

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1: PHOTOGRAPHS

Exercise 1: Analyzing Photos (page 4)

Photo 1 (page 4)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>passengers</i>	<i>luggage</i>	<i>vest</i>	<i>airport</i>	<i>board</i>
<i>travelers</i>	<i>suitcases</i>	<i>shorts</i>	<i>window</i>	<i>sign</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>baggage</i>	<i>pockets</i>	<i>floor</i>	<i>plant</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>tote bag</i>	<i>suit</i>	<i>information</i>	
<i>people</i>	<i>skirt</i>	<i>glasses</i>	<i>schedule</i>	
<i>bags</i>	<i>jacket</i>	<i>hands</i>	<i>list</i>	

VERBS			
<i>stand</i>	<i>pull</i>	<i>stare</i>	<i>think</i>
<i>wait</i>	<i>drag</i>	<i>grasp</i>	<i>worry</i>
<i>walk</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>want</i>	
<i>hold</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>arrive</i>	
<i>carry</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>depart</i>	

LOCATIONS
<i>The travelers are standing in front of the sign.</i>
<i>The clock is on the sign.</i>
<i>The plant is by the window.</i>
<i>The man's hands are behind his back.</i>
<i>The man's hands are in his pockets.</i>
<i>The windows are behind the sign.</i>
<i>The information is on the board.</i>

FACTS
<i>The people are looking for information on the sign.</i>
<i>A man is pulling his luggage behind him.</i>
<i>The woman is standing closest to the sign.</i>
<i>The windows are very big.</i>
<i>Some of the people have luggage.</i>
<i>The woman is holding two bags.</i>
<i>The young man is wearing shorts.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>They are getting ready to board the plane.</i>
<i>They are waiting for their friends to arrive.</i>
<i>The woman is waiting for her husband.</i>
<i>The young man is the woman's son.</i>
<i>A flight was delayed.</i>
<i>They are not traveling together.</i>
<i>They are looking for information about flights.</i>

Test Strategies (page 6)

Similar Sounds

1. The *floor* is shiny.
2. They're *standing* on the floor.
3. They're looking *at the board*.
4. The woman is carrying two *bags*.
5. The *travelers* are in front of the information board.

Prepositions

1. The clock is *on* the information board.
2. A man is walking *behind* the board.
3. The plant is *next to* the window.
4. The travelers are standing *in front of* the board.
5. The woman is holding her bags *next to* her.

Inaccurate Description

1. The travelers are *holding* their bags.
2. The man is *wearing* a vest.
3. The travelers are *reading* flight information.
4. The woman is *holding* her bags.
5. They're reading *the flight schedule*. (OR *the information board*)

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The travelers are checking the flight information.
2. They're looking at the information board.
3. The woman is reading the sign.
4. The men are wearing glasses.

Photo 2 (page 7)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS					
<i>train</i>	<i>man</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>women</i>	<i>platform</i>	<i>hats</i>
<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>commuters</i>	<i>purse</i>	<i>shoes</i>	<i>coat</i>	<i>jacket</i>
<i>raincoat</i>	<i>stockings</i>	<i>suit</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>window</i>
<i>tracks</i>	<i>logo</i>	<i>shadow</i>	<i>numbers</i>	<i>stripe</i>	<i>circle</i>
<i>bag</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>earring</i>	<i>heels</i>	<i>lady</i>	<i>gentleman</i>
<i>people</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>walkway</i>	<i>reflection</i>	<i>coat of arms</i>	<i>vent</i>

VERBS					
<i>stand</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>arrive</i>	<i>depart</i>	<i>get off</i>
<i>return</i>	<i>follow</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>wait</i>	<i>drop off</i>	<i>visit</i>
<i>carry</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>pause</i>	<i>rest</i>	<i>open</i>	<i>step</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The people are on the platform.</i>
<i>The train is at the station.</i>
<i>The people are walking beside the train.</i>
<i>The train's logo is to the right of the door.</i>
<i>The hats are on the people's heads.</i>
<i>The white shoes are on the woman's feet.</i>
<i>The building is behind the train.</i>

FACTS
<i>The sun is shining.</i>
<i>The woman at the front has a wrinkled coat.</i>
<i>The train is in Connecticut.</i>
<i>All of the people are wearing hats.</i>
<i>The women are carrying purses.</i>
<i>The door of the commuter train is open.</i>
<i>The people are leaving the station.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>The people are commuting to work.</i>
<i>The people live in Connecticut.</i>
<i>The woman is walking ahead of her friends.</i>
<i>The people don't know each other.</i>
<i>The train is picking up commuters.</i>
<i>There is nobody waiting for the train.</i>
<i>The train is heading north.</i>

Test Strategies (page 9)

Similar Sounds

1. The passengers are getting off the *train*.
2. The *train* is on the platform.
3. They're all carrying *bags*.
4. They're getting *off the train*.
5. The *riders* are on the *platform*.

