

UNIT 2: PHOTOGRAPHS OF OBJECTS/ SCENES

1. Overview of photographs of objects/ scenes

Photographs of objects in such places as bookstores, libraries, stores, restaurants, kitchens, bedrooms, living rooms, etc. and photographs of scenes such as roads, parks, lakes, beaches, airports, train stations, junctions, outdoor cafeterias, department stores, etc. are most commonly shown in Part 1. Generally, photographs of objects are usually taken in close-up, while photographs of scenes are taken from afar. Sometimes, there are also people in these photographs.

Example 1: Choose the statement that best describes the photograph (track 1-3-01)



- (A) The store is crowded with shoppers.
- (B) Shoes are on display in a store.
- (C) A woman is taking off her shoes.
- (D) Some shoppers are trying on shoes.

Photograph describing objects

The correct answer choice is the one which describes the location and state of the objects. Statements (A), (C), and (D) are wrong because there is nobody in the photograph. Statements (A), (C), and (D) are also distractors because they use the words store and shoes related to the photograph. Only statement (B) correctly describes the state and location of the objects.

Example 2: Choose the statement that best describes the photograph

- (A) The buildings are under construction.
- (B) Construction vehicles have been parked near the trees.
- (C) Cars are parked on both sides of the street.
- (D) A person is getting in a car.



Photograph describing scenes

Because the buildings in the photograph have been finished, it is incorrect to say they are under construction; therefore, statement (A) is wrong. Statement (B) is misleading because it states the fact that the vehicles have been parked near the trees; in fact, they are not construction vehicles. Statement (D) incorrectly describes the action of the person. Therefore, statement (C), which states that the cars are parked on both sides of the street, is the correct answer choice. Generally, when there are many vehicles in a photograph, you should pay attention to their general state.

2. Statement structures

For photographs of objects or scenes, correct answer choices can be in either the active or the passive voice. As a matter of fact, when the subjects refer to objects, the statements in the passive form are more commonly used.

Structure 1: Subject + is/are + past participle + prepositional phrase of place

When describing an object, most statements use the passive structure be + past participle followed by a prepositional phrase of place to mention the location/state of the object.

Structure 2: Subject + have/has been + past participle + prepositional phrase of place

The meaning of this structure is not much different from that of Structure 1.

Structure 3: There is/are + noun + prepositional phrase of place

This structure is primarily used to mention (an) object(s) or (a) person(s) existing somewhere.

e.g. There is a man (sitting alone) at the table.

Structure 4: Subject + is/are + prepositional phrase/adjective

The prepositional phrase/adjective right after the verb be describes the location/state of the object in the photograph.

e.g. The building is under construction.

Structure 5: Subject + is/are + V-ing + prepositional phrase of place

Even though the subjects refer to objects, the verbs can be in the present continuous active

e.g. The clock is hanging on the wall, The plants are growing in the field.

If you cannot hear the subjects, you may wrongly think that the statements mention people, not objects.

Structure 6: Subject + verb (present tenses) + object

This active structure is used to describe what people in the photograph are or have been doing. This structure can also be employed for certain objects.

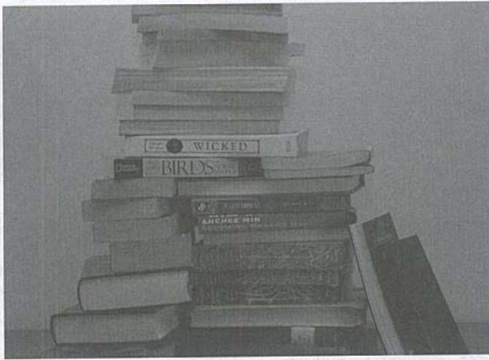
3. Test-taking strategies

1. Focus on the main object and its state.
2. See the connection between the main object and the surroundings.
3. Note that the correct answer should describe the main object, not the scene.
4. Observe the object, its shape, state, or location to decide whether the features mentioned correspond with the photograph.
5. When describing the location and state of an object, certain verbs and prepositional phrases are frequently used.

4. Check-up

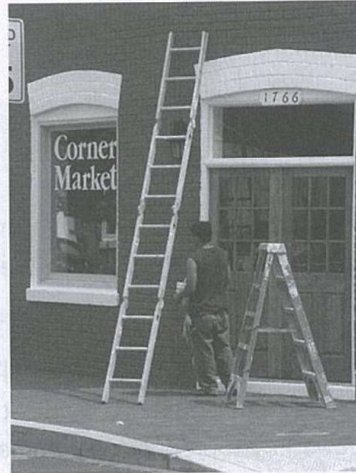
Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph (track 1-3-02)

1.



