehicle, ticket, pay
10. paper, write, to do, checklist, organize, number, double check, review, post

Vocabulary Practice B

1. She's ordering supplies.
2. The officer is hiring some new employees.
3. The president drove the staff members to the company picnic.
4. We bought some new computers.
5. We are attending a conference.
6. I wrote a list of names and job titles.
7. She is using the water fountain.
8. She is going to take a vacation.
9. He wants to park near the door.
10. We're starting a new business.

Context

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 4. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 5. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 6. (D) |

Test Strategies (page 111)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 10. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 11. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 12. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 13. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 14. (A) |
| 6. (D) | 15. (B) |
| 7. (B) | 16. (D) |
| 8. (A) | 17. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 18. (C) |

Strategy Review (page 115)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 16. (D) |
| 2. (C) | 17. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 18. (D) |
| 4. (B) | 19. (A) |
| 5. (D) | 20. (D) |
| 6. (D) | 21. (C) |
| 7. (B) | 22. (B) |
| 8. (B) | 23. (A) |
| 9. (A) | 24. (A) |
| 10. (D) | 25. (D) |
| 11. (A) | 26. (C) |
| 12. (D) | 27. (A) |
| 13. (B) | 28. (A) |
| 14. (C) | 29. (C) |
| 15. (A) | 30. (C) |

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

REVIEW

PART 1 (PAGE 119)

1. (D) The man is waiting by the open door. Choice (A) is incorrect because he is not touching the door and the door is open. Choice (B) is incorrect because he doesn't have anything in his hands. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no guests in the photo.
2. (C) The man is working at a construction site. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding *controller* and *construction*. Choice (B) confuses *schoolyard* and *lumber yard*, which is associated with construction. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding *bean* and *beam*.
3. (B) The waiter is setting the table. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *waiting* with *waiter* and *plane* with *place*. Choice (C) is incorrect because although there are rolls on the table, the photo is not of a baker. Choice (D) confuses *trees being cut down* and *the tree branches seen behind the man*.
4. (A) The people are standing in line. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are correct verbs for words like *money*, *food*, *picnic* but are not what is happening in the photo.
5. (B) The man is eating in front of the television. Choice (A) uses the verb *looking*, but he's *looking at* the television, not *out* the window. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *rinsing* for *raising* (his hand). Choice (D) misidentifies the action.
6. (A) The woman is laughing with her friend. Choice (B) is incorrect because she is wearing a watch but not looking at it. Choice (C) confuses the similar sounds *grass* and *glass*. Choice (D) is incorrect because she may have set up the glasses, but she's not cleaning them.
7. (D) Two people, probably owners of a new car, are standing beside their car. Choice (A) uses words associated with cars, *park*. The car is already parked. Choice (B) misidentifies the action by using words associated with cars, *driving*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding phrase *Otto a mobile* for *automobile*. The distracter further confuses you by using the word *buying*. The man seems to be presenting the woman with a newly purchased car and she is holding the new car manual.
8. (D) Baggage is going around the carousel. Choice (A) confuses *checking in* and *claiming baggage*. Choice (B) associates *duty-free* with *airport*. Choice (C) is incorrect because luggage is *going around the corner of the carousel*, not *being sold on the corner*.
9. (A) The woman is using a public telephone. Choice (B) is incorrect because there are phone books under the phone, but she's not reading them. Choice (C) associates *ringing* with *phone*. Choice (D) confuses *answering the door* and *answering the phone*.
10. (C) Two people are hanging a picture of flowers on the wall. Choice (A) uses the associated word *painting* but misidentifies the action. Choice (B) uses the word *flowers*, which are seen in the watercolor. Choice (D) misidentifies the action but uses the associated word *wall*.

PART 2 (PAGE 125)

11. (A) *By noon* answers *when*. Choice (B) answers *when did she arrive*. Choice (C) is incorrect because he hasn't arrived yet.
12. (B) *I went shopping* answers *what did you do*. Choice (A) answers *how do you get to your destination*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding *playing* and *today*.
13. (A) *Mrs. Lee arrived before the others* answers *who came first*. Choice (B) confuses the opposites *last* and *first*. Choice (C) confuses the opposites *left* and *came*.
14. (A) *This afternoon* answers *when*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *revise* and *remember*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding *review* and *revise*.
15. (A) This is the reason the speaker didn't receive a message. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *called* and *cold*. Choice (C) has the related word *told* but is not about today's call.
16. (A) *On the train* answers *where*. Choice (B) confuses the similar words *left* and *leave*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *brief* and *briefcase*.
17. (C) *A friend* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *studying law* with *lawyer*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *newly* and *new*.
18. (B) *Over five weeks* indicates duration and answers *how long*. Choices (A) and (C) answer *when*.
19. (C) *A coat* answers *what did you buy*. Choice (A) associates *new* with *buy* but answers with *he* and is not in the past tense. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *closed* and *clothes*.
20. (A) *To Hawaii* answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when does your vacation start*. Choice (C) answers *how long*.
21. (B) *Playing golf* answers *what are you doing*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *worked* and *work*. Choice (C) answers the *yes/no* question *are you playing golf after work*.
22. (A) *By check* answers the question by repeating part of the question. Choice (B) associates *cashier* with *pay by cash or check*. Choice (C) confuses the words *cash* (verb) and *cash* (noun).
23. (C) *Anything sweet* answers *what is your favorite food*. Choice (A) associates *restaurant* with *food*. Choice (B) associates *fish and meat* with *food* but answers *what is his*, not *your*, *favorite food*.
24. (B) *Last summer* answers *when*. Choice (A) answers *when does she need a secretary*. Choice (C) answers *when were they married*.
25. (B) The pain medicine should make the speaker feel better. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding *pain* and *pen*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the nurse has already offered the pain medication.
26. (A) *I haven't finished all my work* answers *why* with an explanation. Choice (B) confuses *too late to work* and *working late*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding *eight* and *late*.
27. (C) *In the hallway* answers *where*. Choice (A) confuses *open to the public* and *public phone*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *alone* and *phone*.
28. (B) The respondent is a friend or relative who wants a job. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding *hear* (related to *ear*) and *hire*. Choice (C) confuses the related word *invite* with *friends* and *relatives*, but no party is suggested.
29. (C) *I have an appointment* answers *why* with an explanation. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *earlier* and *early*. Choice (B) confuses the opposites *late* and *early* and associates *morning* with *early*.
30. (C) *The switch is by the door* indirectly answers *how*. Choice (A) answers *how did you*. Choice (B) gives directions to a location.
31. (A) *There were design problems* answers *why* with an explanation. Choice (B) repeats the word *stop* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *models* (verb) and *model* (noun).

32. (C) The respondent is giving further instructions for the sender. Choice (A) uses the past tense, but the action hasn't happened yet. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *I'll* and *Kyle*.
33. (C) *Yes, they must be filled out by the thirtieth* answers the *yes/no* question *are time sheets due at the end of the month*. Choice (A) is a *yes/no* response but does not answer the question. Choice (B) confuses *time* and *time sheets*.
34. (B) *About fifteen minutes away* answers *how far*. Choice (A) answers *how long*. Choice (C) answers *how tall*.
35. (B) *Because he's a new employee* is the reason he's not listed in the directory. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding *directions* and *directory*. Choice (C) repeats the word *directory* but does not answer the question.
36. (A) *A cafeteria next door* answers *where*. Choice (B) confuses *clean cups* with *a cup of coffee*. Choice (C) answers *where did you buy*.
37. (B) *Your secretary told me* answers *how did you hear about*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *here* and *hear*. Choice (C) answers *how do you hear*.
38. (B) *It goes off automatically* answers *who turned the copy machine off* by offering an alternative to a person doing it. Choice (A) confuses *coffee machine* and *copy machine*. Choice (C) confuses *turned my copy in* and *turn off the machine*.
39. (A) Mr. Green must have had a good reason to cancel the trip. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *trip* and *tip*. Choice (C) is illogical because it is the speaker's trip that is being discussed, not Mr. Green's speech.
40. (C) *Yes, I'll do it now* answers the *yes/no* question *can you*. Choice (A) confuses the opposites *after* and *before*. Choice (B) confuses the similar similar-sounding *let her* and *letter*.

PART 3 (PAGE 126)

41. (A) This is the reason the man gives for buying a new coat. Choice (B) confuses *two* with *too*. Choice (C) is wrong because, although the color of the new coat is mentioned, the color of the old coat is not. Choice (D) is not true because the woman says that she liked the old coat.
42. (C) The new coat is green. Choice (A) confuses *gold* with the similar-sounding word *old*. Choice (B) confuses *blue* with the similar-sounding word *new*. Choice (D) confuses *white* with the similar-sounding word *like*.
43. (B) The man says he paid \$700 for the new coat. Choices (A), (C), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
44. (A) The man says that the flight will arrive at 3:00. Choice (B) is confused with *four-hour flight*. Choice (C) confuses *five* with the similar-sounding word *flight*. Choice (D) is the time that the flight left.
45. (D) According to the man, *he didn't mind taking the subway*. Choice (A) is the woman's suggestion. Choice (B) confuses *bus* with the similar-sounding word *us*. Choice (C) confuses *cab* with the similar-sounding word *car*.
46. (C) The woman says *I guess he'll meet us for dinner at the restaurant*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other places that Mr. Kim will be during the day, but he won't meet the speakers at any of them.
47. (C) The speakers are looking at a menu so that they can order dinner, so they must be at a restaurant. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are associated with the talk of *tuna*, *fish*, and *shrimp*.
48. (C) The woman says that the tuna costs \$35. Choices (A) and (B) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) confuses *for* with the similar-sounding word *forty*.
49. (C) The woman says that she will order shrimp, and the man says that he will get that, too. Choice (A) repeats the word *tuna*. Choices (B) and (D) confuse *rice* and *ice* with the similar-sounding word *nice*.

50. (C) The woman says *When'll the train get here?* Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *far*. Choice (D) confuses *plane* with the similar-sounding word *train*.
51. (A) The woman says that she has been waiting half an hour. Choice (B) confuses *hour* with *half an hour*. Choice (C) confuses *noon* with the similar-sounding word *soon*. Choice (D) confuses 5:00 with *five minutes*.
52. (D) The woman says *I don't like to get home after dark*. Choice (A) confuses *store* with the similar-sounding word *more*. Choice (B) confuses *park* with the similar-sounding word *dark*. Choice (C) confuses *work* with the similar-sounding word *walk*.
53. (A) The woman says that she will send the envelope before lunch. Choice (B) confuses *afternoon* with the similar-sounding word *soon*. Choice (C) confuses *tonight* with the similar-sounding word *right*. Choice (D) is when the envelope will arrive at its destination.
54. (B) The woman says that she is typing a report. Choice (A) is confused with the letter that is inside the envelope. Choice (C) is confused with when the woman will send the envelope. Choice (D) is confused with the envelope that the woman will send for the man.
55. (C) The man says that the envelope contains a letter. Choice (A) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (B) confuses *form* with the similar-sounding word *before*. Choice (D) confuses *sweater* with the similar-sounding word *letter*.
56. (A) The woman says *Can we meet at my office . . . ?* Choice (B) is where the man will be on Tuesday. Choice (C) is confused with the woman going to a conference on Wednesday. Choice (D) confuses *hotel* with the similar-sounding word *tell*.
57. (D) The speakers finally agree to meet on Thursday afternoon. Choice (A) is the woman's first suggestion for a meeting time. Choice (B) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *Thursday*. Choice (C) is the man's suggestion.
58. (A) The secretary will send photocopies of contracts. Choice (B) confuses *photographs* with the similar-sounding word *photocopies*. Choice (C) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) repeats the word *conference* out of context.
59. (A) The man says that Mark will start his new job next week. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *take a month's vacation*.
60. (C) The woman explains that Mark wasn't paid enough at his old job. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with *take a month's vacation*.
61. (A) The woman says that Mark worked there for 13 years. Choices (B) and (D) confuse 14 and 40 with the similar-sounding word *for*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
62. (B) The woman is mailing an envelope by express mail, so they must be in a post office. Choice (A) associates *bank* with *jewelry*, *cash*, and the discussion of money. Choice (C) associates *stationery store* with *envelope*. Choice (D) associates *photographer* with *photographs*.
63. (C) The woman says that there are photographs in the envelope. Choices (A) and (B) repeat words from the man's question. Choice (D) confuses *press* with the similar-sounding word *express*.
64. (B) The man says that express mail costs seven dollars and the woman says that she will pay for express. Choice (A) is the cost of regular mail. Choice (C) confuses 9 with the similar-sounding word *fine*. Choice (D) confuses 11 with the similar-sounding number 7.
65. (B) The man asks for a wake-up call, he's offered dinner in his room, and there is a pool, so he must be at a hotel. Choice (A) associates *wake up* and *breakfast* with *home*. Choice (C) associates *breakfast* and *dinner* with *restaurant*. Choice (D) associates *exercise club* with *pool*.

66. (D) The man asks for a 6:45 wake-up call. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
67. (C) The man says that he is going to use the pool. Choice (A) is what the woman suggests. Choices (B) and (D) are what he will do tomorrow morning.
68. (D) Mrs. Davis will arrive at 11:00. Choice (A) is the time of the afternoon meeting. Choice (B) confuses 7 with the similar-sounding number 11. Choice (C) confuses 8 with the similar-sounding word *late*.
69. (C) The woman says her train is delayed. Choice (A) confuses *plane* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (B) confuses *raining* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (D) repeats the word *start* out of context.
70. (B) Both speakers agree that Mrs. Davis has to arrive in time for the one o'clock meeting. Choice (A) confuses *letter* with the similar-sounding word *later*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse *read* and *eat* with the similar-sounding word *meeting*.

PART 4 (PAGE 129)

71. (A) A college professor is telling his students about the upcoming exam. Choice (B) associates *book writer* with the words *write* and *textbook*. Choice (C) associates *student* with the situation of preparing for an exam, but in this case the students are the listeners. Choice (D) associates *doctor* with the word *exam*.
72. (D) The professor explains that the exam is on Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding phrase *three days*.
73. (D) The professor tells the students to bring pens to the exam. Choices (A) and (C) are things that the students are not allowed to bring to the exam. Choice (B) confuses *pencils* with the similar-sounding word *pens*.
74. (B) According to the reporter, the low temperature will be eleven degrees.
- Choice (A) confuses *seven* with the similar-sounding number *eleven*. Choice (C) is the temperature over the weekend. Choice (D) confuses *sixteen* with the similar-sounding word *fifteen*.
75. (A) The reporter says *Tomorrow morning brings showers*. Choice (B) confuses *sunny* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*. Choice (C) is the weather tonight. Choice (D) confuses *windy* with the similar-sounding word *Wednesday*.
76. (C) According to the reporter, the rain will end on Monday morning. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned in the report as days that will be rainy. Choice (D) is mentioned as a day of clear skies.
77. (B) According to the report, *Two lion cubs were born at the City Zoo early today*. Choice (A) confuses *new lions* with the similar-sounding phrase *zoo's lion*. Choice (C) is something that will happen next month. Choice (D) mentions the director, who made the announcement, but nothing is said about a new director being hired.
78. (B) The zoo director made the announcement. Choice (A) is the person who made a special habitat for the baby lions. Choice (C) associates *publicity* with *public*. Choice (D) associates *activities director* with the special activities planned for next month.
79. (D) The special activities to introduce the lion cubs to the public will take place the first weekend of next month. Choice (A) confuses *two days* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choices (B) and (C) confuse *next weekend* and *next week* with the *first weekend*.
80. (C) The speaker is on flight 15 to Los Angeles. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are places where one might hear a similar talk, but they aren't *flights*.
81. (C) The speaker says they will arrive at noon. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with *five and a half hours*, the length of the flight. Choice (D) confuses 12:30 with *noon*.