Prepositions

1. The three are walking *beside* the train.
2. The riders are getting *off* the train.
3. The passengers are walking *on* the platform.
4. The woman in the white coat is *in front of* the others.
5. The woman in the black coat is *closest to* the door.

Inaccurate Description

1. The train doors are *open*.
2. The riders are getting off *the train*.
3. The travelers are *ending* their journey.
4. The passengers are walking *beside* the train.
5. The travelers are *standing* on the platform.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The women are getting off the train.
2. The passengers are wearing coats.
3. The woman has a bag in her hand.

Photo 3 (page 10)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS			
<i>doctor</i>	<i>glasses</i>	<i>neck</i>	<i>desk</i>
<i>patient</i>	<i>eyeglasses</i>	<i>hand</i>	<i>chair</i>
<i>man</i>	<i>pen</i>	<i>elbow</i>	<i>physician</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>notepad</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>paper</i>
<i>telephone</i>	<i>folder</i>	<i>coat</i>	<i>shoulder</i>
<i>phone</i>	<i>stethoscope</i>	<i>plant</i>	<i>notes</i>

VERBS		
<i>talk</i>	<i>explain</i>	<i>write</i>
<i>advise</i>	<i>listen</i>	<i>hold</i>
<i>ask</i>	<i>discuss</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>chat</i>	<i>suggest</i>	<i>worry</i>
<i>prescribe</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>think</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The phone is on the desk.</i>
<i>The plant is next to the doctor.</i>
<i>The pen is in the doctor's hand.</i>
<i>The physician is sitting at the desk.</i>
<i>The doctor's elbows are on the desk.</i>
<i>The stethoscope is around the doctor's neck.</i>
<i>The doctor is sitting on the chair.</i>

FACTS
<i>The doctor is listening to the patient.</i>
<i>The physician is holding his glasses in his hand.</i>
<i>The doctor is in his office.</i>
<i>The notepad is closed.</i>
<i>The man is wearing a white coat.</i>
<i>The woman has long hair.</i>
<i>The doctor isn't wearing his glasses.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>The doctor is discussing something with the patient.</i>
<i>The doctor is going to take notes.</i>
<i>The patient is asking the doctor for advice.</i>
<i>The woman is worried about her health.</i>
<i>The physician is going to prescribe some medicine for the woman.</i>
<i>The doctor is thinking about the patient's problem.</i>
<i>The patient gave the plant to the doctor.</i>

Test Strategies (page 12)

Similar Sounds

1. The doctor is *talking* with the patient.
2. The *desk* is between the doctor and the patient.
3. The doctor *has a pen in* his hand.
4. The woman is *facing* the doctor.
5. The doctor has a *stethoscope*.

Prepositions

1. The doctor and the patient are sitting *across from* each other.
2. The notepad is *next to* the folder.
3. The phone is *on* the desk.
4. The plant is *next to* the doctor.
5. The glasses are *in* the doctor's hand.

Inaccurate Description

1. He's *holding* his glasses.
2. The *doctor* has a stethoscope around *his* neck.
3. The folder on the desk is *closed*.
4. He's holding a *pen and glasses*.
5. The patient is *sitting up*.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The doctor has a pen.
2. The doctor is holding his glasses.
3. The doctor has something in his hand.

Photo 4 (page 13)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>man</i>	<i>watch</i>	<i>pillows</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>hotel</i>
<i>businessman</i>	<i>shirt</i>	<i>computer</i>	<i>floor</i>	<i>room</i>
<i>wrist</i>	<i>tie</i>	<i>cabinet</i>	<i>carpet</i>	<i>light</i>
<i>fist</i>	<i>pants</i>	<i>lamp</i>	<i>rug</i>	<i>nightstand</i>
<i>hand</i>	<i>bed</i>	<i>clock</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>phone</i>
<i>chin</i>	<i>bedspread</i>	<i>telephone</i>	<i>hour</i>	

VERBS		
<i>look</i>	<i>rest</i>	<i>turn on</i>
<i>check</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>turn off</i>
<i>plan</i>	<i>lie down</i>	<i>take a break</i>
<i>think</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>read</i>
<i>work</i>	<i>lean</i>	<i>write</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The phone is on the nightstand.</i>
<i>The lamp is between the phone and the clock.</i>
<i>The nightstand is next to the bed.</i>
<i>The computer is on the bed.</i>
<i>The man is sitting on the bed.</i>
<i>The pillows are behind the computer.</i>
<i>The man is in front of the nightstand.</i>