- (A) Books are arranged in rows.
- (B) Books are stacked on the table.

2.



- (A) A man is painting a wall.
- (B) A ladder is leaning against a building.

3.



- (A) There is an armchair by the window.
- (B) There are vases on the table.

4.



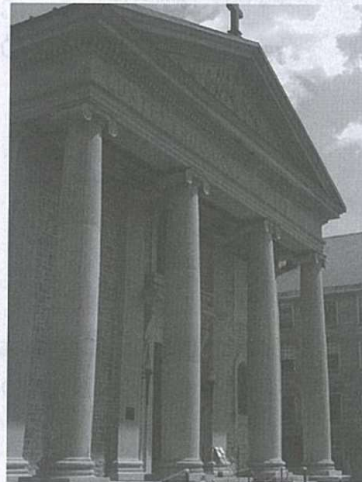
- (A) Chairs have been placed around the table.
- (B) Papers are spread out across the table.

5.



- (A) The building is under construction.
- (B) The windows are widely open.

6.



- (A) There is a fence in front of the building.
- (B) There are columns in the front of the building.

5. Practice

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph (track 1-3-04)

1.



- (A) Some people are sitting in the bench.
- (B) There is a bicycle on the path.
- (C) Some buildings overlook the park.

2.



- (A) The ship has been tied to the dock.
- (B) Some people are sitting in chairs.
- (C) A man is swimming in the water.

3.



- (A) The man is looking through a telescope.
- (B) There is a microscope on the desk.
- (C) The doctor is reading a patient's record.

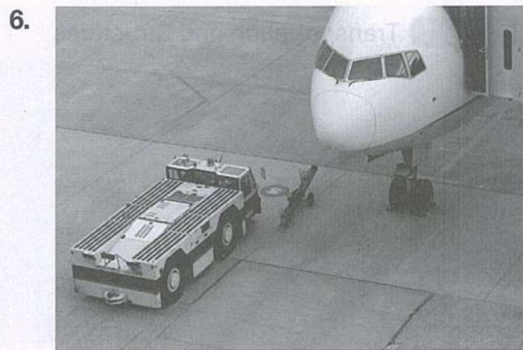
4.



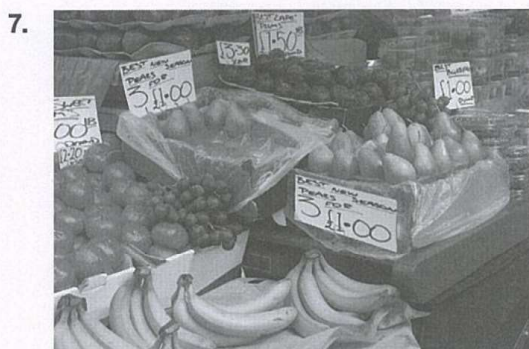
- (A) The train platform is empty.
- (B) The train doors are open.
- (C) There are passengers waiting to board the train.



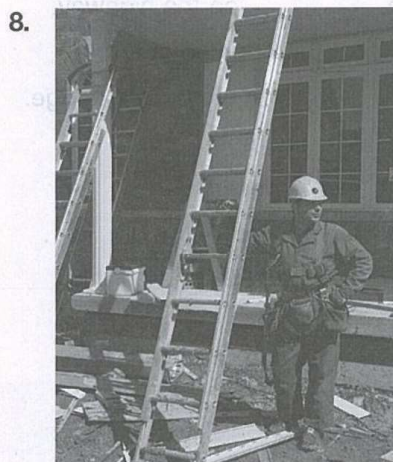
- (A) The dining room is full of people.
- (B) A couple is waiting to take their seats.
- (C) Several tables are by the window.



- (A) People are boarding the plane.
- (B) A vehicle is parked in front of a plane.
- (C) The plane is landing on the ground.



- (A) Some boxes are being placed on the floor.
- (B) There is some fruit on display.
- (C) The garden is full of fruit trees.



- (A) There is a fence in front of the building.
- (B) The man is climbing up the ladder.
- (C) Some ladders are leaning against the building.

6. Practice with possible statements

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph. Then. Listen again and fill the missing words in the gapped statements below. (track 1-3-06)

1.



(A) The woman is _____ some bread.

(B) Different kinds of bread _____
_____ for sale.

(C) The woman is _____ a shopping cart.

■ different for sale shopping cart

2.



(A) The _____ door is _____.

(B) There are _____ on _____
_____ of the stairs.

(C) A _____ is _____ down the stairs.

■ stair

3.



(A) Some people are _____ their bikes.

(B) The bikes are _____ next to a _____.

(C) Some of the bikes _____ baskets.