82. (B) The flight attendants will bring beverages to everyone. Choice (A) is confused with the arrival in Los Angeles *just in time for lunch*. Choices (C) and (D) are things passengers can request.
83. (B) The store sells *sofas, tables, desks, beds, carpets, and more*. Choice (A) is confused with the sale on home office furniture. Choice (C) confuses *clothes* with the similar-sounding word *closed*. Choice (D) confuses *cars* with the similar-sounding word *carpets*.
84. (C) The sale ends on Friday. Choice (A) is the day the store is closed. Choice (B) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding word *thirty*. Choice (D) is mentioned as a day the store is open.
85. (A) The store is located in the City Plaza Mall. Choice (B) is wrong because the store is next to a hotel, not down the street from one. Choice (C) is wrong because the store is close to a subway station, not in one. Choice (D) confuses *City Hall* with the similar-sounding phrase *City Plaza Mall*.
86. (A) By pressing 2, a caller can speak with Mr. Park. Since the message is from the law offices of Stevenson and Park, we can assume that Mr. Park is a lawyer. Choice (B) is what happens when a caller presses 3. Choice (C) is what happens when a caller presses 1. Choice (D) is information that is right on the message; the caller doesn't have to press any number to hear it.
87. (C) The caller is instructed to press 3 for billing questions. This will connect the caller with the office assistant. The caller will be connected with Choices (A) and (B) by pressing 1 or 2. Choice (D) associates the job of an operator with the phone instructions.
88. (C) Callers with an emergency outside of regular office hours are asked to hang up and dial another number. Choice (A) confuses *press 3* with the previous instructions to press 1, 2, or 3. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *office hours*. Choice (D) repeats the phrase *office assistant*.
89. (B) The bridge was closed because of *heavy snowfall last night*. Choice (A) is something that also happened last night but is not the reason for the bridge closing. Choice (C) repeats the words *heavy* and *traffic*. Choice (D) confuses *construction* with *reconstruction*.
90. (D) According to the report, *the bridge will remain closed until Wednesday*. Choice (A) is when the road conditions are reported to be icy. Choice (B) confuses *tonight* with *last night*, which is when the snow fell. Choice (C) is when the weather will be warmer.
91. (D) Tuesday will have *Warmer temperatures and sunny skies*. Choice (A) is how the weather was last night. Choice (B) confuses *rainy* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (C) confuses *windy* with the similar-sounding word *Wednesday*.
92. (B) James Jones is introduced as a *professor of chemistry at National University*. Choice (A) confuses *medical doctor* with James Jones's title of *doctor*, which probably means he has a doctoral degree in chemistry. Choice (C) associates *travel agent* with James Jones's trip to Brazil. Choice (D) associates *florist* with James Jones's search for *wild orchids and other exotic flowers*.
93. (C) James Jones will talk about his hiking trip in the Amazon. Choices (A) and (B) confuse Dr. Jones's job of chemistry professor with the topic of his talk. Choice (D) repeats the word *trip*, but James Jones took a hiking trip, not a train trip.
94. (A) The speaker says that Dr. Jones will answer questions after the talk. Choices (B) and (D) are confused with the display of photographs in the lobby. Choice (C) is confused with Dr. Jones's search for flowers in the Amazon.
95. (A) The guide says that the tickets cost seven dollars. Choice (B) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*. Choice (C) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*. Choice (D) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding number *seven*.

96. (D) The guide says *we'll begin in the main gallery . . . looking at portraits*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other things the participants will see on the tour.
97. (D) The works by local artists are on the third floor. Choices (A) and (C) are other places in the museum that the tour participants will visit. Choice (B) confuses *first* with the similar-sounding word *third*.
98. (A) The speaker is addressing passengers on the train, telling them that they are about to arrive in the station. Choice (B) is what passengers with checked baggage should do. Choice (C) uses the word *exit* in a different context. Choice (D) repeats the word *baggage*, but a baggage office is never mentioned.
99. (A) The speaker says that the train will arrive in four minutes. Choice (B) confuses *five* with the similar-sounding word *arrive*. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*. Choice (D) is the amount of time passengers will have to wait for their baggage.
100. (B) Passengers are asked to pick up their baggage right outside the gate. Choice (A) uses the word *check* in a different context. Choice (C) is wrong because all passengers must exit the train at the station. Choice (D) is the suggestion made for passengers who need assistance getting off the train.

ANSWER KEY

READING COMPREHENSION

PART 5: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Word Form: Nouns (page 135)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (D) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (D) |

Word Form: Verbs (page 137)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (D) | 10. (C) |

Word Form: Adjectives (page 139)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (D) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (D) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (D) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (B) |

Word Form: Adverbs (page 141)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 6. (D) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (A) |

Word Form: Pronouns (page 143)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (C) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (D) |

Test Strategies/Context: Nouns (page 145)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (D) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (A) |

Test Strategies/Context: Verbs (page 147)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (B) | 3. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 4. (C) |

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 5. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 6. (D) | 9. (B) |
| 7. (D) | 10. (A) |

Test Strategies/Context: Adjectives (page 149)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (D) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (D) |

Test Strategies/Context: Adverbs (page 151)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (D) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (D) |

Test Strategies/Context: Conjunctions (page 153)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (D) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (D) |

Test Strategies/Context: Prepositions (page 155)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (D) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (A) |

Strategy Review: Part 5 (page 158)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 11. (D) |
| 2. (D) | 12. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 13. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 14. (D) |
| 5. (C) | 15. (B) |
| 6. (B) | 16. (C) |
| 7. (D) | 17. (A) |
| 8. (D) | 18. (C) |
| 9. (B) | 19. (C) |
| 10. (B) | 20. (B) |

PART 6: TEXT COMPLETION

Verbs (page 163)

Practice: Present Tenses

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (D) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (D) |

Practice: Past Tenses

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (C) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 10. (C) |

Practice: Future Tenses

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (D) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (A) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (A) |

Practice: Modal Auxiliaries

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (A) |

Modifiers (page 172)

Practice: Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (D) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (D) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (D) | 10. (B) |

Practice: Adverbs of Frequency

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 6. (C) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 5. (D) | 10. (D) |

Practice: Verbal Adjectives

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (D) |
| 4. (C) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (C) |

Context (page 179)

Practice: Context

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 6. (B) |
| 2. (D) | 7. (C) |
| 3. (C) | 8. (C) |
| 4. (D) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (C) | 10. (B) |

Strategy Practice (page 183)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 9. (D) |
| 2. (D) | 10. (D) |
| 3. (A) | 11. (D) |
| 4. (D) | 12. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 13. (C) |
| 6. (B) | 14. (B) |
| 7. (A) | 15. (A) |
| 8. (C) | |

PART 7: READING COMPREHENSION

Advertisements (page 189)

Advertisement 1

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 8. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 10. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (C) |
| 6. – | 12. (A) |

Advertisement 2

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 6. (A) |
| 2. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 8. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 9. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 10. (B) |

Advertisement 3

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 2. – | 8. (B) |
| 3. (B) | 9. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 10. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 12. (D) |

Forms (page 197)

Form 1

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 2. (B) | 8. (D) |
| 3. – | 9. (C) |
| 4. (C) | 10. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (D) |
| 6. (A) | |

Form 2

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 7. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 8. (D) |
| 3. (A) | 9. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 10. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 11. (D) |
| 6. (B) | |

Form 3

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. – | 7. (A) |
| 2. – | 8. (C) |
| 3. – | 9. (C) |
| 4. – | 10. (D) |
| 5. (B) | 11. (B) |
| 6. (A) | |

Letters, E-mail, Faxes, and Memos (page 205)**Letters, E-mail, Faxes, and Memos 1**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 7. (B) |
| 2. (A) | 8. (A) |
| 3. (B) | 9. (A) |
| 4. (A) | 10. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (A) |
| 6. (B) | 12. (B) |

Letters, E-mail, Faxes, and Memos 2

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. Bob | 7. (A) |
| 2. Joyce | 8. (D) |
| 3. meeting change | 9. (C) |
| 4. – | 10. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (D) |
| 6. (B) | |

Letters, E-mail, Faxes, and Memos 3

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 9. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 10. (B) |
| 3. (A) | 11. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 12. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 13. (C) |
| 6. (A) | 14. (D) |
| 7. (B) | 15. (A) |
| 8. (A) | |

Tables, Indexes, and Charts (page 212)**Tables, Indexes, and Charts 1**

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. (A) | 5. (A) |
| 2. (D) | 6. (B) |
| 3. – | 7. (C) |
| 4. – | 8. (B) |

Tables, Indexes, and Charts 2

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. 85 | 7. (D) |
| 2. 18 | 8. (C) |
| 3. 3 | 9. (A) |
| 4. – | 10. (B) |
| 5. (A) | 11. (B) |
| 6. (B) | |

Tables, Indexes, and Charts 3

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 2. Emerald Airlines | 9. (A) |
| 3. 6 | 10. (C) |
| 4. – | 11. (C) |
| 5. – | 12. (D) |
| 6. (B) | 13. (D) |
| 7. (A) | |

Instructions and Notices (page 219)**Instructions and Notices 1**

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 7. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 8. (B) |
| 3. (A) | 9. (B) |
| 4. – | 10. (D) |
| 5. – | 11. (A) |
| 6. (A) | 12. (C) |

Instructions and Notices 2

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 8. (A) |
| 2. – | 9. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 10. (C) |
| 4. (B) | 11. (B) |
| 5. (B) | 12. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 13. (D) |
| 7. (B) | |

Instructions and Notices 3

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 7. (B) |
| 2. – | 8. (C) |
| 3. – | 9. (C) |
| 4. – | 10. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 11. (D) |
| 6. (A) | 12. (B) |

Strategy Practice (page 227)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 11. (B) |
| 2. (C) | 12. (B) |
| 3. (D) | 13. (C) |
| 4. (C) | 14. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 15. (B) |
| 6. (A) | 16. (B) |
| 7. (B) | 17. (C) |
| 8. (D) | 18. (A) |
| 9. (B) | 19. (B) |
| 10. (A) | |

ANSWER KEY

READING REVIEW

PART 5 (PAGE 234)

101. (B) The singular subject *client* requires a third person singular verb. Choice (A) is first person. Choice (C) is plural. Choice (D) is the simple form.
102. (D) *Friendship* is a noun referring to a thing. Choice (A) is a noun but refers to people. Choices (B) and (C) are adjectives.
103. (B) *In* is used for locations within cities. Choice (A) indicates a time relationship. Choice (C) indicates location nearby. Choice (D) is used with specific times.
104. (B) The past participle *done* is required. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (C) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the present tense.
105. (A) The modal *can* indicates ability or willingness in present or future situations. Choices (B) and (C) are past tense. Choice (D) is conditional.
106. (C) *Wise* is an adjective that modifies *advice*. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (D) is the comparative form of the adjective.
107. (B) *Earn* is a verb meaning *to work for money*. Choice (A) means *the money a person earns*. Choice (C) means *value*. Choice (D) means *money obtained during a period of time*.
108. (C) *Errors* is a noun that means *mistakes*. Choice (A) is a noun that means *chores that involve short trips around town*. Choice (B) is a verb that means *to make bad judgments*. Choice (D) is an adjective that means *irregular*.
109. (C) *And* joins two items equally. Choice (A) indicates a contrast. Choice (B) indicates a choice between items. Choice (D) indicates association.
110. (B) *To* is used with *from* to indicate a range or change of time. Choice (A) is used with specific times but is not paired with *from*. Choices (C) and (D) indicate a deadline or limit on time.
111. (A) *Went* is a main verb in the past tense. Choice (B) is the past participle and must be accompanied by an auxiliary to be part of a main verb. Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (D) is the present participle.
112. (B) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may appear between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (A), (C), and (D) show the indefinite frequency adverb *always* in inappropriate positions.
113. (C) *Between* indicates position in the space that separates two objects. Choice (A) indicates position within or in the middle of. Choice (B) indicates position nearby. Choice (D) indicates source or direction away.
114. (A) *Job* refers to a specific position. Choice (B) means *a person who works*. Choice (C) means *a small job that may be unrelated to work*. Choice (D) refers to a particular sport.
115. (D) The verb *join* in this context means *meet*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are related to the context of meeting a group for an activity, but they are not verbs.
116. (B) *Before* organizes events in a time sequence. Choice (A) is an adverb and cannot connect clauses. Choice (C) is not logical; employees would need the lights on while they are in the office. Choice (D) indicates a cause-and-effect relationship.
117. (C) *Since* can indicate a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (A) indicates a contrast. Choice (B) indicates an

- unexpected result. Choice (D) means *during*.
118. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choice (A) is an adverb of indefinite frequency. Choice (C) is a definite frequency adverb but does not make sense as an exercise schedule. Choice (D) is an adjective.
119. (A) *Or* excludes both items. Choices (B) and (D) indicate an unexpected result. Choice (C) indicates a contrast.
120. (D) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may appear between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (A), (B), and (C) show the indefinite frequency adverb *always* in inappropriate positions.
121. (B) *Payment* is a noun that refers to money owed for a specific debt. Choice (A) is a noun that refers to salary. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a verb.
122. (C) Someone else will be bringing in the consultant, so the passive *be brought in* is used. Choice (A) is a future form. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (D) is the future continuous.
123. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.
124. (D) Someone else will organize the files, so the passive *be organized* is used. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (C) is a noun.
125. (C) *Near* indicates that items are close to each other. Choice (A) indicates entrance or location within. Choice (B) indicates location opposite but is often paired with *from*. Choice (D) indicates location in the space separating two items.
126. (D) Present tense can indicate habitual or repetitive action. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is a noun that refers to people. Choice (C) is the future.
127. (A) *Is hoping* is the present continuous tense. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choices (C) and (D) are nouns.
128. (C) Someone else will leave the spaces open, so the passive *is left* is used. Choice (A) is the past tense. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (D) is present continuous.
129. (D) *Have* is used to mean *give* a party. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not used with *party*.
130. (C) *Decorate* is a verb. Choice (A) is a gerund. Choice (B) is a noun that refers to decorating style. Choice (D) is a noun that refers to individual items.
131. (B) Present real conditions use past tense in the *if* clause. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the future. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
132. (C) *Lives* is a verb used to indicate place of residence. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is a verb that means *live*, but it is used in scientific contexts. Choice (D) is a noun referring to a person who lives in a place.
133. (B) Present real conditions may use the future tense in the result clause. Choice (A) is the conditional. Choice (C) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the past tense.
134. (A) The verb *belongs* means *is the property or possession of*. The van belongs to the company. The company owns or possesses the van. Choices (B) and (C) would require the word *company* to be the subject of the clause. Choice (D) is a noun, not a verb.
135. (B) The verb *resign* means *leave a position*. Mr. Gomez has decided to stop serving on the board of directors. Choice (A) means the opposite: *seek a position*. Choice (C) means *be present at*. Choice (D) doesn't fit the context.
136. (D) *Because* indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (B) is a preposition, not a conjunction. Choice (C) is not logical.

137. (A) *Clearly* is an adverb describing how the doctor could see. Choice (B) means *with great control*. Choice (C) means *precisely* or *with delicacy*. Choice (D) means *almost*.
138. (A) Reference to a past tense action requires the past tense. Choice (B) is the present perfect. Choice (C) is the past continuous. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
139. (C) The letter, not Ms. Smith, caused the confusion, so the past participle is used. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is a present participle. Choice (D) is the present tense singular.
140. (C) *But* indicates a contrast between items. Choice (A) is usually paired with *or*. Choice (B) indicates a choice between items. Choice (D) indicates a result.

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141. (D) A *survey* is a research questionnaire sent out to many people. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are things that could be done with office workers but are incorrect in this context.
142. (A) *The remaining 15%* is the subject, correctly followed by the present tense verb *choose*. Choice (B) is the past participle. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is a present participle.
143. (D) Since the last group of people make their coffee at home, they probably prefer *homemade* coffee. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are adjectives which could also describe coffee.
144. (D) A noun is needed following the possessive adjective *your*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is a noun which refers to a person. Choice (C) is a present participle.
145. (D) It is most likely that the result of not paying a phone bill is to have the service *cut off* or *stopped*. Choices (A) and (B) mean to make something bigger, which is the opposite of what is likely to happen. Choice (C) means *make less*.

146. (C) This pronoun refers back to the *you* mentioned in the first part of the sentence. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not logical.
147. (A) A noun is required as the object of the verb *include*. Choice (B) is a present tense verb. Choice (C) is noun which refers to a person and therefore is not correct in this context. Choice (D) is a present participle.
148. (B) This is a negative imperative form. Choice (A) is an incorrect negative form. Choices (C) and (D) are negative verbs, but they are not imperative.
149. (C) Hotels ask customers to *reserve* a room. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that could be done to a room but which don't fit the context.
150. (C) *Lack* means *not having enough*. Not having enough sleep could reasonably cause problems at work. Choice (A) is a verb, but a noun is required here as the subject of the sentence. Choice (B) means *fortune*. Choice (D) means *appearance*.
151. (A) A gerund is required to follow the preposition *in*. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (C) is a past tense verb. Choice (D) is a present tense verb.
152. (D) *Keep up* means *continue*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) when used with *keep* do not have the correct meaning for the context.

PART 7 (PAGE 242)

153. The e-mail states *Please arrange flights and hotels for me*, so Michelle wants George to (B) *Make hotel and plane reservations*. Choice (A) is incorrect because Michelle is going to Tokyo alone. Choice (C) is incorrect because Michelle wants help with travel arrangements, not travel advice. Choice (D) is incorrect because Michelle asks for a hotel near the airport but not a ride to the airport.
154. (B) *Monday* is the day Michelle plans to begin her trip. Choice (A) is when Michelle wants George to make all the arrangements. Choice (C) is the day she will return. Choice (D) is the date the e-mail was written.