FACTS
<i>The man is checking the time.</i>
<i>The businessman is looking at his watch.</i>
<i>The computer is open.</i>
<i>The lamp is turned on.</i>
<i>The man is wearing a tie.</i>
<i>There are pillows on the bed.</i>
<i>The cabinet is closed.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>The man is worried about the time.</i>
<i>The businessman has an appointment.</i>
<i>He's working in his hotel room.</i>
<i>He's expecting someone to arrive.</i>
<i>The man is thinking about his work.</i>
<i>He's waiting for a phone call.</i>
<i>He's taking a break from his work.</i>

Test Strategies (page 15)

Similar Sounds

1. The man is *working* in his hotel room.
2. He's worried about his *appointment*.
3. He's *looking* at the time.
4. There is a *clock* near the phone.
5. His feet are on the *floor*.

Prepositions

1. The bed is *next to* the nightstand.
2. The man is *on* the bed.
3. The computer is *in front of* the pillows.
4. The lamp is *on* the nightstand.
5. The clock is *next to* the lamp.

Inaccurate Description

1. The computer is on the *bed*.
2. He's looking at his *watch*.
3. The man is *sitting* on the bed.
4. The businessman is *sitting in* his hotel room.
5. The pillows are on the *bed*.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The man is looking at his watch.
2. He's checking the time.
3. He's wearing a tie.

Photo 5 (page 16)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>man</i>	<i>glasses</i>	<i>chair</i>	<i>day</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>woman</i>	<i>eyeglasses</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>paper</i>	<i>report</i>
<i>businessman</i>	<i>shirt</i>	<i>window</i>	<i>sunlight</i>	<i>colleague</i>
<i>businesswoman</i>	<i>coffee cup</i>	<i>shade</i>	<i>tabletop</i>	<i>seat</i>
<i>tie</i>	<i>mug</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>reflection</i>
<i>jacket</i>	<i>notebook</i>	<i>view</i>	<i>document</i>	

VERBS		
<i>talk</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>drink</i>
<i>discuss</i>	<i>listen</i>	<i>hold</i>
<i>explain</i>	<i>review</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>show</i>	<i>ask</i>	<i>work</i>
<i>point</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>think</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The mug is on the table.</i>
<i>The blinds are on the window.</i>
<i>The man and woman are sitting at the table.</i>
<i>The man is next to the woman.</i>
<i>The coffee cup is next to the woman.</i>
<i>The document is in front of the man.</i>
<i>The mug is near the edge of the table.</i>

FACTS
<i>The man and woman are discussing the documents.</i>
<i>The woman is talking to the man.</i>
<i>The man is listening to the woman.</i>
<i>The blinds on two of the windows are open.</i>
<i>The woman is wearing glasses.</i>
<i>The man is wearing a tie.</i>
<i>The notebook is closed.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>They're preparing a report.</i>
<i>The woman is explaining the information to the man.</i>
<i>The woman is drinking coffee.</i>
<i>The man is reviewing the woman's work.</i>
<i>They're at their office.</i>
<i>They're reading a document together.</i>
<i>They're business colleagues.</i>

Test Strategies (page 18)

Similar Sounds

1. They're *reading* the document.
2. They're *meeting* in the conference room.
3. The woman is *drinking coffee*.
4. There is a *view of* a building in the window.
5. She's *showing* the report to the man.

Prepositions

1. The man is in *front of* the windows.
2. The man and the woman are sitting *next to* each other.
3. The coffee cup is *on* the table.
4. The chairs are *around* the table.
5. They're sitting *at* the table.

Inaccurate Description

1. She's *wearing* her glasses.
2. He's looking *at the document*.
3. The mug is next to the *woman*.
4. The *woman* is showing a document to the *man*.
5. *One of* the blinds is closed.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The windows have blinds.
2. She is pointing at the paper.

Photo 6 (page 19)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>room</i>	<i>pillows</i>	<i>nightstand</i>	<i>hall</i>	<i>lights</i>
<i>bedroom</i>	<i>picture</i>	<i>table</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>entrance</i>
<i>hotel</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>chair</i>	<i>painting</i>	<i>blanket</i>
<i>lamps</i>	<i>floor</i>	<i>mat</i>	<i>sheets</i>	<i>landscape</i>
<i>bed</i>	<i>carpet</i>	<i>ashtray</i>	<i>cover</i>	<i>corner</i>
<i>bedspread</i>	<i>rug</i>	<i>wood</i>	<i>mattress</i>	