■ basket

4.



(A) One woman is _____ a cup of _____.

(B) One man is _____ in a notebook.

(C) There are some _____ on the _____.

5.



(A) Some _____ is on the _____.

(B) The tables are all _____.

(C) A waiter is _____ the _____.

6.



(A) The woman is _____ her suitcase.

(B) The suitcase is _____ the _____.

(C) The porter is _____ the bag.

■ porter

7.



(A) The _____ are being _____.

(B) The wagon is full of _____.

(C) There are several types of _____.

■ wagon several

8.



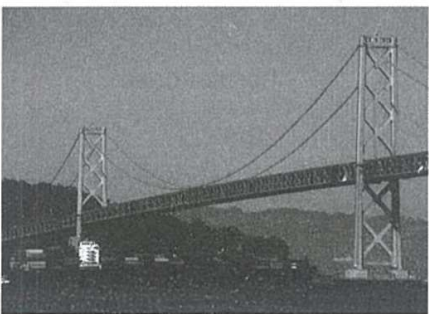
(A) The vehicle is in the _____.

(B) The garage door is _____.

(C) A woman is _____ the house.

■ vehicle garage

9.



(A) There are some _____ on the _____.

(B) The river is _____ with _____.

(C) A ship is _____ under the _____.

10.



- (A) There are no _____ in the _____.
- (B) People are wheeling carts out of the _____.
- (C) The statue is _____ the building.

■ wheel statue

11.



- (A) There are monitors all _____ the _____.
- (B) All of the people are _____ the _____ channel.
- (C) The men are _____ monitors.

■ monitor channel

12.



- (A) Many _____ are _____ in the ground.
- (B) The wheelbarrow _____ on the path.
- (C) The gardener is _____.

■ wheelbarrow gardener

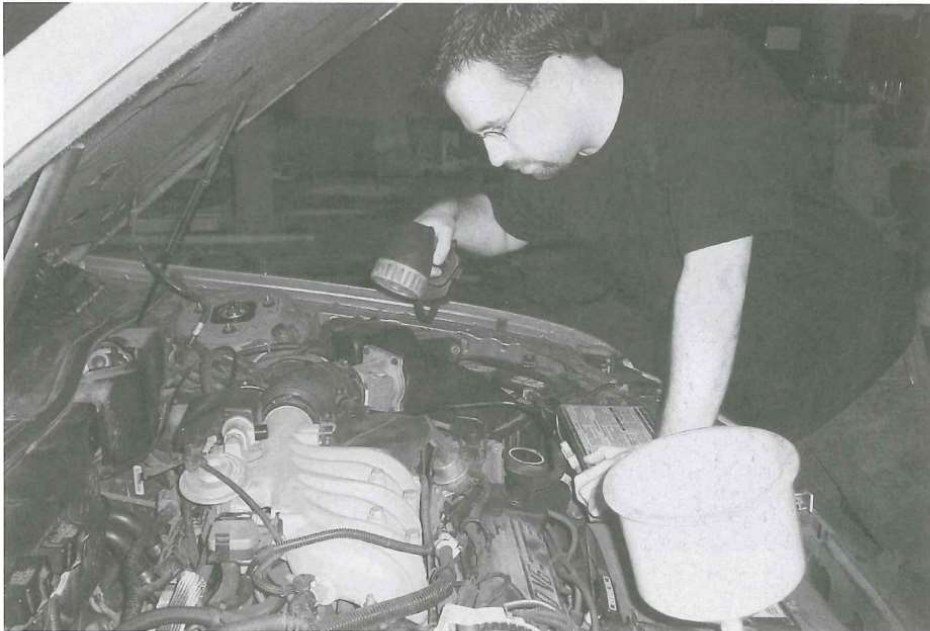
HOMEWORK

Practice with TOEIC actual questions (Track 1-3-08 - ETS 2016 – test 3)

1.



2.



3.