155. Michelle asks for a hotel near the airport, so the correct answer is (C) *Near the airport*. Choice (A) is where Michelle does not want to stay. Choice (B) is the place she will visit, but she will not sleep there. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
156. The ad is for a *sales representative*, so the correct answer is (B) *salesperson*. Choices (A) and (C) are confused with the company product, *computer software*. Choice (D) confuses the need to travel for the job with the job of a travel agent.
157. The ad asks for *3+ years experience*, which means (B) *3 years or more*. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of *3+ years*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse the correct answer with other numbers mentioned.
158. (B) *Involves* mean *includes*; the person who takes this job will have to travel as part of the job. The meanings of choices (A) and (C) are opposite of the meaning of the correct answer. Choice (D) implies that travel is possible but not required.
159. The ad says *Call Mr. Rogers*, so the correct answer is (A) *Make a phone call*. Choice (B) is mentioned but is not the way to apply for the job. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
160. The letter is signed by the building manager, so the correct answer is (C) *The building supervisor*. Choice (A) confuses the business of the person who receives the letter. Choice (B) is the person who receives the letter. Choice (D) is mentioned but is not the person who wrote the letter.
161. The letter states *You must pay in full by April 15th*, so Mr. Johnson has to (C) *pay three months' rent*. Choice (A) is incorrect because Mr. Johnson has to pay everything he owes, not just one month. Choice (B) is what Mr. Johnson might have to do at the end of the month. Choice (D) is not something that he has to do.
162. All the items on the form are articles of clothing, so the correct answer is (D) *A clothing store*. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *tennis shirts* with *tennis store* and *sports store*. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
163. Since \$15 is the price for shipping, the correct answer is (B) *Sending the order*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have different prices.
164. Five pairs of socks cost \$25, so one pair of socks costs (B) \$5. Choices (A), (C), and (D) confuse the correct answer with other numbers on the form.
165. (A) *Check* is the method of payment that Mr. Robles chose. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned on the form but are not marked.
166. *M–F* means (B) *Monday through Friday only* is the correct answer. Choice (A) is incorrect because the instructions give specific times for calling. Choice (C) is incorrect because customers can call only during the week. Choice (D) is incorrect because customers can only call between 9:00 and 5:00 in the day.
167. Credit cards are not accepted for orders by mail but are required for phone and online orders, so the correct answer is (D) *Either by phone or online*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.
168. Phone orders arrive in five days, so the correct answer is (B) *By phone*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) arrive in longer amounts of time.
169. (D) *An e-mail address* is the correct answer because it is the only one of the choices not mentioned in the instructions. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned.
170. The notice states *There is a \$50 fine for violation of this order*, so people who smoke in the building must (A) *Pay \$50*. Choice (B) associates *City Police Chief* with *police station*. Choice (C) associates *employee* with *employment*. Choice (D) is not a punishment for smoking but a place where people are allowed to smoke.
171. (D) *On the sidewalk* is the correct answer. Choice (A) is incorrect because smoking is allowed in one room only, not the entire floor. Choice (B) is where smoking is not allowed. Choice (C) associates *office building* with *office*.

172. The memo states *This is the third time this month*, so the correct answer is (C) *Three*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
173. The memo asks employees to report problems to *Sally Garfield*, so the correct answer is (D) *Tell Sally Garfield*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the memo says *do not attempt to fix it yourself*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the memo says *Do not call a repairperson yourself*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
174. (C) People are asked to do what the guidelines say, or to *follow* them. The other choices are other possible meanings for *observe*, but they don't fit the context.
175. (D) *April 15th* is the date the new schedule will begin. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is the date the notice was posted.
176. (D) *6:40 P.M.* is the correct answer. Choice (A) is the time of the earliest train to Woodmont. Choice (B) is the time of the latest train to Summerside. Choice (C) is the time of the latest train to Marysville.
177. The notice says *Station office hours will remain the same*, so the correct answer is (C) *The station office hours*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all mention things that will change.
178. (D) Lora, Kyle, Sandy, Tiffany, and Kevin have all requested vacation leave for next month. Choice (A) is the number of people who will take a vacation during the first week of the month. Choice (B) is the number of people who will take a vacation during the fourth week of the month. Choice (C) is the number of people who have had their vacation requests approved for next month.
179. (C) Sandy and Tiffany have had their leave approved for the last week of May. Choice (A) is the person who will do Sandy and Tiffany's work while they are away. Choices (B) and (D) include the person who has not had his vacation request approved.
180. (A) Dan will take his vacation this month, which we see by the date on the e-mail is April. Choice (B) is when many of the other staff members will take their vacation. Choice (C) is when Cynthia wants Kevin to take his vacation. Choice (D) is when Cynthia will take her vacation.
181. (B) Mr. Chang says that he will arrive from Melbourne. Choice (A) is the place that he will arrive at. Choice (C) is the name of his hotel. Choice (D) is where he will go next.
182. (B) Mr. Robertson will pick him up in the company car. Choice (A) is Mr. Chang's suggestion. Choice (C) is how he will get to the office. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
183. (A) Mr. Robertson should arrive half an hour before Mr. Chang's arrival time of 11:00. Choice (B) is Mr. Chang's arrival time. Choice (C) is half an hour before Mr. Chang will arrive at the office, not the airport. Choice (D) is the time Mr. Chang will arrive at the office.
184. (C) Mr. Chang asked to see a copy of the Petersen report, and Ms. McLean asked Mr. Robertson to give it to him. Choices (A) and (B) are things that Mr. Chang will bring with him. Choice (D) is associated with the hotel room.
185. (C) Ms. McLean asks Mr. Robertson to make dinner reservations at the hotel restaurant. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are places that Mr. Chang will visit, but he will not have dinner at any of them Wednesday evening.
186. (B) Mai Le has just become CEO of the Playtime Corporation. Choice (A) is where she used to work. Choices (C) and (D) are where she studied.
187. (D) The article says that she graduated 25 years go. Choice (A) is when she began working at the Playtime Corporation. Choice (B) is confused with the date of the letter. Choice (C) is not mentioned.

188. (A) Alice sent the letter after reading about Mai's promotion in the newspaper. Choice (B) is confused with the fact that they were high school classmates. Choice (C) is confused with Caroline Overall's new business. Choice (D) is confused with a program she started at her company.
189. (D) Alice mentions having met Mai in high school. Choice (A) is confused with the mention of the former company CEO who must have been Mai's old boss. Choices (B) and (C) are confused with the programs that Mai started at her company.
190. (A) Alice says that Mai's former boss, who is the ex-CEO Caroline Overall, will attend the dinner. The other choices are people who were invited to the dinner but cannot attend.
191. (D) According to the memo, he needs to learn to perform his job duties adequately. Choice (A) is a plausible reason but is not mentioned. Choice (B) is confused with the fact that he will take classes, but the classes are not at a university. Choice (C) is associated with the mention of the co-workers who have already taken classes at the institute.
192. (A) Mr. Amadeo recommends 105A, which is Introduction to Database I. Choices (B) and (D) are other courses on the schedule. Choice (C) looks similar to courses on the schedule but doesn't actually appear there.
193. (D) Mr. Caldwell will take 105A, which is offered on Monday and Wednesday, and either 101B or 106A, both of which are offered on Tuesday and Thursday, so he will study Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
194. (B) The cost to take the Introduction to Business Writing class is \$425. Choices (A) and (D) look similar to the correct answer. Choice (C) is the tuition for each of the other classes.
195. (A) Class number 110A is the only business writing course offered at the institute. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are different courses.
196. (D) According to the instructions, a full refund is guaranteed during the first 30 days, and Peter says that they have had the printer five days longer than that. Choice (A) is the number of days past the refund date that they have had the printer. Choice (B) is five days less than the refund limit. Choice (C) is the number of days in the refund limit.
197. (C) This is the problem that Peter states. Choice (A) is confused with the two hours Peter spent on the phone. Choice (B) is not correct because Peter says that a new ink cartridge did not solve the problem. Choice (D) can't be correct because they have had the printer for only 35 days.
198. (A) Peter plans to return the printer to the company, and the instructions say that the purpose of this is repairs. Choice (B) is confused with the refund that is offered during the first 30 days. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with the person with whom Peter spoke on the phone.
199. (B) According to the instructions, the company will not pay for the postage to return a printer to the company, so Mary will have to buy stamps. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are things which, according to the instructions, the company provides with the printer.
200. (C) In his e-mail, Peter complains that New Century products always break down. Choice (A) is incorrect because Peter says that the prices are great. Choice (B) is incorrect because Peter is mailing the printer to the company for repairs. Choice (D) is incorrect because the only cost of returning the printer is the shipping, and no one mentions that this is too high.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGE 260)

1. (A) The conference is in session. Choice (B) confuses a *movie* and a *conference*. Choice (C) confuses *concert hall is empty* and *conference room is full*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the attendees are sitting, not standing.
2. (C) Workers are assembling clocks in a factory. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *dock* and *clock*. Choice (B) implies the workers are building something but they are not building engines. Choice (D) misidentifies the action—they are sitting and working.
3. (D) The man is putting a pin in the map. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *nap* and *map*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the map is on the wall, not in a book. Choice (C) associates *geography book* with *map*.
4. (C) Both men are standing by the whiteboard, probably discussing the figures. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *purses* and *persons*. Choice (B) is incorrect because one of the men is holding an eraser, not a briefcase. Choice (D) is incorrect because neither man is laughing.
5. (B) Two people are working with computers. Choice (A) confuses the similar *street corner* and *corner of the desk*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *money* and *monitor*. Choice (D) is incorrect because computers are not considered heavy equipment.
6. (A) She's closing and locking the door. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *door* and *drawer* and *locking* and *looking*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *lock* and *clock*. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the purse the woman is carrying as a *box*.

7. (C) The man is looking at a piece of paper. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man is *sitting*, but not on a desk. Choice (B) repeats the word *piece* and confuses similar-sounding words *reading* and *eating*. Choice (D) is incorrect because no calculator is visible.
8. (A) The coffeemaker is beside the sink. Choice (B) is incorrect because the coffeepot is not being washed and there are no pots in the sink. Choice (C) confuses *drinking coffee* and *making coffee*. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *spot* and *pot*.
9. (B) The lamp is above the workbench. Choice (A) is incorrect because the shelves are above the table, not under it. Choice (C) is incorrect because no one is at the desk. Choice (D) confuses *showroom* and *workroom*.
10. (B) They're having a discussion. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *meat* and *meeting*. Choice (C) is incorrect because they have books in front of them, but they are not shelving the books. Choice (D) is incorrect because they're leaning on, not wiping, the table.

PART 2 (PAGE 266)

11. (B) *In the lobby* answers where. Choice (A) associates *news* with *newsstand*. Choice (C) confuses the words *stand* (verb) and *stand* (noun).
12. (A) *The guests* answers who. Choice (B) associates *doorman* with *door*. Choice (C) repeats the word *door* but answers *what*.
13. (A) Milk and bread can be purchased at the store. Choice (B) answers *until what time is the store open*. Choice (C) confuses the words *store* (verb), meaning to *place or put something away for later*, and *store* (noun), meaning a *retail establishment*.

14. (A) *He suggested I sell my stock* answers *why* by providing an explanation. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *broke* and *broker*. Choice (C) associates *telephoned* with *call* and confuses the similar-sounding words *brother* with *broker*.
15. (C) *Whenever you're hungry* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *lunch* with *eat* but is not likely because the speakers probably wouldn't want to eat again right after eating lunch. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *meat* and *eat*.
16. (B) *I received two* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *paid* and *check* with *paycheck*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *reviewed* with *received* and *payable* with *paycheck*.
17. (B) The event does not require fancy (extra special) clothing. Choice (A) confuses *wear* and *where*. Choice (C) uses the related idea of being with the company for a long time and *retirement party* but does not address the concern about clothing.
18. (C) *A customer* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *phone system* with *phone*. Choice (B) repeats the word *phone* but does not answer the question.
19. (C) *Last night* answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the words *complete* (adjective) and *complete* (verb). Choice (B) is incorrect because they already finished the project.
20. (A) *He was fired* answers *why*. Choice (B) answers *who is leaving*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *live* and *leave*.
21. (A) *No, there's one more after this one* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *lasts* and *last*. Choice (C) repeats the word *bus* but answers *where*.
22. (C) *The computer saleswoman* answers *who*. Choices (A) and (B) answer *what*.
23. (A) *He's my supervisor* answers *who*. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *over there* but answers *where*. Choice (C) repeats the word *there* but does not answer the question.
24. (B) *She's a marketing specialist* answers *what is her profession*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *professor* and *profession*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *professionals* and *profession*.
25. (A) The new partner is Chris Burns. Choice (B) confuses the related ideas of *business partner* and *marriage partner*. Choice (C) uses the related word *explain*, though no new understanding is required.
26. (C) *In a meeting* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when*. Choice (B) does not answer the question.
27. (C) The clients need to be told about the change. Choice (A) is illogical because the change is going to take place in the future. Choice (B) confuses the related words *January or February* with *month*, but no opinion is requested.
28. (C) *No, not everyone has arrived yet* answers the *yes/no* question with a reason for not starting the meeting. Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when*.
29. (A) The respondent thought the speaker was responsible for the task. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *renovations* and *reservations*. Choice (C) uses the related word *remember*, but the reminder is about making reservations, not collecting money.
30. (A) *Not me, thank you* is a polite response to the question. Choice (B) associates *reporter* with *newspaper*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
31. (B) *I am* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *news* with *radio*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *listen* with *listening*.
32. (B) *The pump engine and pipes* answers *what equipment is missing*. Choice (A) associates *team* with *equipment* and *short* with *missing* by using the words out of context. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *experiment* and *equipment* and associates *lost* with *missing*.
33. (B) *To his office address* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *let her* and *letter*.

34. (A) *The office manager answers who*. Choice (B) answers *how long*. Choice (C) confuses the *sea* and *see*.
35. (C) *It's expected to stop tonight* answers *when*. Choice (A) answers *what will stop*. Choice (B) answers *when will it rain*.
36. (A) *Yes, I put them in the supply room* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) answers *where can I put the supplies*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
37. (C) *In three months* answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *Finnish* and *finished*. Choice (B) repeats the word *building* but does not answer the question.
38. (B) This person's business e-mail account is not for personal use. Choice (A) uses the repeated root *person*, but James is not the topic of this conversation. Choice (C) uses the related word *funny*, but it is in the wrong tense. The joke hasn't been forwarded yet.
39. (B) *The electricity is off* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) associates *photos* with *photocopier*. Choice (C) associates *copied* with *photocopier*.
40. (C) *Twelve people* answers *how large is your staff*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *stuff* and *staff*. Choice (B) repeats the word *staff* but does not answer the question.
44. (A) The man decides to mail the package first class, which takes six days. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is how long the package would take by second class.
45. (C) The man says that the package contains jewelry. Choice (A) uses the word *China* out of context. Choice (B) is confused with the method of payment the man considers using. Choice (D) uses the word *class* in a different context.
46. (C) The man will pay for postage and insurance, which adds up to \$15. Choice (A) is the cost of insurance alone. Choice (B) is the cost of postage alone. Choice (D) is the value of the contents of the package.
47. (B) The man says that the repairperson will come tomorrow. Choice (A) is when the machine broke. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *the fourth time this month*.
48. (A) The woman says that she has to get reports copied. Choice (B) confuses *photographs* with the similar-sounding word *photocopies*. Choice (C) associates *repair bill* with *repairperson*. Choice (D) associates *meeting agenda* with *meeting*.
49. (C) The woman says that there is a photocopy store across the street. Choice (A) is the former location of a photocopy store. Choice (B) uses the word *fourth* out of context. Choice (D) confuses *door* with the similar-sounding word *floor*.
50. (B) The man says *I hope the bus gets here soon*. Choice (A) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *far*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse *train* and *plane* with the similar-sounding word *rain*.
51. (B) The man says that it's cloudy. Choice (A) is what the woman thinks might happen later. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man says that it's not cold. Choice (D) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*.

PART 3 (PAGE 267)

41. (A) The man is buying a new pair of shoes. Choice (B) confuses *pear* with word *pair*. Choice (C) confuses *book* with *checkbook*. Choice (D) confuses *newspaper* with the similar-sounding phrase *new pair*.
42. (B) The woman says that the shoes cost \$17.75. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
43. (B) The man says that he will pay with a credit card. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man says that he doesn't have cash. Choice (C) confuses *traveler's check* with *personal check*. Choice (D) is one way the man considers paying.

52. (A) The man says that he has been waiting 15 minutes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
53. (B) The woman says that her vacation begins on Tuesday. Choice (A) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *mountains*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding word *Tuesday*.
54. (D) The woman says that her vacation will last two weeks. Choice (A) confuses *two days* with the similar-sounding word *Tuesday*. Choice (B) is the man's guess. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*.
55. (D) The woman says that she will spend her vacation in New York. Choice (A) confuses *lake* with the similar-sounding word *like*. Choice (B) is where the woman usually spends her vacation. Choice (C) is the man's guess.
56. (D) The woman says that Mr. Kim is out of town on a business trip. Choice (A) is the man's guess. Choice (B) confuses *downtown* with the similar-sounding phrase *out of town*. Choice (C) repeats the word *late*.
57. (B) The man says that seven people showed up at the meeting. Choice (A) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *few*. Choice (C) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding word *seven*. Choice (D) is the number of people that were supposed to show up.
58. (D) The man mentions *next month's meeting*. Choice (A) is confused with *this morning*. Choice (B) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *few*. Choice (C) is when Mr. Kim will return from his trip.
59. (A) The speakers discuss opening a savings account and making a deposit, so they must be in a bank. Choice (B) associates \$500 and *check* with buying something in a store. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *accountant* with *savings account*.
60. (B) The woman says she has a \$500 *check*. Choice (A) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *great*. Choice (D) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *sign*.
61. (C) The man asks the woman to sign the check on the back. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned in the conversation, but nobody says anything about signing them. Choice (B) confuses *letter* with the similar-sounding word *later*.
62. (A) The man says that there is too much snow to drive. Choice (B) confuses *rain* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (C) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*. Choice (D) confuses *windy* with the similar-sounding word *Wednesday*.
63. (B) The woman says that they will take the train. Choice (A) associates *car* with *driving*, which the man says they won't do. Choice (C) confuses *walk* with the similar-sounding word *work*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
64. (C) The man says that he has a conference call at 10:00. Choice (A) confuses *meeting* with the similar-sounding word *eating*. Choice (B) uses the word *conference* out of context. Choice (D) is incorrect because the man will have to get on the train well before 10:00 in order to be at work on time for the conference call.
65. (C) The man says that there is a hotel across the street. Choice (A) confuses *another street* with *across the street*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) uses the word *right* in a different context.
66. (B) The woman decides to buy a magazine. Choice (A) is what the woman wanted to buy, but the man says they're sold out. Choices (C) and (D) are other things the man offers for sale.
67. (C) The man says that the magazine costs \$4.50. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.