VERBS			
<i>stay</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>check out</i>	<i>fluff</i>
<i>sleep</i>	<i>hang</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>spread</i>
<i>rest</i>	<i>enter</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>tidy up</i>
<i>sit</i>	<i>leave</i>	<i>organize</i>	<i>put</i>
<i>lie</i>	<i>check in</i>	<i>neaten</i>	<i>arrange</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The pillows are at the head of the beds.</i>
<i>The blankets are on the beds.</i>
<i>The lamps are over the beds.</i>
<i>The chair is next to the table.</i>
<i>The lights are on the wall.</i>
<i>One bed is next to the nightstand.</i>
<i>The ashtray is in the middle of the table.</i>

FACTS
<i>The room is vacant.</i>
<i>There are two beds in the room.</i>
<i>The door is closed.</i>
<i>The beds are made.</i>
<i>Each bed has three pillows.</i>
<i>The beds are in a corner of the room.</i>
<i>The beds are against the wall.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS*There are clean sheets on the beds.**The room is ready for guests.**The beds are comfortable.**The guests haven't checked in yet.**The hotel is expensive.**Housekeeping has just tidied up.**Smoking is allowed in this hotel.***Test Strategies (page 21)****Similar Sounds**

1. The *pillows* are on the bed.
2. The mat is *on the table*.
3. There is a *landscape on* the wall.
4. There is a *picture* near the beds.
5. A *carpet* lies on the floor.

Prepositions

1. The beds are *next to* each other.
2. The painting is *over* one of the beds.
3. There is a mat *under* the ashtray.
4. The pillows are *on* the beds.
5. The table is *in front of* the chair.

Inaccurate Description

1. The beds are *made*.
2. There are *two* beds in the room.
3. The lamps are hanging over the *beds*.
4. The ashtray is on the *table*.
5. There is a painting of a *landscape* on the wall.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The lights are near the beds.
2. There is a painting hanging on the wall.
3. The spreads are on the beds.

Photo 7 (page 22)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>table</i>	<i>vase</i>	<i>books</i>	<i>roses</i>	<i>tea</i>
<i>chairs</i>	<i>flowers</i>	<i>photograph</i>	<i>cookies</i>	<i>teapot</i>
<i>shelf</i>	<i>dish</i>	<i>picture</i>	<i>painting</i>	<i>print</i>
<i>cups</i>	<i>bowl</i>	<i>frame</i>	<i>titles</i>	<i>row</i>
<i>teacups</i>	<i>bread</i>	<i>handle</i>	<i>drawer</i>	<i>meal</i>
<i>saucers</i>	<i>snack</i>	<i>spout</i>	<i>decoration</i>	<i>refreshment</i>

VERBS		
<i>pour</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>read</i>
<i>serve</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>arrange</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>line up</i>	<i>look at</i>
<i>drink</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>stand</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>fill</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The cups are on the table.</i>
<i>The teapot is between the cups.</i>
<i>The cups are on saucers.</i>
<i>The books are on the shelf.</i>
<i>The photograph is in the frame.</i>
<i>The picture is between the two groups of books.</i>
<i>The vase is next to a teacup.</i>

FACTS
<i>The table is set for tea.</i>
<i>There are two cups on the table.</i>
<i>The cups have decorations on them.</i>
<i>The table is against the wall.</i>
<i>Nobody is sitting at the table.</i>
<i>There are flowers in the vase.</i>
<i>The table has curved legs.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>Two people are going to enjoy tea together.</i>
<i>The tea is ready to be served.</i>
<i>The cookies are freshly baked.</i>
<i>The cups are empty.</i>
<i>The pot is filled with tea.</i>
<i>This is an expensive café.</i>
<i>The furniture is antique.</i>

Test Strategies (page 24)

Similar Sounds

1. The *cups* are on the table.
2. *Nobody* is sitting on the chairs.
3. A picture *frame* stands on the shelf near the books.
4. The *roses* smell good.
5. The *books* stand behind the table.

Prepositions

1. The flowers are *in* the vase.
2. The saucers are *under* the cups.
3. The table is *between* the chairs.
4. The books are *next to* each other.
5. The picture is *on* the shelf.

Inaccurate Description

1. The books are *closed*.
2. The table is *against the wall*.
3. There is a *photo* in the frame.
4. The cups are *clean*.
5. The vase is *filled with flowers*.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The books are on a shelf by the table.
2. The chairs are ready for seating.