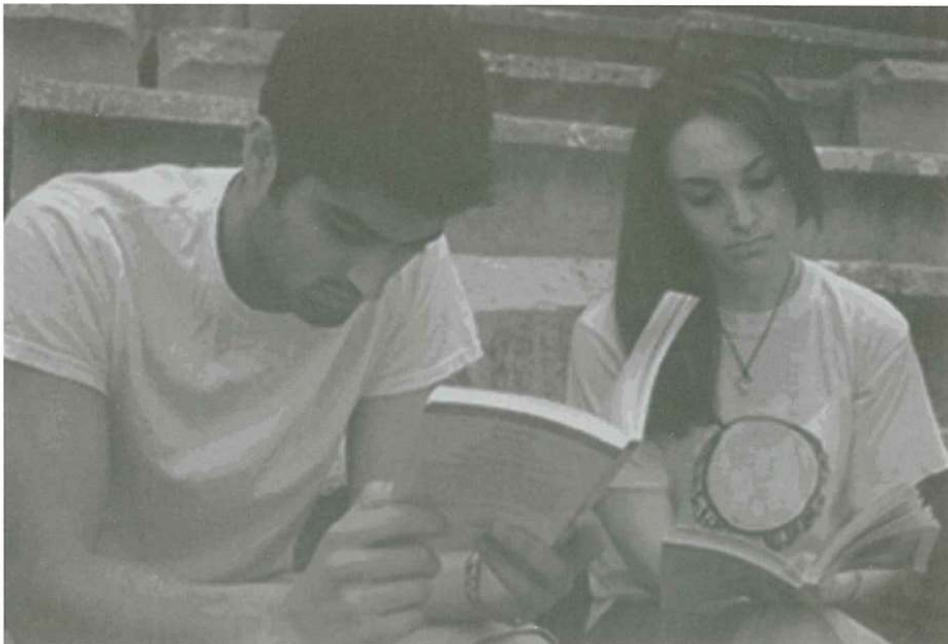
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5.



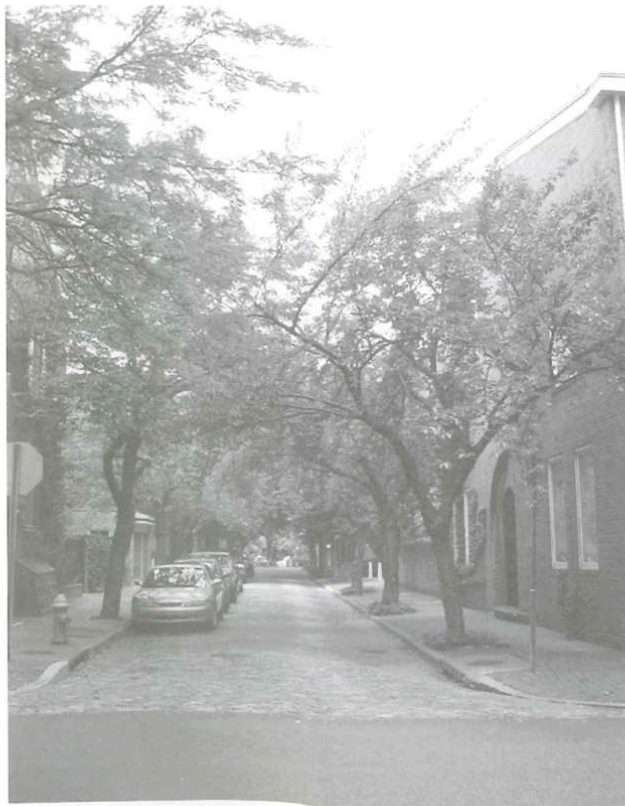
6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



Common vocabulary in part 2 – 1 (track 2-1-10)

First, look up new words in the dictionary, listen to the words in the box. Then, listen and fill the missing words in the gapped questions and responses below.

Verbs

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ■ address | ■ handle |
| ■ ask for | ■ lead |
| ■ assign | ■ organize |
| ■ attend | ■ present |
| ■ authorize | ■ repair |
| ■ conduct | ■ review |
| ■ design | ■ revise |
| ■ give | ■ take over |

[Check-up 1]

1. A: Who will _____ the reception?

B: My team will prepare it.

2. A: Who is going to _____ the proposal?

B: Mr. Kent will do it.

3. A: Who was _____ to the marketing team?

B: I have no idea.

4. A: Who is supposed to _____ the sales pitch at the staff meeting?

B: We have not decided yet.

5. A: Who should I _____ this letter to?

B: To the sales manager.

Titles/ positions/ departments

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ■ president | ■ Public Relations Department |
| ■ chief executive officer (CEO) | ■ Customer Service Department |
| ■ executive officer | ■ Marketing Division |
| ■ director | ■ Accounting Department |
| ■ manager | ■ Sales Department |
| ■ assistant manager | ■ Personnel Department |
| ■ supervisor | ■ Human Resources Department |
| ■ secretary | ■ Shipping Department |

[Check-up 2]

1. A: Who is in charge of the _____ now?

B: The former _____, Mr. Johnson.

2. A: Who will be attending the meeting?

B: Some of the _____.

3. A: Who should I send this file to?

B: Mr. Gomez in the _____.

4. A: Who is giving a presentation at tomorrow's meeting?

B: Our _____, Mr. Watson.

5. A: Who handles complaints regarding deliveries?

B: The _____, I think.