68. (D) The speakers are in a place where they go to eat sometimes, so they must be in a restaurant. Choice (A) associates *home* with *eat*. Choice (B) associates *bakery* with *bread*. Choice (C) associates the different kinds of food mentioned with a *grocery store*.
69. (C) The man says he eats there once a week. Choice (A) is how often the woman would like to eat there. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
70. (C) The man says he will try the fried chicken. Choice (A) is what the woman asks about. Choice (B) confuses *rice* with the similar-sounding word *fried*. Choice (D) associates *sandwiches* with *bread*.

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71. (A) Company employees would listen to this business announcement on company policy. Choice (B) confuses *doctors* with *doctor's note*. Choices (C) would probably not be interested in this announcement. Choice (D) repeats the word *officer*.
72. (C) Company policy on the need for doctor's notes has been revised. Choice (A) is what the policy was about. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
73. (D) Employees are no longer required to get a doctor's note for illnesses lasting more than four days. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by the phrase *no longer required*.
74. (D) A building is on fire and firefighters have to have room to work. Choice (A) confuses *people need a hotel room* and *firefighters need room to work*. Choice (B) associates *going home* and *stay away*. Choice (C) confuses *personnel office* with *emergency personnel*.
75. (B) Emergency personnel must get through to deal with the fire. Choice (A) associates *office* with *building* and confuses *office personnel* and *emergency personnel*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *file* and *fire*.

76. (B) People are asked to stay *on the other side of the street*. Choices (A) and (D) use the word *room* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *beside* with the similar-sounding word *side*.
77. (B) The Space Program is mentioned. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *race* and *space*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *tasting* and *tasty*. Choice (D) uses *waste* in a different context.
78. (A) A dog (canine) is the only animal mentioned. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
79. (A) This is the first time the program will send an animal to Mars. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *this is the first . . .*
80. (C) The president is described as being a parent. Choice (A) describes the president's wife. Choice (B) associates *doctor* with *hospital*. Choice (D) confuses a *general* and *General Hospital*.
81. (A) The president and his wife have become parents *for the second time*, so they have two children. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are confused with the numbers in 5:43, the time that the baby was born and the numbers of children born in the future.
82. (B) The baby was born at 5:43 A.M. today. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by 5:43 A.M.
83. (B) Televisions are being sold. Choice (A) confuses *selling a watch* and *watching television*. Choice (C) associates *calendar* with *Day-by-Day*. Choice (D) is what is being offered as a free gift.
84. (D) They'll give a one-year subscription. Choice (A) confuses *ten days* and *the first ten people*. Choice (B) is contradicted by a *one-year subscription*. Choice (C) confuses *ten months* and *ten people*.
85. (B) The first ten people who buy a television set will get the special offer. Choice (A) confuses *one person* and *one-year subscription*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *the first ten people*.

86. (C) The caller has reached a nonworking number. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by *a nonworking number*. Choice (D) confuses *the caller hung up and hang up and try again*.
87. (D) The caller is told to hang up and try again. Choice (A) confuses *give up and hang up*. Choice (B) associates *get another job* and *nonworking*. Choice (C) is contradicted by *hang up*.
88. (A) The announcement says *if you would like to check the number you are dialing*. Choice (B) uses the word *check* out of context. Choice (C) repeats the words *dialing* and *assistance*. Choice (D) repeats the word *number*.
89. (C) The warm weather will continue for the rest of the week. Choices (A) and (B) are what the weather is expected to be by Sunday. Choice (D) *windy* is what the weather was.
90. (A) By Sunday, temperatures will drop and rain is likely. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned in other contexts.
91. (C) The speaker says *Expect up to four inches*. Choice (A) confuses *two* with *to*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *24 inches* with the similar-sounding phrase *to four inches*.
92. (C) High-quality paper and envelopes are on sale. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned in a different context. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
93. (B) All colors but yellow are available. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all available.
94. (D) Saturday is the last day of this sale. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by Saturday being the last day.
95. (B) Sparkles Jewelry Store was robbed. Choice (A) confuses *clothing* with the similar-sounding word *closing*. Choice (C) repeats the word *computer*, which was something not taken from the store. Choice (D) repeats the word *watch*, which was also something not taken from the store.
96. (D) The robbery occurred at 8:55. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
97. (D) The store owner was the only person present. Choice (A) is mentioned in the report but not as being present at the time of the robbery. Choices (B) and (C) are people who left the store before the robbery.
98. (A) The advertisement says that the café is closed Monday. Choices (B) and (D) are confused with *open Tuesday through Sunday*. Choice (C) is the day of the brunch special.
99. (B) The brunch special is all-you-can-eat pancakes for \$6.00. Choice (A) confuses *birthday cake* with the last syllable of *pancakes*. Choice (C) confuses *steak* with the similar-sounding word *pancake*. Choice (D) confuses *pans* with the first syllable of *pancakes*.
100. (D) The advertisement says that the café is located *one block from the subway station*. Choice (A) is confused with *River Road*. Choice (B) is confused with *parking in the back*. Choice (C) confuses *bus station* with *subway station*.

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101. (A) *To* indicates direction toward. Choices (B) and (D) indicate location. Choice (C) indicates manner.
102. (B) *Will be* requires the past participle *shortened*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.
103. (A) The subordinating conjunction *after* joins two clauses. Choices (B) and (C) indicate a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (D) is a coordinate conjunction.
104. (C) Someone else will mail the paychecks, so the passive *be mailed* is used. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.
105. (A) A past action that occurs before another past action requires the past perfect tense. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the present continuous.

106. (B) The adjective *successful* modifies year. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a singular noun. Choice (D) is a plural noun.
107. (D) The coordinate conjunction *and* joins two verbs. Choices (A) and (B) are subordinating conjunctions. Choice (C) is a coordinating conjunction but excludes both items.
108. (C) The noun *home* serves as an object of *heading*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adjectives.
109. (B) *By* indicates association with. Choice (A) indicates association but is not used with *accompanied*. Choice (C) indicates direction toward. Choice (D) indicates direction away.
110. (A) The adjective *foolish* modifies *decisions*. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (C) is a noun referring to behavior or attitudes. Choice (D) is a verb.
111. (B) In this context, *determine* means *find out*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
112. (B) The present tense indicates habitual action. Choice (A) is the present tense but does not agree with the singular *owner*. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the past tense.
113. (D) *Assist* means *help*. Choice (A) means *to be present at*. Choice (B) means *to make presumptions about*. Choice (C) means *to give a duty to*.
114. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a verb phrase. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.
115. (C) *At* is used with specific times. Choice (A) indicates direction toward. Choice (B) indicates direction from. Choice (D) indicates purpose.
116. (B) *Seems* is present tense, indicating the same time frame as *have available*. Choice (A) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the present continuous. Choice (D) is the future tense.
117. (A) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may come between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (B), (C), and (D) show the indefinite frequency adverb *always* in inappropriate positions.
118. (B) The adjective *popular* describes the new schedules. Choices (A) and (C) are verbs. Choice (D) is a noun.
119. (B) *On* is used with dates. Choice (A) indicates purpose. Choice (C) indicates direction toward. Choice (D) indicates direction away.
120. (C) The subordinate conjunction *when* joins two clauses in a time relationship. Choice (A) is a preposition. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect. Choice (D) is a subordinating conjunction but means *during*.
121. (B) *Borrow* means *to take something with the agreement that it will be returned to the owner after use*. Choice (A) refers to something that has been borrowed. Choice (C) means *allow to borrow*. Choice (D) means *to transmit or transfer something to another person*.
122. (A) *Adjustable* means *can be changed*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
123. (C) *Or* provides a choice between items. Choice (A) is a coordinate conjunction paired with *or*. Choice (B) includes both items. Choice (D) indicates a contrast between items.
124. (D) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may occur between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (A), (B), and (C) show the indefinite frequency adverb *ever* in inappropriate positions.
125. (A) Present unreal conditions use past tense in the *if* clause. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the future tense. Choice (D) is conditional.
126. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.

127. (B) The noun *decline* means *decrease* or *weakening*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are similar in meaning but are not nouns.
128. (C) The directors are the ones who will understand the problem, so the simple form *understand* is used. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (D) with *will* forms the future continuous.
129. (B) *Since* is a subordinating conjunction that indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (C) indicates a contrast. Choice (D) must appear in the effect clause.
130. (D) Someone else will deposit the checks, so the passive *be deposited* is used. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is the present tense singular. Choice (C) is the present participle.
131. (B) A present real condition may use the future tense in the result clause. Choice (A) is the present tense singular. Choice (C) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the present continuous.
132. (D) *Entrance* is a noun modified by the adjective *side*. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the past participle.
133. (D) *Will be checking out* is the future continuous. Choice (A) cannot be followed by the past participle of the verb. Choice (B) is not logical; guests who have checked out would not be asked to contact the front desk. Choice (C) cannot be followed by the past participle.
134. (B) *Millionaire* is a noun referring to a person. Choices (A) and (C) are nouns referring to money. Choice (D) is an adjective.
135. (A) Present real conditions may use present tense in the *if* clause. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (C) is the past perfect. Choice (D) is the simple verb.
136. (D) *Vacant* means *empty*; a person has been hired to fill the empty position. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
137. (C) *Knowledgeable* is an adjective that describes the company president. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is the present tense singular verb.
138. (B) *Has been working* is the present perfect continuous form. Choice (A) *has* must be used with *worked* to form the present perfect. Choice (C) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the future tense.
139. (D) Present unreal conditions use the conditional form in the result clause. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (C) is the past tense.
140. (A) *Defer* means *put off* or *postpone*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.

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141. (A) *Move* is a verb of motion followed by the adverb *there*, referring to a place at a distance from the speaker. Choices (B) and (D) are pronouns for things. Choice (C) refers to the current location of the speaker.
142. (B) *Residential* refers to a neighborhood where people live, away from businesses, which is what Boris says he is looking for. Choice (A) refers to factories. Choice (C) means *full of influence*, which is not a likely way to describe a neighborhood. Choice (D) refers to stores.
143. (C) An infinitive verb is required to follow the main verb *plan*. Choice (A) is a base form. Choice (B) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a future verb.
144. (C) The notice addresses the reader directly, so the second-person form is required. Choice (A) is a first-person form and is confused with the word *we*, used as the subject of the sentence. Choices (B) and (D) are third-person forms.

145. (B) A motel guest can dial a phone number to contact someone at the front desk. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are words that could be used with numbers but not with phone numbers.
146. (D) *Complimentary*, meaning *free*, is an adjective form used to describe *breakfast*. Choice (A) is a verb meaning *to say kind words*. Choice (B) is the past tense form of the verb. Choice (C) is the present participle.
147. (D) *Easily* is an adverb describing how the guests will hear. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a comparative adjective.
148. (C) *Need* is followed by the infinitive form of the verb. Choice (A) is the base form. Choice (B) is present tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.
149. (A) *Fees* are prices, which is what this sentence is asking about. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are words that are related to rentals, but they don't fit the sentence.
150. (A) *Retailer* means *seller*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are related to the topic of cars but do not have the correct meaning for the context.
151. (A) *Ourselves* refers back to the subject of the sentence *We*. Choices (B) and (C) refer to the word *you*. Choice (D) refers to the word *it*.
152. (B) *Safety* refers back to the topic of the previous sentence about making sure that roads are not dangerous and customers feel secure. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other things that car sellers may care about but don't fit the context of the sentence.
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153. (B) Bus riders would need to know about changes in bus routes. Choice (A) associates *weather* with *rain*. Choice (C) assumes that city workers take buses. Choice (D) associates *bus repair people* with *bus routes*.
154. (B) The bus routes will be changed due to the parade. Choice (A) confuses *being used in the parade* and *changing routes to get around the parade*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *going out of service* and *changing routes*.
155. (B) In the event of rain, the parade will take place shortly after 3:00 P.M. Choice (A) is when the parade is originally scheduled. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by the parade being held shortly after 3:00 P.M.
156. (C) Ordering supplies is the subject of the memo. Choice (A) associates *accounts* with *accounting department*. Choice (B) associates *office furniture* with *office supplies*. Choice (D) associates *computers* with *typed requests*.
157. (A) Only typed requests will be accepted. Choices (B) and (C) are contradicted by *only typed requests will be accepted*. Choice (D) is what happens to approved requests.
158. (D) Requests that are accepted will be forwarded to the Accounting Department. The other options do not fit the context.
159. (C) Approved requests will be sent onto the Accounting Department. Choice (A) is what would happen to handwritten and unsigned requests. Choice (B) associates *purchasing* with *ordering*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
160. (C) A letter up to 25 grams can be sent to South Africa, a country in Africa, for ¥130 (130 yen). Choice (A) is the cost of sending a postcard. Choice (B) is the cost of sending an aerogramme. Choice (D) is the cost of sending a letter weighing more than 25 grams to Africa.
161. (B) An aerogramme sent to anywhere in the world costs ¥90. Choice (A) is the cost of sending a postcard. Choice (C) is the cost of sending a letter up to 25 grams to Zone 2. Choice (D) is the cost of sending a letter weighing between 25 and 50 grams to Zone 1.

162. (A) A letter weighing 25 grams or less costs ¥110 to Europe. Choice (B) would cost ¥190. Choice (C) is not stated in the chart. Choice (D) is incorrect because the weight (up to 25 grams) is specified.
163. (D) Since the bulletin refers to train reservations, train passengers would probably be most interested in reading it. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *plane* and *train*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *car* with *cart* and the words *car* (automobiles) with *car* (train). Choice (C) associates *bus* with *coaches*.
164. (B) Reservations are required for all first-class compartments. Choice (A) is incorrect because only trains with first-class cars, which require reservations, have dining cars. Choices (C) and (D) are mentioned as coaches not requiring reservations.
165. (B) Dining cars are in trains that have first-class cars. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *trains that do not have first-class cars will not have a dining car*.
166. (B) Any extra bags may be checked. The other options do not fit the context.
167. (C) Mr. Goodwin probably lives in Australia since his company's address is in Australia. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are countries he will visit next summer.
168. (A) Mrs. Mangala exports jewelry. Choice (B) is what Mr. Goodwin probably manufactures. Choice (C) associates *textiles* with *fashions*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (D) A line is a type of product. The other options do not fit the context.
170. (D) Since Mrs. Mangala's business is in Sri Lanka, the jewelry will probably be exported from there. Choice (A) is where Mr. Goodwin is going. Choice (B) is where the jewelry would be exported to. Choice (C) is where Mr. Goodwin is going.
171. (A) Mr. Goodwin's London associates were very pleased with the quality of Mrs. Mangala's gems. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
172. (C) The directions are for waterproofing. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *protection from dirt and dust* with *remove all dust and dirt from shoes*. Choice (D) confuses *drying out* and *let dry*.
173. (B) The directions say to repeat application one more time. Choice (A) is contradicted by the phrase *one more time*. Choice (C) confuses *six times* with *six inches* and *six months*. Choice (D) confuses *eight times* and *eight inches*.
174. (D) The application will last for six months. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by *six months*.
175. (C) The total number of teachers in the survey is 43. Choice (A) is the number of teachers who said the reason for lack of computer education was because it was too expensive. Choices (B) and (D) are contradicted by 43.
176. (D) More teachers gave expense as a reason than any other reason listed. Choices (A) and (B) have lower numbers than the *too expensive* reason. Choice (C) is the reason given the least often.
177. (C) Only eight teachers said they feared computers. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all have a higher number of respondents.
178. (A) Mr. Ng must have written an essay in order to win the Essay Competition award. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *announced the winner* and *announced his retirement*.
179. (B) The winner was announced last night. Choice (A) confuses *last year* and *Hotel Manager of the Year*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *last night*.
180. (D) Mr. Ng wants to make it possible for others to achieve success by themselves. Choice (A) is selfish attitude. Choices (B) and (C) refer to Mr. Ng's analogy that a manager is like a parent.
181. (B) There is a matinee and an evening performance on Saturday. Choice (A) is the number of performances on other days. Choice (C) is the number of days of the week that there are performances. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