Photo 8 (page 25)

Language Strategies

Possible answers:

NOUNS				
<i>car</i>	<i>store</i>	<i>sky</i>	<i>curb</i>	<i>windshield</i>
<i>trees</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>cloud</i>	<i>crosswalk</i>	<i>apartment</i>
<i>street</i>	<i>window</i>	<i>palm</i>	<i>entrance</i>	<i>office</i>
<i>road</i>	<i>door</i>	<i>leaves</i>	<i>plant</i>	<i>roof</i>
<i>pavement</i>	<i>awning</i>	<i>trunk</i>	<i>flower</i>	<i>row</i>
<i>sidewalk</i>	<i>shade</i>	<i>bench</i>	<i>tire</i>	<i>shadow</i>

VERBS		
<i>park</i>	<i>drive</i>	<i>line</i>
<i>shop</i>	<i>return</i>	<i>wait</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>shine</i>	<i>sit</i>
<i>work</i>	<i>grow</i>	<i>protect</i>
<i>live</i>	<i>sell</i>	<i>cover</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The car is parked by the curb.</i>
<i>There are awnings above some of the windows.</i>
<i>The bench is in front of the door.</i>
<i>The bench is between the car and the store.</i>
<i>There are plants growing along the sidewalk.</i>
<i>The car is between two trees.</i>
<i>There are shadows on the sidewalk.</i>

FACTS
<i>There are clouds in the sky.</i>
<i>There is only one car in the picture.</i>
<i>The windows are closed.</i>
<i>The car is a convertible.</i>
<i>The bench is empty.</i>
<i>The buildings are two stories high.</i>
<i>It is a sunny day.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS*The stores are closed today.**The driver will return soon.**There are apartments and offices above the stores.**No one is on the street because it is early in the morning.**The beach is nearby.**The weather is warm.***Test Strategies (page 27)****Similar Sounds**

1. The car is *parked on the* street.
2. The car is next to the *curb*.
3. The buildings have *flat* roofs.
4. There is a *bench* by the car.
5. His *apartment* is above the store.

Prepositions

1. The car is *in front of* the store.
2. The awnings are *over* the windows.
3. The tree is *in front of* the store.
4. The car is *next to* the sidewalk.
5. The bench is *next to* the palm tree.

Inaccurate Description

1. There are *no* people on the street.
2. The doors of the stores are *closed*.
3. The palm trees are very *tall*.
4. The car is *parked at the side* of the road.
5. *No one* is sitting on the bench.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. There are stores in the building.
2. The car parked near some trees.
3. Trees line the sidewalk.

Photo 9 (page 28)**Language Strategies**

Possible answers:

NOUNS			
<i>stove</i>	<i>counter</i>	<i>slices</i>	<i>wood</i>
<i>pot</i>	<i>tile</i>	<i>pieces</i>	<i>brick</i>
<i>lid</i>	<i>kitchen</i>	<i>pepper</i>	<i>handle</i>
<i>soup</i>	<i>knife</i>	<i>tomato</i>	<i>salad</i>
<i>fire</i>	<i>cutting board</i>	<i>stem</i>	<i>reflection</i>
<i>burner</i>	<i>cucumber</i>	<i>vegetables</i>	<i>gas</i>

VERBS		
<i>cook</i>	<i>heat</i>	<i>wash</i>
<i>cut</i>	<i>boil</i>	<i>peel</i>
<i>slice</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>cover</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>turn on</i>	<i>chop</i>
<i>prepare</i>	<i>turn off</i>	<i>light</i>

LOCATIONS
<i>The pot is on the stove.</i>
<i>The vegetables are next to the stove.</i>
<i>The stove is in the kitchen.</i>
<i>The cucumber is on top of the knife.</i>
<i>The tomato is behind the pepper.</i>
<i>The lid is on the pot.</i>
<i>The cutting board is on the counter.</i>

FACTS
<i>One burner is lit.</i>
<i>The cucumber is partially sliced.</i>
<i>The stove is turned on.</i>
<i>There are three kinds of vegetables on the cutting board.</i>
<i>The cutting board is made of wood.</i>
<i>The stove has four burners.</i>
<i>The pot is covered.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>Dinner is being prepared.</i>
<i>Someone is making a salad.</i>
<i>Someone is going to chop the pepper.</i>
<i>There is soup in the pot.</i>
<i>The pot is about to boil.</i>
<i>The vegetables are fresh.</i>

Test Strategies (page 30)

Similar Sounds

1. Someone is *cooking* soup.
2. The cucumber *is cut on the board*.
3. A *fire* is burning on the stove.
4. They haven't cut the *pepper* yet.
5. The counter is covered with *tiles*.

Prepositions

1. The vegetables are *on* the cutting board.
2. The lid is *on* the pot.
3. The tomato is *behind* the pepper.
4. The cutting board is *next to* the stove.
5. The pot is *on* the burner.