182. (A) The ad is for a live performance of a play by Shakespeare. Choice (B) is contradicted by *live performance*. Choice (C) is not a performance. Choice (D) is confused with *orchestra seats*.
183. (B) According to the ad, a group of at least 15 people can get a 10 percent discount, and Mr. Stein says his department has just enough people to qualify for it. Choice (A) is the size of the discount. Choice (C) is the size of the larger discount. Choice (D) is the number of people needed to get the larger discount.
184. (A) Mr. Stein wants tickets for opening night, which, according to the ad, is March 12. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is the last night of the play.
185. (D) Mr. Stein suggests that everybody take the subway to the theater after work. Choice (A) associates *bus* with *bus lines*. Choice (B) associates *car* with *parking garage*. Choice (C) associates *foot* with *walking distance*.
186. (D) Mr. Schmidt wrote to ask about liability if his debit card is stolen. Choices (A) and (C) repeat the word *account*. Choice (B) repeats *credit card*.
187. (D) Mr. Schmidt has been a customer at the bank *for over 15 years*. Choice (A) is the amount of time he has to report a stolen debit card. Choice (B) is the amount of time he has had his debit card. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of *over 15 years*.
188. (B) Mr. Schmidt says he didn't see the information he needed in the booklet *Rules for Personal Accounts at Union Bank*, but Ms. Ugarte point out that the information actually is there and tells him the page number. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are items that are associated with banking information but are not the correct answer.
189. (A) Elena Ugarte replied to Mr. Schmidt's letter, which was addressed to the Customer Service Office. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are positions at a bank but are not the correct answer.
190. (B) Ms. Ugarte enclosed a copy of page 39 of *Rules for Personal Accounts at Union Bank*, the document Mr. Schmidt mentioned in his letter. Choice (A) is associated with the topic of Mr. Schmidt's question. Choice (C) is confused with the \$50 liability for stolen debit cards. Choice (D) confuses *photograph* with *photocopy*.
191. (C) Mr. Takubo is helping Ms. Choi find an apartment to rent, so he is a real estate agent. Choice (A) is not correct because Mr. Takubo mentions the landlord as a different person. Choice (B) is Ms. Choi's profession. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
192. (D) Ms. Choi says the most important thing is a convenient location. Choice (A) is incorrect because Ms. Choi says that she does not need a large space. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because Ms. Choi says she wants something reasonably priced.
193. (D) Ms. Choi says she hopes to spend about \$2,000, and Mr. Takubo says the office is \$500 more than that. Choice (A) is the difference between Ms. Choi's preferred rent and the actual rent. Choice (B) is \$500 less than Ms. Choi's preferred rent. Choice (C) is Ms. Choi's preferred rent.
194. (C) Ms. Choi says she needs something by the end of the month, and Mr. Takubo says the office will be available when she needs it. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is when Mr. Takubo wants to show the office. Choice (D) is confused with the *end of the month*.
195. (C) Mr. Takubo states that he wants to meet Ms. Choi at 11:00. Choice (A) is confused with the office address. Choice (B) is confused with the office suite number. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
196. (D) Joe is applying for the advertised position, which is customer account representative. Choice (A) associates *accountant* with *Accounting Department*. Choice (B) associates *software engineer* with *computer software*. Choice (C) is Ms. Ahmad's job.

197. (A) The ad asks for a résumé. Choice (B) is confused with the responsibilities of the job, which is handling billing problems. Choice (C) confuses a letter of recommendation with a cover letter. Choice (D) associates college diploma with the desirability of a college degree.
198. (C) Joe's letter states that he has worked for a mail order company for several years. Choice (A) is where Joe worked in the past. Choice (B) is confused with Joe's field of study. Choice (D) is where the current job opening is available.
199. (D) The ad asks for two years' experience as a customer service representative, and Joe says he has been at his current job as a customer service representative for three years more than that. Choice (A) is the number of years of experience required for the new position. Choice (B) is the number of years of experience Joe has beyond the requirement. Choice (C) is the number of years Joe worked at his previous job.
200. (D) Joe states that his degree is in French. Choice (A) associates *computer science* with *computer software*. Choice (B) confuses *communications* with the *communication skills* required for the job. Choice (C) uses the word *accounting* in a different context.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGE 300)

1. (C) A group of people is sitting around a table. Choice (A) is incorrect because the people are at a table, not on stage. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no water on the table. Choice (D) is incorrect because the people are speaking around the table, not before the court.
2. (B) The young women are having lunch. Choice (A) is incorrect because there are no plants in the restaurant, and we don't see any gardeners. Choice (C) might be true but is not what we see in the photo. Choice (D) associates *food* with *restaurant*.
3. (C) The laboratory technician is looking through a microscope. Choice (A) uses the associated words *eye* (for *looking*) and *examined*. Choice (B) uses the similar-sounding word *microphone*. Choice (D) uses the associated word *equipment*.
4. (B) The passengers are boarding the plane. Choice (A) will probably happen once the plane reaches cruising altitude. Choice (C) is incorrect because the pilot has to wait for all the passengers to board before taking off. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *train* and *plane*.
5. (C) The speaker is addressing the audience. Choice (A) confuses *addresses* (writes an address) and *addresses* (gives a talk). Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *dress* and *address*. Choice (D) confuses *speaker* (thing that produces sound) and *speaker* (lecturer).
6. (B) Some museum visitors are looking at a painting. Choice (A) mentions the painting, but no one is cleaning it. Choice (C) mentions the photographer, but he is taking photos, not displaying them. Choice (D) uses the related word *drawing*, but no one is doing this.

7. (C) The scientist is wearing protective clothing. Choice (A) confuses *conducting an orchestra* and *conducting an experiment*. Choice (B) confuses *looking for a new hat* and *wearing a hat*. Choice (D) is incorrect because she is wearing protective clothing, not sewing clothes.
8. (A) The train is by the platform. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *plane* and *train* and confuses *runway* with *platform*. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no passengers in the station. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *rain* and *train*.
9. (A) The players are on the field. Choice (B) confuses *match* (to light a fire) and *match* (sporting event). Choice (C) confuses *(fruit) stand* and *stands* where fans sit. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *balloon* and *ball*.
10. (B) The two business colleagues are shaking hands. Choice (A) is incorrect because they are riding in the car, not driving it. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *hand* out of context. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *shaking* and *taking*.

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11. (A) *Because he has relatives who live there* answers *why*. Choice (B) associates *spring* with *summer*. Choice (C) associates *tourism* with *visit*.
12. (B) *It's twenty-two dollars* answers *how much*. Choice (A) associates *reservation* with *book*. Choice (C) answers *how easily can the book be read*.
13. (A) *I don't know* answers the question. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.

14. (C) *It isn't busy enough to have so many employees at work. Two people can go home.* Choice (A) repeats the word *working*, but the speaker is concerned about the amount of people who are already working. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *walking* and *working*.
15. (C) *It leaves here on the hour* answers *when does the train run*. Choice (A) associates *express* with *fastest*. Choice (B) associates *run* with *jogging* by using the words in a different context.
16. (A) *Take the orange line to the first subway stop* gives directions by subway to the National Museum. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.
17. (C) The respondent is questioning Marcy's readiness for the promotion. Choice (A) uses the related word *buy*, but Marcy is an employee, not a customer. Choice (B) relates the word *in charge* with *manager*, but the conversation is about the future, not the past.
18. (A) *I like nonfiction* answers *what kind*. Choice (B) associates *books* with *library*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
19. (B) *I can't do that right now* is a way of refusing the suggestion to look over the figures. Choice (A) associates *figures* with *diet* by using the words in a different context. Choice (C) associates *look* with *see*.
20. (C) *They're mine* answers *who owns the shoes*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *these* and *easy*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *shoe* and *sue*.
21. (A) *On the workbench* answers *where is the cable*. Choice (B) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *cable* and *able*.
22. (B) *It's 3256* is the most logical PIN. Choice (A) confuses *an address number* with *a PIN*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *personal* with *personnel* and associates *employees* with *personnel*.
23. (A) *They are on my desk* answers *what happened to the inventory sheets*. Choice (B) associates *sheets* with *beds*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *inventory* and *invention* by associating it with *innovation*.
24. (C) *Oil and vinegar will be fine* is the choice the respondent makes for salad dressing. Choices (A) and (B) associate *dressing* with *clothes* by using the words in a different context.
25. (B) *Yes, but it will cost you an extra five dollars* is the response of the taxi driver. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses *airport* with *air pollution*.
26. (C) *Maybe Mr. Baker can* answers *who can translate the document*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *transport* and *translate*. Choice (B) associates *translate* and *watch*.
27. (C) The respondent is offering more time to get the job done. Choice (A) relates the word *deadline* with *on time*, but no specific time is mentioned. Choice (B) suggests that the deadline has already passed, which is incorrect.
28. (A) *All the ones that I had* answers *which files have been transferred*. Choice (B) associates *files* with *computer*. Choice (C) associates *transfer* with *subway*.
29. (A) *He didn't say much* answers *what did the president say*. Choice (B) associates *joint* with *connection*. Choice (C) associates *president* with *election campaign*.
30. (A) The respondent is surprised that the speaker is still waiting. Choice (B) offers a reason a person would want to see a doctor, but the respondent is not the person waiting. Choice (C) relates the word *daughter* with *family* and *medical school* with *doctor* but does not relate to the speaker's problem.
31. (B) *It's my pleasure* is a polite response to the request *to get a cup of coffee*. Choices (A) and (C) do not answer the question.

32. (C) *From Eastern Europe* answers *where did the components come from*. Choice (A) associates *old* with *age* and confuses the similar-sounding words *age* and *Asia*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *components* and *opponents*.
33. (A) *About two miles down the road* answers *how far is it*. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.
34. (C) *The number is 555-9854* is an appropriate response to the request. Choice (A) confuses *Postmodern* with *posted*. Choice (B) offers an address instead of a phone number.
35. (A) The respondent originally heard the wrong request and made a mistake when issuing the ticket. Choice (B) confuses who is doing the traveling. Choice (C) is illogical because the speaker is at the ticket window making travel arrangements now.
36. (B) The speaker thinks Jenkins would prefer blue since he never wears green. Choice (A) associates *tie* with *shoe* and *slippers* by confusing *tie* (verb) and *tie* (noun). Choice (C) repeats the words *green* and *one* and uses the similar-sounding words *try* and *tie*.
37. (C) *Around two o'clock* answers *when will they get here*. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *applicant* with *applied* and *apply* and do not answer the question.
38. (A) *Only a few years old* answers *how old is that chair*. Choice (B) confuses *chair* and *chairman*. Choice (C) associates *chair* with *table*.
39. (A) *I've been out in the sun too long* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *face* and *pace*. Choice (C) confuses *red* with *read*.
40. (B) *I want to interview you* answers *what is your purpose for being here*. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the opposites *go* and *come*.

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41. (B) The man suggests going to a movie and the woman agrees. Choice (A) is confused with the location of the movie theater. Choice (C) associates *play* with *theater*. Choice (D) associates *jokes* with *comedy*.
42. (C) The man says that he feels bored. Choice (A) confuses *sick* with the similar-sounding word *six*. Choice (B) uses the word *good* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses *worried* with the similar-sounding word *hurry*.
43. (B) The man says that they should leave by 6:30. Choice (A) is the time now. Choice (C) is the time the movie starts. Choice (D) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding word *seven*.
44. (D) The man says that Mrs. Kowalski is in a meeting. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all words that sound similar to *meeting*.
45. (D) The man says that he can't interrupt Mrs. Kowalski. Choices (A) and (C) are what the man offers to do. Choice (B) is what the man has already done.
46. (C) The woman says she'll try tomorrow morning. Choice (A) confuses *noon* with *afternoon*. Choice (B) is one of the man's suggestions. Choice (D) confuses *tomorrow afternoon* with *later this afternoon*.
47. (B) The man says there will be *at least 100 people*. Choice (A) confuses *less* with the similar-sounding word *least*. Choice (C) confuses *300* with the similar-sounding phrase *at least 100*. Choice (D) confuses *four* with *for*.
48. (D) This is what the man asks the woman to do. Choice (A) is related to *we might add more people to the list*, but he doesn't ask the woman to do this. Choice (B) is wrong since they are planning their wedding, so we can assume the man (or woman) has already done this. Choice (C) is wrong because they are discussing the caterer as a third person.

49. (D) The man says that he wants steak. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are suggestions made by the woman.
50. (C) The woman says that she will return after lunch, which is the afternoon. Choice (A) is when the man says the film can be ready. Choice (B) confuses *before lunch* with *after lunch*. Choice (D) is a possibility the man suggests.
51. (D) The woman is leaving film to be developed into photographs. Choice (A) confuses *ice* with the similar-sounding word *price*. Choice (B) uses the word *suit* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *sweater* with the similar-sounding word *better*.
52. (C) The man says that the price is \$17. Choices (A) and (B) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) is the number of photographs on the roll of film.
53. (A) The woman says she spent all day Sunday at the library. Choice (B) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*. Choice (C) confuses *Tuesday* with *tonight*. Choice (D) is when the man's report is due.
54. (B) The woman looked for articles online. Choice (A) is what the man has to do. Choice (C) confuses *searched* with the similar-sounding word *research*. Choice (D) is wrong because the woman read the magazine articles on the computer, not in actual magazines that could be taken home.
55. (C) The man says he feels tired. Choice (A) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*. Choice (B) confuses *fine* with the similar-sounding word *time*. Choice (D) is how the woman feels.
56. (C) The man suggests that the woman put on boots because of the snow. Choice (A) is what the woman says they should do. Choice (B) confuses *thinner* with the similar-sounding word *dinner*. Choice (D) is confused with *change into dress shoes*.
57. (A) The man says that it's snowing. Choice (B) confuses *rain* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (C) uses the word *fine* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*.
58. (C) The woman says that she can change her shoes when they get to the dinner. Choice (A) confuses *work* with the similar-sounding word *walk*. Choice (B) confuses *show* with the similar-sounding word *snow*. Choice (D) associates *shoe store* with *shoes*.
59. (C) The speakers mention exercise equipment, a pool, and members, so they must be in a health club. Choice (A) uses the word *office* in a different context. Choice (B) confuses *clothes* with the similar-sounding word *close*. Choice (D) associates *exercise equipment store* with *exercise equipment*.
60. (A) The man says that he will stay for an hour. Choices (B) and (C) confuse *four* with *for*. Choice (D) is the time the club closes.
61. (C) The woman says that the man should look for her in her office if he wants more information. Choice (A) confuses *call* with the similar-sounding word *all*. Choice (B) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) confuses *online* with the similar-sounding word *fine*.
62. (D) The speakers are in a theater and the man says *That's way too much money to see a play*. Choice (A) associates *concert* with *orchestra* by confusing the meaning of *orchestra seats*. Choice (B) uses the word *lecture* in a different context. Choice (C) associates *movie* with *theater*.
63. (C) The woman says that the tickets cost \$115 a piece. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.

64. (C) The man says that the woman shouldn't have spent so much money on the tickets, so he is probably angry. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the similar-sounding word *bad*. Choice (D) uses the word *comfortable* in a different context.
65. (A) The man had to order pens because the store was out of them. Choice (B) confuse *pencils* with the similar-sounding word *pens*. Choice (C) and (D) are the things that the man got at the store.
66. (B) The man says that he ordered five dozen pens. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *four* with *for*. Choice (D) repeats *five*.
67. (B) The man says that the order will arrive on Wednesday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding phrase *two days*. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *by the end of the week*.
68. (C) The man says that he has to finish a report. Choice (A) repeats the word *breakfast*. Choice (B) repeats the word *meeting*. Choice (D) is confused with Mr. Park's returning from a trip.
69. (C) The man says that Mr. Park will return tomorrow afternoon. Choices (A) and (D) are confused with the *last night*, which is when the woman thought Mr. Park had returned. Choice (B) is when the man wants to arrive early at the office.
70. (C) The man says that he plans to leave at 6:30. Choices (A) and (D) are confused with *before 8:00*, which is when the man wants to arrive at the office. Choice (B) is confused with 6:30.
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71. (D) This announcement would be heard at an airport. Choices (A) and (B) associate *ticketing counter* with *movie theater*. Choice (C) is not likely.
72. (A) Mr. Bjarin has a message. Choice (B) associates *urgent* with *risk*. Choice (C) confuses *attention* with *paying attention*. Choice (D) confuses *New Air* with *air pollution*.
73. (C) The announcement asks Mr. Bjarin to go to the courtesy desk to get his message. Choice (A) uses the word *desk* in a different context. Choice (B) associates *ticket* with *ticketing counter*. Choice (D) confuses *fresh air* with the name of the airline *New Air*.
74. (A) The building is extremely old. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are not the reasons the building is important.
75. (C) The total size was estimated from the size of the remaining head. Choice (A) is incorrect because an entire statue does not exist. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
76. (C) This announcement is heard on a tour bus because of *Looking to your left*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because it would be impossible to look at a temple site from a museum, classroom, or church.
77. (B) Randall Svetlanovich is not in, and this is his recorded message. Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because the call can be forwarded to the receptionist. Choice (C) is incorrect because the caller can leave a message on the voice mail.
78. (B) The message says that the caller can leave a voice mail message. Choice (A) uses the word *present* in a different context. Choice (C) uses the word *mail* in a different context. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
79. (B) The message says *If you want to speak with the receptionist, please wait*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *e-mail* with *voice mail*. Choice (D) repeats *voice mail*.
80. (B) The skies are blue. Choice (A) describes the pressure system. Choice (C) is incorrect because *cloudy* means having more than a few light clouds. Choice (D) refers to the locale of Sunny Valley.

81. (A) A high pressure system is covering the region. Choices (B) and (D) are mentioned but are not covering the region. Choice (C) associates *Sunny Valley* with *sun*.
82. (D) The report says that the temperature will be in the 70s. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
83. (C) Robbins was charged with tax evasion. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not crimes Robbins was charged with.
84. (A) The Argentinean authorities found Ruiz from a tip received from a local merchant. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
85. (D) Robbins is being returned to the United States next week. Choice (A) is what he did to hide from the police. Choice (B) is incorrect because he was accused of the crime in the United States. Choice (C) is incorrect because Robbins was working as a florist to hide from police.
86. (C) This announcement concerns late employees. Choice (A) is mentioned but is not the focus of the announcement. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *being late for the bus* with *the bus being late*.
87. (D) Some employees are late every day. Choices (A) and (B) refer to the three to five minutes they are late. Choice (C) confuses 7:10 and *ten times*.
88. (B) Employees at other stops wait longer for the bus. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is other employees, not the bus driver, who wait in the rain. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not a problem and is not caused by late employees.
89. (A) It is a clothing store. Choices (B) and (C) are not consistent with the information given. Choice (D) associates *infants* and *toddlers* with *baby furniture store*.
90. (B) The sale runs two days, Saturday and Sunday. Choice (A) confuses *half-price* with *half a day*. Choice (C) confuses *spring sale* and *all spring*. Choice (D) associates *annual* with *all year*.
91. (A) Infants' and toddlers' clothes are half price. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are prices for other items in the store.
92. (D) People had to leave their homes because of floods. Choice (A) associates a broken pipe with floods, but the report says that rain, not a broken pipe, was the cause of the floods. Choices (B) and (C) are wrong because the report says that there were no accidents or injuries.
93. (D) The report says that the water was *over one and a half meters high*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
94. (C) The rain stopped Monday evening. Choice (A) is when people had to leave their homes. Choice (B) confuses *Sunday* with the similar-sounding word *Monday*. Choice (D) is when people will be able to return to their homes.
95. (A) This is a message from an airline company giving information about flights. Choice (B) associates *movie theater* with *tickets* and *movie schedule*. Choice (C) associates *flights, tickets, and luggage* with *travel*. Choice (D) associates *operator* with *phone company*.
96. (B) The message says *To use our automated system to purchase tickets, press 2*. Choice (A) is what happens if the caller presses 4. Choice (C) is what happens if the caller presses 1. Choice (D) is confused with hearing about *size limitations on luggage*, which is what happens if the caller presses 3.
97. (B) The message says to stay on the line in order to speak to an operator. Choice (A) will give the caller a recorded flight schedule. Choice (C) associates *ticket agent* with *purchase tickets*. Choice (D) confuses going *online* with *stay on the line*.
98. (D) The announcement says that the concert will be in City Park. Choice (A) confuses *parking lot* with *park*. Choices (B) and (C) are the places where people can pick up tickets.

99. (C) The announcement says that the rain date is Sunday. Choice (A) is the last day to pick up tickets. Choice (B) is the official day of the concert. Choice (D) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*.
100. (A) The tickets are free. Choice (B) confuses *three* with the similar-sounding word *free*. Choices (C) and (D) sound similar to 7:30, the time the concert starts.

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101. (C) *Undergo* means *experience*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
102. (B) *Direct link* needs the indefinite article *a*. Choice (A) has two verbs in the same clause agreeing with the noun, *exists* and *is*. Choice (C) also has two verbs in a relative clause with only one subject. Choice (D) would make the sentence a subordinate clause with no independent clause and no article with the noun phrase *direct link*.
103. (B) The passive *will be checked* is the correct answer because luggage is the theme of the sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are active voice.
104. (A) *Comply* means *obey*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
105. (C) *That a product is sold in large quantities* is the noun phrase that is the subject of the sentence. Choices (A), (B), and (D) would all have redundant verbs in the same clause for the noun *product*.
106. (D) *Such a nice person* is the correct word order. Choice (A) has the wrong word order. Choice (B) has the wrong word order and the wrong meaning of *so*. Choice (C) lacks the indefinite article *a*.
107. (B) *Premises* means *property* or *grounds*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
108. (B) *Depends on* is the two-word verb that means *determined by*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not logical.
109. (D) *Assigned* means *gave a job to*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
110. (B) *Knew* is the correct second conditional verb. This sentence is untrue/imaginary in the present. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no need for the modal *would*. Choice (C) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
111. (A) *Or* is a conjunction indicating a choice between items. Choice (B) joins clauses, not words. Choices (C) and (D) indicate a contrast between items.
112. (B) The sensory verb *saw* requires the unmarked simple present of the verb *run* as its objective complement. Choice (A) is the simple past. Choice (C) is the third-person simple present. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
113. (D) *Even if* strengthens the condition to show that in spite of the plumber's ability to fix the toilet, he still will not fix it. Choices (A) and (C) show a cause-and-effect relationship with an intended outcome. Choice (B) is a transition word showing opposition and an unexpected result.
114. (C) *Covered* is the correct past participle. *Laborers* is the passive recipient of *cover*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (D) is a noun.
115. (B) *Despite* is a preposition showing unexpected results. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are conjunctions and must be followed by a clause.
116. (C) *Had waited* is the correct third conditional. It is untrue/imaginary in the past. Choice (A) is the present perfect. Choice (B) is the second conditional or simple past. Choice (D) is the simple present.

117. (D) *Finish* is correct because the simple present tense is used in an adverbial time clause. Choices (A) and (B) both use *will*, which is impossible in an adverbial time clause. Choice (C) is the present continuous.
118. (C) The causative verb *had* takes the simple form of *pick up*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the simple past.
119. (A) The adverb *already* shows that something happened before this time. Choice (B) should be used in a question or negative sentence. Choice (C) shows that something has not happened until now. Choice (D) shows that a situation continues to exist from the past until now.
120. (B) *Obligation* takes the adjective *contractual*. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is the plural noun. Choice (D) is the present participle.
121. (A) *Knows* is the correct simple present verb for the subject *who*. Choice (B) is the present continuous. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the plural present continuous.
122. (B) *Yet* is the correct adverb to show that something has not happened until now. Choices (A) and (D) are midsentence adverbs. Choice (C) shows that a past situation has changed.
123. (D) The subject *product* takes the adjective *national*. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (B) is not the idiomatic adjective. Choice (C) is a noun.
124. (B) *Because* is a cause-and-effect conjunction that shows an expected result. Choice (A) is a conjunction that means *in addition to*. Choice (C) is a conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (D) shows that one clause is the result of the other.
125. (C) *Content* means *subject matter*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
126. (A) *Quarterly* is the correct definite adverb of frequency. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are indefinite adverbs of frequency.
127. (D) The verb *enlarge* means *make bigger*. Choice (A) means *use up*. Choices (B) and (C) are not verbs.
128. (A) *And* is a conjunction that joins two equal parts of speech. Choice (B) joins clauses, not words. Choice (C) is a conjunction that indicates a choice between two items. Choice (D) is an adverb.
129. (B) *Had had* is the correct third conditional showing an untrue/imaginary situation in the past. Choice (A) is a real conditional. Choice (C) is the past continuous. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
130. (C) *Should* is used to show a possible condition in the future. Choice (A) is simply a modal showing a degree of certainty in the present. Choices (B) and (D) are subordinate conjunctions that would make *condition* agree with *get* instead of *should*.
131. (B) *Until* is a subordinate conjunction that shows the firefighters will wait to that time and no longer. Choice (A) is a coordinate conjunction that means *in addition to*. Choice (C) needs to be followed by *if* or *through*. Choice (D) is a subordinate conjunction that shows an expected result.
132. (C) The noun *slip* requires the noun used as an adjective *withdrawal*. Choice (A) is the simple present form of the verb. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the past participle.
133. (A) *But* is a conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (B) means *in addition to*. Choice (C) is a conjunction that indicates a choice between items. Choice (D) is an adverb.
134. (C) The verb *forget* takes the gerund when the action has happened. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (B) is the simple past tense of the verb. Choice (D) is the simple present tense of the verb.

135. (D) *Reimbursement* means *repayment*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
136. (B) The verb *offered* takes the infinitive. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the past infinitive. Choice (D) is preposition plus gerund.
137. (B) The time clause *by the end of March* requires the verb to be future perfect. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (C) is the future continuous. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
138. (A) An application is a formal request for a job. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit the context of the sentence.
139. (D) The simple past is needed because the two actions are independent of each other. There is no notion of "during." Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (B) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
140. (B) *Would not listen* fulfills the second clause of the second conditional; it is untrue/imaginary in the present. Choices (A) and (D) are illogical. Choice (C) is the third conditional.

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141. (A) The base form of the verb is needed to complete the infinitive beginning with *to*. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is a verb that looks similar to *comply* but that has a completely different meaning.
142. (B) This pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence *We*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) cannot be used in this context.
143. (D) A person might close a bank account because of an experience that wasn't satisfactory. Choices (A), (B), and (C) would not be reasons to close an account.
144. (C) The message talks about the furniture and equipment in the office, which describe its general condition. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are very specific qualities and are not discussed in the message.

145. (C) A gerund is required to follow the preposition *for*. Choice (A) is a base form verb. Choice (B) is an infinitive verb. Choice (D) is a future verb.
146. (B) She was not able to, or *could not*, find the software. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are modals that don't have a correct meaning for this context.
147. (B) There is an open spot on the committee, which means that someone has left it or resigned from it. Choices (A), (C), and (D) cannot be correctly used in this context.
148. (D) A noun is needed in this subject position of the clause. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is an adverb.
149. (B) Customers trust the company because it protects their information from theft. This is likely to make sales grow, or *increase*. Choices (A) and (D) mean *stopped*. Choice (C) means *decreased*.
150. (C) *Rail* refers to *train*, which is the kind of travel Sigmund is writing about. Choice (A) refers to plane travel. Choice (B) refers to car travel. Choice (D) refers to boat travel.

151. (D) The expression *free of charge* means that no money will have to be paid. Choice (A), (B), and (C) cannot be correctly used with this expression.

152. (B) *Bored* is a participial adjective describing a feeling. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a participial adjective describing the cause of a feeling. Choice (D) is a noun.

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153. (C) Yamitomo is a music company. Choices (A) and (B) associate *electronics* and *computer* with *compact discs* and *CD-ROM*. Choice (D) associates *moving* with *carrier*.
154. (D) Excellence, diversity, and innovation are the themes of the passage. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because Yamitomo sells, not develops, analog cassettes. Choice (C) is mentioned but is not the focus.

155. (C) Electronics wholesalers would be interested in this magazine. Choice (A) is the companies that advertise. Choice (B) is too specific. Choice (D) confuses *the offer of a free magazine* with *magazine publishers*.
156. (C) Magazines are offered. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all in the magazines offered in the advertisement.
157. (A) This letter was written to show appreciation. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned in the letter but are not the reason for it being written. Choice (D) is incorrect because the letter is written to existing members of the 25-Year Club.
158. (C) The writer wants to ensure that the 25-Year Club will grow in membership in the years to come. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all mentioned but are not the writer's hope.
159. (B) This letter would be most likely to appear in a company newsletter. Choice (A) would not be necessary. Choice (C) is too specific. Choice (D) is too informal and in the wrong context.
160. (D) The most noticeable characteristic of the river is the deep orange color of the water. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned but are not the most noticeable. Choice (C) associates *rate of flow* with *spewing from*.
161. (C) The silting of Lake Maracaibo has increased the risk of flooding. Choice (A) is contradicted by *fishing grounds have been destroyed*. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
162. (B) Reservations should be sent to the Hall of World Cultures of Knotty Pines. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
163. (A) *Potential society members* refers to those who are interested in joining the society. Choice (B) is who should contact the Hall of World Cultures of Knotty Pines. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
164. (B) The chart lists the values and increases and decreases in mining equipment shipments. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no listing of present stocks of the equipment. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no prices for individual pieces of equipment. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no mention of sales.
165. (B) Mineral-processing equipment decreased by 4 percent. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are decreased statistics for other types of mining equipment.
166. (A) Portable crushing machinery had a 25-percent increase. Choices (B), (C), and (D) all saw decreases.
167. (D) NGJ International is sponsoring the event. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is the site of the event. Choice (C) is the focus of the event.
168. (A) Baltimore has a specific address that one should write to for an application package. Choices (B) and (C) do not have specific addresses. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (B) Oil and gas executives would be interested in a trade fair for oil and gas equipment. Choice (A) associates *politicians* with *trade and commerce*. Choice (C) associates *environmentalists* with *oil and gas*. Choice (D) associates *trade negotiators* with *trade fair*.
170. (A) DynaBold is an automated teller machine (ATM) manufacturer. Choices (B) and (C) associate *investment* and *bank* to references in the passage. Choice (D) associates *security expertise* with *security service*.
171. (D) DynaBold created the first modular ATM that could be upgraded without changing the housing. Choice (A) confuses *modular ATM* with *modular homes*. Choices (B) and (C) associate *investment* and *bank* to the references in the passage.

172. (B) The service organization responds to problems 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are improvements, not maintenance.
173. (D) Consumers would be most interested in this information. Choices (A) and (B) are people who should be on the committee. Choice (C) is not the intended audience.
174. (A) Drug advisory committees should advise. Choice (B) is incorrect since there is no mention of profit. Choice (C) confuses *consumer* in the passage with *consumer advocate*. Choice (D) confuses *being evaluated by the Ministry of Health* with *evaluating the Ministry of Health*.
175. (D) Consulting is closest in meaning to advisory. These consulting committees give advice. The other options do not fit the context.
176. (B) Availability of over-the-counter drugs would be a possible topic because it involves an impact on the consumer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not the foci of these committees.
177. (D) This passage would probably appear in a travel guidebook to be read before one's journey. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all not specific enough.
178. (A) If staying in a country for several weeks, it is worthwhile to register at one's embassy. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all associated with references to *passport*, *passport photos*, and *hotel* mentioned in the passage.
179. (A) The traveler should seek out the proper official and request that the passport be stamped. Choice (B) wouldn't help in getting the passport stamped. Choice (C) confuses *go to the embassy* and *register at the embassy*. Choice (D) wouldn't be able to help.
180. (C) Passport holders must make certain that their passports are stamped. The other options do not fit the context.
181. (C) The letter is addressed to *Neighborhood Business*, but not to any one business in particular. Choice (A) is incorrect because local attorneys probably received the letter, but other businesses probably received it as well. Choice (B) is incorrect because the letter is not addressed specifically to that business. Choice (D) is incorrect because the letter is addressed to *Neighborhood Business* and states *we offer a convenient location close to your business*.
182. (D) Robert and Oscar Lumpkin signed the letter from Lumpkin's Computer Center, so we can assume they are the business owners. Choice (A) is confused with the business of the person who wrote the memo. Choices (B) and (C) associate *software* and *computer manufacturers* with the name of the business, but they are incorrect because the letter states that the purpose of the business is to sell computer supplies and repair computers.
183. (A) The letter states that the Computer Center sells *refurbished*, or restored, computers. Choice (B) is associated with the name of the business, but the letter says nothing about this. Choice (C) is wrong because the letter says that the center repairs computers, not printers. Choice (D) is wrong because the letter says that the center sells *new*, not recycled, ink cartridges.
184. (B) The letter says that the computer supply store is *on the same block as we are*, and we know from the letter that the computer supply store is on Chestnut Street. Choice (A) is the location of the stationery store. Choice (C) is confused with the name of the stationery store. Choice (D) is confused with the name of the computer supply store.