Inaccurate Description

1. The vegetables are *on the cutting board*.
2. Someone sliced the *cucumber*.
3. The counter is made of *tiles*.
4. The pot is *covered*.
5. There *is one pot* on the stove.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. The cook lit the fire on the stove.
2. The handle of the pot is hot.

Photo 10 (page 31)**Language Strategies**

Possible answers:

NOUNS			
<i>subway</i>	<i>lights</i>	<i>bricks</i>	<i>floor</i>
<i>train</i>	<i>passengers</i>	<i>stripe</i>	<i>ceiling</i>
<i>station</i>	<i>flag</i>	<i>metal</i>	<i>commuters</i>
<i>platform</i>	<i>sign</i>	<i>railing</i>	<i>transportation</i>
<i>doors</i>	<i>numbers</i>	<i>seat</i>	<i>metro</i>
<i>windows</i>	<i>words</i>	<i>track</i>	<i>railway</i>

VERBS			
<i>open</i>	<i>ride</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>stop</i>
<i>close</i>	<i>walk</i>	<i>hold on</i>	<i>move</i>
<i>leave</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>slide</i>	<i>wait</i>
<i>depart</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>rush</i>	
<i>arrive</i>	<i>operate</i>	<i>hang</i>	

LOCATIONS
<i>The subway train is in the station.</i>
<i>The train is beside the platform.</i>
<i>The passengers are on the train.</i>
<i>There is a number on the side of the train.</i>
<i>There are metal railings inside the train.</i>
<i>The sign is at the top of the window.</i>
<i>The cutting board is on the counter.</i>

FACTS
<i>The train doors are open.</i>
<i>The train isn't crowded.</i>
<i>There is a man walking along the platform.</i>
<i>The platform is made of tiles.</i>
<i>This is train number 4.</i>
<i>No one is getting on or off the train.</i>
<i>A flag has been painted on the side of the train.</i>

INTERPRETATIONS
<i>The train is ready to depart.</i>
<i>The doors are about to close.</i>
<i>Everyone on the train has a seat.</i>
<i>The train isn't moving now.</i>
<i>The train is long.</i>
<i>The station is underground.</i>
<i>The man on the platform just got off the train.</i>

Test Strategies (page 33)

Similar Sounds

1. The passengers are sitting in the *train*.
2. There are *windows* along the side of the train.
3. There are *lights* hanging from the ceiling.
4. The *platform* is in the station.
5. A man is *walking* on the platform.

Prepositions

1. The flag is *next to* the door.
2. The lights hang *over* the platform.
3. A man is walking *beside* the train.
4. The train is *beside* the platform.
5. There is a number 4 on the *side* of the train.

Inaccurate Description

1. The subway train is *standing in* the station.
2. The train is *full*.
3. The windows are *closed*.
4. The doors are open on *one side* of the train.
5. There *is one person* on the platform.
6. People are *sitting* on the train.

Different Context

Possible answers:

1. There is a flag by the door of the train.
2. The sign is at the top of the window.

Exercise 2: Similar Sounds
(pages 35–40)

1. (B)
Similar sounds: (A) *bored* and *board*;
(C) *rags* and *bags*; (D) *plane* and *plant*.
2. (D)
Similar sounds: (A) *plane* and *train*;
(B) *rain* and *train*; (C) *weighing* and *waiting*;
crane and *rain*.
3. (A)
Similar sounds: (B) *deck* and *desk*;
(C) *cooking* and *looking*; (D) *drinking* and
thinking.
4. (C)
Similar sounds: (A) *broom* and *room*;
(B) *stone* and *phone*; (D) *bug* and *rug*.
5. (B)
Similar sounds: (A) *needing* and *reading*;
(C) *pepper* and *paper*; (D) *walking* and *talking*.
6. (A)
Similar sounds: (B) *scrape* and *landscape*; (C)
cat and *mat*; (D) *pitcher* and *picture*.
7. (C)
Similar sounds: (A) *hairs* and *chairs*;
(B) *dates* and *plate*; (D) *shell* and *shelf*.
8. (D)
Similar sounds: (A) *cart* and *car*;
(B) *yawning* and *awning*; (C) *floors* and *doors*.
9. (B)
Similar sounds: (A) *cove* and *stove*;
(C) *ice* and *slice*; (D) *cord* and *board*.
10. (A)
Similar sounds: (B) *plane* and *train*; (C) *bag*
and *flag*; (D) *rain* and *train*.

Exercise 3: Prepositions (pages 35–40)

11. (A)
(B) The clock is at the top of the board. (C)
The sign is in front of the windows. (D) The
people are standing in front of the board.
12. (B)
(A) The group is walking away from the
door. (C) The woman in white is in front of
the others. (D) The train is at the station.
13. (D)
(A) The doctor is sitting across from the
patient. (B) The pen is in the doctor's hand.
(C) The doctor's hand is resting on the
folder.