185. (C) Myra wants 5 ink cartridges and 10 packages of paper and asks Yoshi to be sure to get the 10 percent discount. Choice (A) is the price of 5 ink cartridges with the discount. Choice (B) is the price of 5 ink cartridges without the discount. Choice (D) is the price of 5 ink cartridges and 10 packs of paper without the discount.
186. (C) Ms. Degenaro is seeking a position as an accountant. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that one might do when seeking a job but are not the stated purpose of the letter.
187. (D) This is the opening Mr. Sachimoto mentions in his letter. Choice (A) is the type of job Ms. Degenaro wants. Choice (B) is the job she had before entering graduate school. Choice (C) is the type of company she worked for.
188. (A) Mr. Sachimoto says that he went to the same graduate school as Ms. Degenaro, which, according to her letter, is Pitt. Choice (B) is the college where Ms. Degenaro got her bachelor's degree. Choice (C) is confused with the name of the company she worked for. Choice (D) is confused with the name of the city where she lives.
189. (C) Mr. Sachimoto says that his assistant's name is Ms. Rogers. Choice (A) is confused with the department that has a job opening. Choice (B) is incorrectly associated with Ms. Degenaro's description of her work experience. Choice (D) is confused with the company where Mr. Sachimoto works.
190. (C) The documents that Ms. Degenaro mentioned in her letter are her college transcripts. Choices (A) and (D) are things that she has already sent to Mr. Sachimoto. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
191. (B) Akiko will be in Melbourne on May 13th and 14th. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not correctly answer the question.
192. (D) This is the date on the itinerary. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are dates that she will be in other cities.
193. (A) According to the itinerary, Mr. Andrews works for BelAir although, according to the e-mail, he used to work for Holiday, Inc. Choice (B) is where Mr. Andrews used to work. Choice (C) is where Ms. Chang works. Choice (D) is where Akiko works.
194. (C) Akiko asks Tamako to send the photos to her at the conference, which is in Darwin. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are the other cities that Akiko will visit.
195. (B) Akiko will call Tamako from Ms. Chang's office. She will be there on May 19th. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other dates on the itinerary.
196. (D) Luis's letter states that he is going to Greendale to work on a project. Choice (A) is what he will do after the project is finished, but it is not the primary reason for his trip. Choice (B) isn't correct because Luis wants to rent, not buy, a place to live. Choice (C) is something he might do while in Greendale, but it isn't mentioned and isn't the primary reason for the trip.
197. (D) Luis states in the letter that he will spend three months in Greendale. Choice (A) is the time he will spend traveling at the end of his stay. Choices (B) and (C) aren't mentioned.
198. (B) Luis wants to spend no more than \$1,500, and Roberto says that the suites are \$300 less than that. Choice (A) is the difference between the actual price and the price mentioned by Luis. Choice (C) is the price mentioned by Luis. Choice (D) is \$300 more than the price mentioned by Luis.
199. (C) Roberto says that the hotel suites are in the North End of the city. Choices (A), (B), and (D) describe the location of Luis's office.
200. (D) Luis says that he plans to take a vacation at the beach, and Roberto says that he will go with him. Choice (A) is confused with the purpose of Luis's visit. Choices (B) and (C) are things that Roberto might do, but they are not mentioned in the letter.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1 (PAGE 342)

1. (D) A doctor is checking a patient's blood pressure. Choice (A) is incorrect because the patient is sitting down. Choice (B) misidentifies the person who is wearing glasses—it is the patient, not the doctor. Choice (C) uses the associated word *medicine*, but there isn't any visible in the photo.
2. (B) A man is using a shovel to clear snow off a sidewalk. Choice (A) is incorrect because the shovel is filled with snow, not sand. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no steps in the photo. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *snow* and *grow*.
3. (A) A chef is cutting vegetables, preparing them for making a meal. Choice (B) identifies the vegetables but misidentifies the man's action. Choice (C) identifies the man's action, but misidentifies the object. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *chopping* and *shopping* and uses the associated word *groceries*.
4. (C) The photo shows a ferry boat moving away from a dock. Choice (A) is incorrect because the waves are very small. Choice (B) is incorrect because land is clearly visible in the photo so the boat is close to, not far from, the shore. Choice (D) uses the associated word *passengers*, but it is impossible to see what they are doing.
5. (A) In this restaurant scene, there is a vase of flowers in the center of the table. Choice (B) is incorrect because the diners already have their food in front of them. Choice (C) is incorrect because everyone in the picture is smiling. Choice (D) uses the related word *waiter* but there isn't one in the photo.
6. (C) A man is at his desk reading some papers. Choice (A) correctly identifies the location, but confuses similar-sounding words *working* and *walking*. Choice (B) correctly identifies the action but not the object. Choice (D) correctly identifies the documents, but the man is reading, not signing, them.
7. (D) A scientist is looking through a microscope. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *microscope* and *telescope*. Choice (B) refers to the bottles, but they are not all empty. Choice (C) mentions the woman's glasses but misidentifies their location.
8. (D) A man with a suitcase is walking down a long hallway. Choice (A) confuses *suit* with *suitcase*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *hall* and *ball*. Choice (C) correctly identifies the suitcase but not the man's action.
9. (C) A man is walking down the street with an open umbrella so it must be a rainy day. Choice (A) uses the associated word *wet* but is incorrect because the man is wearing shoes, not boots. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *rain* and *drain*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the umbrella is open, not closed.
10. (B) A group of young business people is grouped around a table looking at a computer. Choice (A) correctly identifies the books on the table, but no one is reading them. Choice (C) correctly identifies the water glasses on the table, but no one is holding them. Choice (D) mentions the table, but no one is polishing it.

PART 2 (PAGE 348)

11. (C) This is a logical response to a remark about the speaker. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *speaker* and *weaker*. Choice (B) relates the word *speak* to *speaker*.
12. (A) *At lunch* answers the question *Where?* Choice (B) would answer *Who?* Choice (C) repeats the name *Mrs. Wilson*.
13. (B) *Noise from the street* is a logical reason to close a window. Choice (A) confuses *window* with *wind*. Choice (C) confuses homonyms *close* and *clothes*.
14. (A) *John* answers the question *Who?* Choice (B) repeats the word *books*. Choice (C) repeats the word *desk*.
15. (B) *By noon* answers the question *When?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *expect* and *respect*. Choice (C) confuses homonyms *here* and *hear*.
16. (C) When offered coffee, the second speaker expresses a preference for tea. Choice (A) repeats the word *cup*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *coffee* and *coughing*.
17. (A) *In a box in that closet* answers the question *Where?* Choices (B) and (C) repeat the word *printer*.
18. (C) This answers the question *How long?* Choice (A) uses the word *last* out of context. Choice (B) uses the word *meeting* out of context.
19. (B) *A law firm in New York* answers the question *Where?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *work* and *walk*. Choice (C) repeats the word *job*.
20. (A) The offer of a phone number is a logical response to the request to call. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *call* and *cold* and repeats the phrase *next week*. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *call*.
21. (B) *Eight o'clock* answers the question *What time?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *ready* and *reading*. Choice (C) Confuses similar-sounding words *dinner* and *thinner*.
22. (C) *Fifteen* answers the question *How many?* Choice (A) repeats the word *notebooks*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *need* and *read* and *notebooks* and *books*.
23. (C) *August* answers the question *When?* Choice (A) would answer the question *Where?* Choice (B) repeats the word *conference*.
24. (A) This is a logical explanation for Mr. Kim's absence from the meeting. Choice (B) confuses the meaning of the word *meeting* and repeats the name *Mr. Kim*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *meeting* and *greeting* and repeats the phrase *this morning*.
25. (A) This is a logical response to an offer of help. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *see* and *need* and repeats the word *that*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *that* and *black*.
26. (B) *In my bottom desk drawer* answers the question *Where?* Choice (A) associates *envelopes* with *letters* and *mail*. Choice (C) repeats the word *envelopes* and associates *large* with *sizes*.
27. (A) *In the closet* answers the question *Where?* Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *coat* and *boats*. Choice (C) repeats the word *coat*.
28. (C) *The red one* answers the question *Which?* Choice (A) associates *car* with *drive*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *far* and *car*.
29. (B) The suggestion to take the elevator is a reasonable response to information about the location of an office. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *floor* and *door*. Choice (C) repeats the words *office* and *floor*.
30. (A) *A bus stop across the street* answers the question *Where?* Choice (B) would answer the question *How often?* Choice (C) associates *bus* with *fare*.

31. (A) *Call her assistant* explains how to make an appointment. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *appointment* and *disappointed*. Choice (C) repeats the word *appointment*.
32. (C) This tells what food was served at the banquet, a formal dinner. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *banquet* and *bank*. Choice (B) uses the related word *service*.
33. (B) This answers the question *What did you do?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *night* and *flight*. Choice (C) repeats the word *Saturday*.
34. (A) *Tomorrow* answers the question *When?* Choices (B) and (C) use the related word *repairs*.
35. (B) *Once a month* answers the question *How often?* Choice (A) repeats the word *staff*. Choice (C) would answer the question *Where?*
36. (A) The response with *belongs* answers the question *Whose?* Choice (B) explains the purpose of the *briefcase*. Choice (C) repeats the word *chair*.
37. (C) The offer of an umbrella is a logical response to a remark about the rain. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *rain* and *train*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *know* and *snow*.
38. (A) *By the door* answers the question *Where?* Choice (B) repeats the word *box*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *box* and *knocks*.
39. (B) *After lunch* answers the question *When?* Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *order*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *order* and *border*.
40. (A) This is a logical response to a request to borrow something. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *borrow* and *tomorrow*. Choice (C) associates *pen* with *ink*.

PART 3 (PAGE 349)

41. (B) The woman explains that she has a dentist appointment. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *more* and *store*. Choice (C) repeats the word *report*. Choice (D) repeats the word *appointment*.
42. (D) The meeting starts at 11:00 and the woman says she will be 30 minutes late. Choice (A) is the time of her dentist appointment. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *then* and *ten*. Choice (C) is the time the meeting starts.
43. (A) The man says that the marketing report will be the topic of the meeting. Choice (B) is the topic for the next week. Choice (C) repeats the word *staff*. Choice (D) repeats the word *plan*.
44. (D) The woman is at a gate trying to board a flight to London, so she is at an airport. Choice (A) is mentioned and associated with airport, but the woman has not boarded an airplane yet. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *plane* and *train*. Choice (C) is associated with the discussion of tickets and flights.
45. (B) The woman says her ticket is for a seat in the second row. Choice (A) is confused with the *first* of *first class*. Choice (C) is confused with the gate number. Choice (D) confuses homonyms *for* and *four*.
46. (C) The woman is at the wrong gate, so she will go to Gate 3 to board her flight to London. Choice (A) repeats the word *ticket*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *mistake* and *steak*. Choice (D) associates *ticket* with *refund*.
47. (D) The woman asks for 50 copies. Choice (A) confuses *few* with the similar-sounding word *two*. Choice (B) confuses *great* with the similar-sounding word *eight*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the correct answer.
48. (C) She needs them for the meeting tomorrow morning. Choice (A) repeats the word *morning*. Choice (B) is when the man will make the copies. Choice (D) repeats the word *afternoon*.

49. (A) The man agrees to the woman's request to take the copies to the conference room. Choice (B) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (C) is where the woman doesn't want the copies put. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
50. (D) The woman orders a cheese sandwich. Choice (A) is the special of the day mentioned by the man. Choice (B) repeats the word *meat*. Choice (C) sounds similar to the word *nice*.
51. (C) This is the price the man gives. Choices (A), (B), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
52. (A) The woman says that since the weather is nice she will eat her lunch in the park. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *far* and *car*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) is where she orders her lunch but she asks for it *to go*.
53. (D) The man says that it is 11:00. Choice (A) sounds similar to *soon*. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (C) sounds similar to *time*.
54. (B) The woman has to finish writing a report to present at a meeting tomorrow. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *run*. Choice (C) repeats the word *bus*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *meeting* and *reading*.
55. (D) The woman says that her assistant will help her. Choice (A) is incorrect because the woman turns down the man's offer of help. Choice (B) is who the report will be presented to. Choice (C) is who asked the woman to write the report.
56. (B) The woman says she has four front row seats. Choice (A) is confused with the similar-sounding word *few*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with the similar-sounding word *great*.
57. (A) The woman says that the tickets are for a performance by the national Symphony Orchestra, so they are for a concert. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *move* and *movie*. Choice (C) confuses the use of the word *play*. Choice (D) repeats the word *tennis*.
58. (C) The man says he can't use the tickets because he has a lot of boxes to pack to get ready for his move to a new apartment. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *pack* and *package*. Choice (B) is what he will do on Saturday. Choice (D) is what the woman will do on Saturday.
59. (B) The man is asking the woman how she will get to her class. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *walk* and *work*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *dark* and *park*. Choice (D) repeats the word *garage*, which is where the woman's car is.
60. (A) The man suggests taking the bus, and the woman agrees. Choice (B) is what the woman originally planned to do. Choice (C) is what she can't do because her car is at the garage for repairs. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *rain* and *train*.
61. (C) The man doesn't want the woman to walk because of the cold. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *know* and *snow*. Choice (B) is what the woman says is not happening. Choice (D) is how it will feel on the bus.
62. (C) The woman tells the man that Ms. Clark was called away for an emergency meeting. Choice (A) repeats the word *call*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man who is trying to see her now is the accountant. Choice (D) is true, but the problem is that she isn't available for her appointment.
63. (C) The man says that it's better that Ms. Clark is unavailable now because that will give him more time to prepare. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *bad* and *mad*. Choice (B) repeats the word *sorry* from the woman's apology. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *appointment* and *disappointed*.
64. (A) The woman gives the man a new appointment for Monday. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *today* and *Tuesday*. Choices (C) and (D) are days that Ms. Clark will not be available.

65. (C) The woman asks the man to take the program for the banquet to the printer's. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *banquet* and *bank*. Choice (B) repeats the word *banquet*. Choice (D) associates the word *lunch* with *cafeteria*.
66. (B) The man says that he will go as soon as he has had lunch. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *soon* and *noon*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *today* and *Tuesday*. Choice (D) is when the banquet will take place.
67. (D) The woman asks the man to pick up some computer paper. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *think* and *ink*. Choice (B) confuses *paper* with *newspaper*. Choice (C) confuses *case* with *briefcase*.
68. (B) The woman asks the man to join her for lunch at the golf club. Choice (A) is associated with the golf club. Choice (C) is where the man will spend his vacation. Choice (D) is what the man and woman both plan to do next month.
69. (B) The invitation is for Saturday. Choice (A) is when the man is leaving on his vacation. Choice (C) is confused with the length of time the man will be away—one week. Choice (D) is when the conference will be.
70. (A) The man says that he has a lot of work to finish before he leaves on vacation. Choice (B) is what the man will be doing starting Monday. Choice (C) repeats the word *club*. Choice (D) confuses homonyms *week* and *weak*.
71. (C) When you press 4, you learn about our new small business financing program. Choice (A) confuses similar sounding words *officer* and *office*. Choice (B) is what happens when you press 2. Choice (D) is what happens when you press 5.
72. (B) Mr. McLean will talk about writing résumés. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *close* and *clothes*. Choice (C) is Mr. McLean's job. Choice (D) refers to something Mr. McLean does but is not what he will talk about.
73. (C) Mr. McLean has been in business for close to fifteen years. Choices (A), (B), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
74. (D) The local weather report will be next. Choices (A) and (C) refer to what will be on the show next week. Choice (B) is confused with *newsletter*.
75. (D) The advertisement is for ink cartridges for computer printers. Choices (A) and (B) are words used to describe the type of ink cartridge. Choice (C) is associated with *printers* and *ink*.
76. (A) \$30 is the price given for the product. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are prices charged by other companies.
77. (C) Listeners are told to order from a website. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned as places where the product is not available. Choice (B) associates *manufacture* with *factory*.
78. (C) It has been raining all day and will continue to rain overnight. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are how the weather will be tomorrow.
79. (D) The weather will clear up tomorrow morning. Choice (A) is confused with another weather change which may occur tomorrow afternoon. Choice (B) is the time for the next weather report. Choice (C) is the time of the current weather report.

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71. (A) Chittendale has information about accounts, mortgages, and financing, so it is a bank. Choice (B) confuses *bank accounts* with *accounting*. Choice (C) associates mortgages with real estate. Choice (D) repeats the phrase *small business*.
72. (A) Saturday hours are 8:00 A.M. until 12 noon. Choice (B) is the closing time on Monday–Friday. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the opening times.

82. (C) This is the current temperature. Choice (A) sounds similar to the overnight temperature. Choice (B) is the overnight temperature. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
83. (C) The talk is about how to care for a suit properly while on a trip so that you only need to bring one or two with you. Choice (A) repeats the word *pack*. Choice (B) is related to the topic but is not mentioned. Choice (D) is mentioned, but just as one part of the process of keeping suits neat.
84. (A) The speaker recommends bringing a suit in a dark color. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is recommended to have the hotel cleaning service iron the suit. Choice (C) is what listeners are advised not to do. Choice (D) confuses the meaning of the word *check*.
85. (A) The speakers says that you need *no more than one pair of shoes*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *free* and *three*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *more* and *four*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *then* and *ten*.
86. (D) The message is for the law office of Harvey Miller, so he is a lawyer. Choice (A) repeats the word *résumé*. Choice (B) is the person who helps make appointments. Choice (C) refers to the position that is open.
87. (B) The office is open Tuesday through Friday and Saturday. Choices (A) and (C) mention some, but not all, the days the office is open. Choice (D) is when the office is closed.
88. (C) Callers who want to make an appointment are asked to leave a message. Choice (A) is confused with what the office assistant will do. Choices (B) and (D) are what job applicants are asked to do.
89. (D) The event is the annual Exhibition of Food. Choice (A) associates *mall*, the location of the event, with *sale*. Choice (B) associates the topic of food with *dinner*. Choice (C) is related to *graduates*.
90. (A) The event will take place at the City Center Shopping Mall. Choices (B) and (D) are mentioned as places where the food is normally served. Choice (C) is confused with *top cooking schools*, where participating chefs have studied.
91. (C) The event is from *Friday through Sunday*, which is three days. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) sounds like *through*. Choice (D) is confused with the admission price.
92. (A) The announcer says that the train will be ready for boarding in five minutes. Choice (B) is confused with the train number. Choice (C) is confused with the similar-sounding word *light*. Choice (D) repeats the word *afternoon*, used to refer to the storm *this afternoon*.
93. (B) There was a snow storm and light snow is still falling. Choice (A) sounds similar to the word *train*. Choice (C) is confused with *snow cleared from the tracks*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
94. (C) It is an all-reserved train and passengers are told they must have a reservation. Choice (A) repeats the word *tickets*, which will be shown at the gate. Choice (B) is incorrect because two pieces of luggage can be carried with each passenger. Choice (D) is confused with the information about food service provided on the train.
95. (B) There was a collision between a bus and a car. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *park*, the destination of the bus. Choice (C) repeats the word *bus* but doesn't correctly describe the problem. Choice (D) is confused with the police investigation of the accident.
96. (D) The collision occurred downtown. Choice (A) repeats the word *police*. Choice (B) refers to the destination of the bus. Choice (C) is associated with the ambulances that arrived at the scene of the accident.

97. (D) The street will be reopened before rush hour tomorrow morning. Choice (A) is confused with the time of the accident. Choice (B) repeats the word *hour* as in *rush hour*. Choice (C) is when there were traffic jams.
98. (B) The advertisement is for the Windermere Hotel. Choices (A) and (C) are mentioned as other places where people take vacations. Choice (D) is associated with the mention of breakfast.
99. (A) September is the month the offer is available. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
100. (C) The offer includes continental breakfast each morning. Choices (A) and (B) refer to suggested activities while staying at the hotel. Choice (D) confuses the meaning of the word *book*.
106. (C) *On* is a preposition of place indicating a position *on top of* something, which is logical when talking about a shelf. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are also prepositions of place but are not logical in this context.
107. (B) This is a passive voice construction with *be* (*was being*) and a past participle verb (*served*). In this sentence, the coffee receives the action; it does not serve itself. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all active voice.
108. (B) This verb form completes the infinitive verb following *need*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all nouns.
109. (A) *Before* introduces the time clause in this sentence. Choices (B), (C), and (D) cannot be used to introduce a time clause.
110. (C) The verb *consider* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is present tense of base form. Choice (B) is past participle. Choice (D) is infinitive.

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101. (C) This is an adjective used to tell what kind of person Mr. Griegs is. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adverb.
102. (B) This is a real future tense conditional, so it has future tense in the main clause. Choice (A) is simple present tense. Choice (C) is present continuous. Choice (D) is conditional.
103. (C) *Put off* means *postpone*. Choices (C), (B), and (D) can all be used in combination with *put* but create meanings that don't make sense in this context.
104. (A) *Reprove* means *scold* or *reprimand*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
105. (D) *Even though* introduces a contradiction—we wouldn't expect to have to work on a Saturday. Choice (A) introduces a result. Choices (B) and (C) introduce a reason.
111. (D) This is passive voice. The subject, *employees*, receives the action; they do not hire themselves. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all active voice.
112. (D) *Readily* means *willingly* and is an adverb of manner used to describe how the staff will do the work. Choices (A) and (B) belong to a different word family and are verbs. Choice (C) is an adjective.
113. (C) *Until* introduces the time clause and means *up to this time*. Choice (A) is not logical in this context. Choice (B) introduces a reason. Choice (D) introduces a contradiction.
114. (D) This is a noun used as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a verb and belongs to a different word family.
115. (B) Present continuous is used to describe the action that is in progress *at the moment*. Choices (A) and (D) are simple present. Choice (C) is past perfect.

116. (A) *Express* means *say* or *tell about*. Choice (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
117. (A) *Purchased* means *bought*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
118. (D) This is a noun used as the subject of the clause. Choices (A) and (B) are verbs. Choice (C) is an adjective.
119. (B) The plural verb *were* agrees with the plural subject *interns*. Choices (A) and (D) are singular forms. Choice (C) is present tense but a past form is required here.
120. (D) *Profitable* means *making money*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
121. (C) *Because* introduces a reason. Choices (A) and (B) introduce a contradiction. Choice (D) cannot be used to introduce a clause.
122. (C) The base form of the verb follows a modal. Choice (A) is infinitive. Choice (B) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (D) is future tense.
123. (C) *Intend* means *plan*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
124. (A) *Never* fits the meaning of the sentence: *He doesn't drive in the city because he doesn't like traffic*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) would mean he drives in the city all or most of the time, which isn't logical.
125. (B) *Confirm* means *verify*, to find out if something is true or correct. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
126. (A) This is a past tense unreal conditional, requiring *would have* + past participle in the main clause. Choice (B) would be the correct choice for a real conditional. Choice (C) is past perfect tense. Choice (D) is present perfect tense.
127. (B) The verb *hope* is followed by the infinitive. Choice (A) is base form or present tense. Choice (C) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (D) is future tense.
128. (C) The preposition *to* can be used to indicate movement in the direction of a destination. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not used to indicate movement.
129. (A) This is a base form verb following the modal *can*. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choices (C) and (D) are nouns.
130. (D) This is a plural noun that agrees with the plural verb *have*. Choices (A), (B) and (C) are all singular forms so they don't agree with the verb.
131. (C) *Either/or* indicates a choice between two things. Choice (A) indicates a contradiction. Choice (B) adds something. Choice (D) is a negative word and is used with *nor*, not *or*.
132. (D) This is a comparative adjective form used with the word *than*. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (B) is an adjective but is not comparative. Choice (C) is superlative, a form not used with *than*.
133. (D) *Defective* means *not working properly*. A store will usually return a customer's money if an item purchased does not work properly. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
134. (C) This is the past participle used to complete the past perfect form of the verb, *had taken*. Choice (A) is present tense or base form. Choice (B) is simple past tense. Choice (D) is present participle or gerund.
135. (B) This is an imperative sentence, used to make a request, so the base form of the verb is required. Choice (A) is infinitive. Choice (C) is present participle or a gerund. Choice (D) is past participle.

136. (D) This is a present perfect verb used to refer to an action that started in the past and continues to the present. Choice (A) is simple present tense. Choice (B) is simple past. Choice (C) is present continuous.
137. (A) The superlative adjective form is used to compare the office in question to all the other offices in the building. Choice (B) is a comparative form, which requires the word *than*. Choice (C) is a simple adjective form. Choice (D) is a verb.
138. (B) This is a noun used as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is an adverb.
139. (B) The gerund form of the verb follows a preposition. Choice (A) is base form or simple present tense. Choice (C) is infinitive. Choice (D) is simple past.
140. (A) *Cost* is used in this sentence as the main verb. Choices (B) and (D) cannot logically be used as verbs in this sentence. Choice (C) is a noun.
145. (B) *On the other hand* introduces an opposite idea. This sentence discusses what happens when you don't dress well, as opposed to the preceding sentence, which discusses what happens when you do dress well. Choices (A) and (C) introduce a result. Choice (D) introduces additional information.
146. (C) This is a gerund used as the subject of the sentence. Choices (A), (B) and (D) are verb forms that cannot be used in the position of subject.
147. (D) This is a passive voice form: the subject, *parking sticker*, receives the action. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are active voice forms.
148. (A) *Strict* means *firm*; the garage attendants follow the rules. Choices (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
149. (B) This is an imperative verb, asking the readers of the memo to do something: tell their clients about the parking rules. Choices (A) and (C) are nouns. Choice (D) is an adjective.

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141. (B) *Entitle* means *allow* or *give the right to*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
142. (A) This is a third person singular pronoun that refers to the word *form*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plural pronouns.
143. (D) This verb is in the main clause of a real future conditional so it needs to be in the future tense. Choices (A) and (B) are simple present tense. Choice (C) is simple past tense.
144. (C) The article is about *appearance* and *clothes*, that is, about how to *dress*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other things one might think about when preparing a presentation but are not what this article is about.
150. (C) Eliza needs more office space because her business is expanding, or getting larger. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are words that could be used to describe a business but don't fit the context.
151. (A) A noun is needed as the subject of the sentence. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a verb.
152. (D) *Suitable* means *appropriate* or *right*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) look similar to the correct answer but have very different meanings and don't fit the context.

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153. (B) There was a *power outage* and stores were dark, so the electricity went out. Choice (A) is true but not the reason for the stores closing. Choice (C) refers to the crowds of shoppers, but there is no mention of their getting out of control. Choice (D) refers to the streets mentioned, but they were not being repaired.
154. (A) Holiday shoppers go to Bob's Place for lunch and coffee, so it is a restaurant. Choices (B) and (C) refer to things that the shoppers buy. Choice (D) is the business owned by Jane Wright.
155. (C) *Repercussions* means *results*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not the correct meaning and do not fit the context.
156. (A) Stores *were ready for business at the usual hour this morning*. Choice (B) is confused with Jane Wright's statement that business can't afford to close for even one hour. Choices (C) and (D) refer to the time when the power outage ended, but stores did not reopen then.
157. (C) The information in paragraph 3 lets us know that the item is for cooking food, so it is an oven. Choices (A) and (D) are things that the item should not be placed near. Choice (B) is confused with the instructions for the timer.
158. (A) Paragraph 2 tells us to *place the item on a flat location*. Choice (B) is where the item should not be placed (away from water and steam). Choice (C) is also where the item should not be placed. Choice (D) is confused with the mention of radio and television reception.
159. (B) Paragraph 4 tells us to use a soft cloth to wipe gently. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all things that the instructions say not to do.
160. (D) The instructions say to *contact the manufacturer for a replacement*. Choice (A) is what should be done if there is damage when the item is removed from the box. Choice (B) is how to find recommended cooking times. Choice (C) is what the instructions say not to do.
161. (A) Hotchkiss trains students to operate hotels. Choices (B) and (D) are skills that might be taught as part of the program. Choice (C) is associated with the mention of travel.
162. (B) The advertisement refers to the *two-year program*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are the amount of time other programs might last.
163. (D) The program takes applications from high school graduates. Choice (A) is associated with the mention of travel to other countries. Choices (B) and (C) are things that are not required.
164. (D) The notice explains that maintenance, or repair work, will be done on the alarm system, and sounding the alarm is part of that work. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are logical reasons for an alarm to sound but are not the correct answer.
165. (B) The notice explains that the alarm will sound *more than once*, that is, several times. Choice (A) repeats the word *once*. Choice (C) is when the maintenance work will be completed. Choice (D) repeats the word *tomorrow*, when the maintenance work will be done.
166. (C) This is the minimum amount due plus the \$5 dollar service charge for paying in installments. Choice (A) is the service charge only. Choice (B) is the minimum amount due only. Choice (D) is the total amount due.
167. (D) There is a twelve dollar late fee on payments made after the due date, which is September 30. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are logical and use words from the invoice but are not the correct answer.

168. (B) The number is for billing and payment information. Choice (A) would be for 555-0985. Choice (C) would be for "To report a change of address." Choice (D) would be for "To make a claim."
169. (B) The machine can't be used because of paper jams. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned as routine procedures. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of staples left on pages to be copied.
170. (A) The memo asks people to consult the instruction manual if they are unsure about operating the photocopier. Choices (B) and (C) are what should be done if the machine stops working. Choice (D) is what Ms. Jensen did to get the machine repaired.
171. (C) The company will send someone tomorrow to fix the machine. Choice (A) is when the machine broke down. Choice (B) is when Ms. Jensen called the photocopier company. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
172. (D) Ms. Jensen offers use of her photocopier for important photocopying jobs. Choices (A) and (C) are other meanings of the word *critical* but don't fit the context of the sentence. Choice (B) could be used to describe a photocopying job but is not the correct meaning of the word.
173. (B) The small print at the end of the ad notifies customers that the \$23 a day rate requires a 30-day paid-in-advance contract. The prices shown for Choice (A) are \$35 and \$225. The prices shown for choice (C) are \$185, \$225, and \$280. Choice (D) is mentioned, but not as a way to get a special price.
174. (D) The ad explains that insurance costs extra, that is, it is not included in the price for any car. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are included with all cars.
175. (D) The food court and a restaurant are located on the third level. There is no mention of meals at the locations mentioned in choices (A), (B), and (C).
176. (C) There is a newsstand near the gates. Choice (A) can be found on the second and third levels. Choices (B) and (D) can be found on the second level near the Information Desk.
177. (A) Maps and schedules for the buses and subway are located near the taxi stand, which is near the main entrance. There is no mention of local transportation information at the locations mentioned in choices (B), (C), and (D).
178. (B) Information about flight arrivals and departures is posted near the escalators. Choice (A) is found on the ground level. Choice (C) is found on each level, but not necessarily near the escalators. Choice (D) is found near the main entrance.
179. (A) The ad is for space in a professional building recommended for a lawyer or dentist, so it is for an office. Choice (B) is what is located on the first floor of the building. Choice (C) is what is located behind the building. Choice (D) is plausible but is not mentioned.
180. (B) On Saturday, there will be an open house, which means interested people can visit and look at the space. Choice (A) is what will happen on April 1. Choice (C) is incorrect because the realty office is open Monday through Friday. Choice (D) refers to the stores in the building, but we don't know whether they will be open or closed.
181. (C) In his e-mail, dated April 8, Josue states that the conference takes place *one week from today*, which would make it April 15. Choice (A) is the date of the e-mail. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) looks similar to the date of the e-mail.
182. (A) According to the schedule, the conference will take place at the Wickford Hotel. Choice (B) is confused with the location of the hotel where the guest speaker will spend the night. Choice (C) is the restaurant that will provide the lunch for the conference. Choice (D) is a rejected location.

183. (D) Three workshop rooms, *Rooms 101, 102, 103*, are on the schedule, and Josue asks Meredith to arrange for one more. Choice (A) is confused with the *one more room* that Josue requests. Choice (B) is the number of workshops Josue wants to add to the schedule. Choice (C) is the number of workshops on the schedule.
184. (C) The conference will take place on a Tuesday, and Josue asks Meredith to pick up Janet Newman at the airport the night before, which would be Monday. Choice (A) is what Meredith will do today. Choice (B) is what Josue will do. Choice (D) is what Josue has already done.
185. (B) The conference starts at 9:00 and Josue asks Meredith to arrive an hour early. Choice (A) is the time Meredith will have to pick up Julie at the airport. Choice (C) is the time the conference begins. Choice (D) is confused with Josue's asking Meredith to call the hotel manager before 12:00.
186. (B) Mr. Fortescue wrote the e-mail on a Thursday, and he says he saw the ad in yesterday's newspaper. Choices (A) and (D) are the days that the courses start. Choice (C) is the day Mr. Fortescue wrote the e-mail.
187. (A) Mr. Fortescue explains that he works as an assistant in the accounting department. Choice (B) is the job he would like to have. Choice (C) is confused with the software courses he has taken. Choice (D) is confused with the mention of the personnel office, which will pay part of the cost of his course.
188. (C) This is the course Mr. Fortescue says he wants to take. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other courses mentioned in the ad.
189. (C) The advertising course costs \$800 and Mr. Fortescue will pay 75 percent of that because his company will pay the other 25 percent. Choice (A) is confused with the percentage he will pay. Choice (B) is the cost of software courses. Choice (D) is the full cost of the course he will take.
190. (B) Mr. Fortescue wrote the e-mail in August and he wants to start the course the month after next, which would be October. Choice (A) is the month he wrote the e-mail. Choice (C) is the month he would like to finish the course. Choice (D) is when he will have other obligations.
191. (B) On the form, Maria wrote that her volunteer schedule will be every Tuesday from 3:00 to 5:00. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are confused with the description in the employee manual of the company's normal business hours.
192. (D) The form is dated June 5, and according to the employee manual must be submitted at least a month in advance. Choice (A) is the date the volunteer coordinator was contacted. Choice (B) confuses the month *June* with the correct month, July. Choice (C) is the date Maria filled out the form.
193. (A) Maria will volunteer with the park beautification committee and she describes her duties as helping plant and maintain the gardens. Choice (B) is confused with the organization Maria will work with, but cleaning is not mentioned in the description of her duties. Choice (C) is confused with one of the approved community organizations. Choice (D) is confused with Maria's position at Widget, Inc.
194. (C) This is who Maria should submit the form to according to step 4 described in the employee manual. Choice (A) is Maria's supervisor, who signed the form giving his permission. Choice (B) is the volunteer coordinator, who Maria contacted. Choice (D) is the person to contact with questions about the volunteer program.

195. (A) The manual says that employees can request up to five hours a month. Maria has requested two hours a week (every Tuesday, 3-5), which adds up to a minimum of eight hours a month. Information pertaining to choices (B), (C), and (D) is contained on the form.
196. (C) In her e-mail, Ms. Hong says that she was referred to the company by an old classmate. Choice (A) is confused with the mention of the company's website in the brochure. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of the event the company catered at Ms. Hong's friend's office (but she didn't mention attending it herself). Choice (D) is incorrect because in her e-mail she asks for a brochure, so we can assume she hasn't seen one yet.
197. (B) Ms. Hong wrote the e-mail to find out whether the company could cater an all-day staff meeting at her office. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are events mentioned in the brochure.
198. (C) Ms. Hong asks whether the company provides linens and silverware. Choice (A) is incorrect because she wants silverware as well as linens. Choices (B) and (D) are things she says she doesn't need.
199. (D) Ms. Hong needs lunch for 25 people (\$125) with an additional charge of \$25 for the vegetarian options, plus snacks for 25 people (\$75), for a total of \$225. Choice (A) is the cost of snacks only. Choice (B) is the cost of a non-vegetarian lunch only. Choice (C) is the cost of non-vegetarian lunch plus snacks.
200. (A) Ms. Hong wrote the e-mail on a Thursday and the meeting is planned for Friday of the following week, so she is giving just a little more than a week's advance notice. The brochure asks for two weeks advance notice, or to call the company when less notice is given. Choices (B) and (C) are other options given for contacting the company. Choice (D) is not mentioned.