14. (B)
(A) The pillows are on the bed. (C) The
computer is behind the man. (D) The man
is sitting on the bed.
15. (C)
(A) The chairs are around the table. (B) The
notebook is next to the coffee cup. (D) The
woman is next to the man.
16. (C)
(A) The lamps are over the beds. (B) The
table is in front of the chair. (D) The
nightstand is next to one of the beds.
17. (A)
(B) The cups are on the saucers. (C) The
teapot is between the cups. (D) The plate of
bread is behind the cup.
18. (C)
(A) The trees are in front of the stores. (B)
The bench is next to the car. (D) There are
trees along the side of the street.
19. (A)
(B) The pot is on the stove. (C) The knife is
under the cucumber. (D) The cucumber is
in front of the pepper.
20. (D)
(A) The flag is next to the door. (B) The sign
is over the window. (C) The lights are
hanging over the platform.

Exercise 4: Inaccurate Description
(pages 35–40)

21. (B)
(A) There are five *people* looking at the
information board but only four of them
are men. (C) A man is carrying his suitcases
but he isn't opening them. (D) The floor
looks very clean and shiny.
22. (D)
(A) The train is at the station, but there is
no street visible. (B) Some trains have a first
class section, but the passengers are no
longer on the train. (C) The front of the
train is not visible and there is no conductor
in the photo.
23. (C)
(A) The doctor is resting his elbow on the
desk. (B) The doctor is holding his glasses.
(D) The doctor is holding a pair of
eyeglasses.

24. (C)
(A) He's sitting, not sleeping, on the bed.
(B) There is a computer in the photo but the man is not using it. (D) There is a lamp in the picture but it has already been turned on.
25. (A)
(B) The man is wearing his tie. (C) They're reading a document, not a book. (D) They're reading, not typing, a document.
26. (D)
(A) There is a picture of a landscape on the wall. (B) There are two lamps in the room.
(C) The mat is on the table.
27. (B)
(A) The picture is standing on the shelf. (C) The table is set for tea, but there are no people in the photo drinking it. (D) There are books in the photo but there are no people reading them.
28. (D)
(A) The car is parked on the street. (B) The bench is facing the buildings. (C) The trees are along the street.
29. (C)
(A) The cucumber has been sliced. (B) The cover is on the pot. (D) The counter is made of tiles.
30. (A)
(B) The train is well-lit. (C) There is a flag on the side of the train. (D) There is no one standing in the door.
33. (A)
(B) The doctor has a stethoscope and he has something in his hand, but he isn't handing anything to anyone. (C) The doctor is holding his eyeglasses. There are no water glasses in the photo. (D) The doctor is holding a pen. There are no ducks in a pen in the photo.
34. (D)
(A) He's in his hotel room, not at the registration desk, where he would go to check in. (B) He's looking at his watch; he isn't watching TV or anything else. (C) We have no way of knowing how many times he has been at this hotel.
35. (B)
(A) The man is wearing a tie; we can't see his shoes. (C) The woman is pointing at the paper; she doesn't have a pencil. (D) There are blinds on the windows, but there is no blind man.
36. (D)
(A) There is only one picture in the room. (B) There is a painting hanging on the wall, but no one is painting the furniture. (C) The hall is dark, not light, but there are two lights on the wall over the beds.
37. (C)
(A) There are two chairs in the photo, but there is no meeting and no person to chair one. (B) There are books in the photo, but there is no person to book a table. (D) There is a dish on the table, but there is no one dishing out food.
38. (A)
(B) There are buildings in the photo, but no one is building a new road. (C) The car is parked on the street near some trees; there is no park in the photo. (D) Trees line the road; there is no line of people.
39. (B)
(A) Cooks handle pots all the time, but there is no cook shown in the photo. (C) There is a fire on the stove, but there is no cook in the photo. (D) We can't see the handle of the knife so we don't know whether it is long or short.
40. (D)
(A) There is a flag on the side of the train, but no one is flagging down the train. (B) and (C) There is a sign over the window, but no one is signing anything.

Exercise 5: Different Context (pages 35–40)

31. (C)
(A) and (B) They're *checking* the information on the board, not *checking* their bags or writing *checks*. (D) Two of the men are wearing eyeglasses; there are no water glasses in the photo.
32. (A)
(B) They're getting off the *train*, they aren't *training* (learning) to do anything. (C) The people on the platform are wearing *coats*. There is no ice on the platform. (D) The woman is carrying a bag in her *hand*. She isn't *handing* it to anyone.

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE

Exercise 1: Who (page 43)

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

Exercise 2: What (page 44)

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

Exercise 3: When (page 45)

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

Exercise 4: Where (page 46)

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

Exercise 5: Why (page 47)

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

Exercise 6: How (page 48)

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

Exercise 7: Auxiliaries (page 49)

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

Exercise 8: Statements (page 50)

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

Exercise 9: Embedded Questions (page 51)

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

Exercise 10: Polite Requests (page 52)

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

Strategy Practice (page 54)

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

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS

Who (page 57)

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

What (page 59)

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

When (page 61)

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

Where (page 63)

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

Why (page 65)

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

How (page 67)

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

What does "... " mean? (page 69)

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

Graphics (page 71)

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

Strategy Practice (page 75)

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (C) | 16. (C) | 31. (D) |
| 2. (A) | 17. (D) | 32. (A) |
| 3. (C) | 18. (C) | 33. (B) |
| 4. (B) | 19. (C) | 34. (C) |
| 5. (A) | 20. (B) | 35. (B) |
| 6. (C) | 21. (D) | 36. (D) |
| 7. (A) | 22. (C) | 37. (D) |
| 8. (D) | 23. (D) | 38. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 24. (A) | 39. (A) |
| 10. (C) | 25. (A) | |
| 11. (D) | 26. (B) | |
| 12. (A) | 27. (C) | |
| 13. (B) | 28. (B) | |
| 14. (B) | 29. (D) | |
| 15. (B) | 30. (B) | |

PART 4: TALKS**Business Announcements (page 85)**

1. (C) 6. (C)
2. (A) 7. (A)
3. (A) 8. (C)
4. (C) 9. (C)
5. (C)

Special Announcements (page 87)

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

Recorded Messages (page 89)

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

Advertisements (page 91)

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

News (page 93)

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

Weather (page 95)

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

Strategy Practice (page 98)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 19. (A) |
| 2. (B) | 20. (D) |
| 3. (D) | 21. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 22. (D) |
| 5. (A) | 23. (B) |
| 6. (C) | 24. (C) |
| 7. (D) | 25. (C) |
| 8. (B) | 26. (A) |
| 9. (C) | 27. (C) |
| 10. (A) | 28. (D) |
| 11. (A) | 29. (B) |
| 12. (C) | 30. (A) |
| 13. (B) | 31. (D) |
| 14. (C) | 32. (B) |
| 15. (D) | 33. (B) |
| 16. (B) | 34. (D) |
| 17. (A) | 35. (B) |
| 18. (C) | 36. (B) |

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION REVIEW

PART 1 (pages 106–109)

1. (C) The highway has six lanes. Choice (A) associates service station and gas with the vehicles in the picture. Choice (B) is incorrect because the cars are moving, not stopped at a rest stop. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *rodeo* and *road*.
2. (D) Pedestrians are crossing in the middle of the street. Choice (A) uses the correct word *pedestrians*, but they are not waiting for a traffic light. Choice (B) confuses the location of the cars; they are moving, not parked. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *carts* and *cars*.
3. (C) A speaker is standing and gesturing in front of the chart on the wall. In choice (A) the woman might be a *trainer*, but she is not writing on a board. Choice (B) is incorrect because the woman is wearing a suit but not a tie. Choice (D) is incorrect because three men and one woman are sitting at the table, not two women.
4. (C) Two housekeepers are making the bed in a hotel room. Choice (A) uses words associated with hotels: *clerks*, *greeting*, *guests*. Choice (B) uses the associated word *sheets*, which the housekeepers are putting on the bed. Choice (D) uses the similar word *service*, but room service implies delivering food, not cleaning the room.
5. (B) There are some suitcases going around the conveyor belt that carries luggage from the plane to the baggage claim area. Choice (A) uses the associated words *travelers*, *packing*, and *bags*, but the words are in a different context. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *suits* and *suitcases*, *conveyor* and *chair*. Choice (D) uses words associated with travel, *passengers* and *plane*, but the statement does not match the picture.

6. (D) The technicians are conducting tests on a satellite before it is sent into space. Choices (A), (B), and (C) use words in a different context. The people in the photo are not musicians, doctors, or astronauts, and they are not performing any of the listed activities.

PART 2 (page 110)

7. (C) If a restaurant turns out to be too expensive, it's logical to choose another place to eat in the future. Choice (A) confuses *rest* with the similar-sounding word *restaurant*. Choice (B) associates *expense* with the word *expensive*.
8. (A) *Pick up some stamps* is a logical request to make of someone going to the post office. Choice (B) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (C) uses the word *post* in a different context.
9. (B) *Two o'clock* is a specific time that answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *two clocks* and *two o'clock*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *pick fruit* and *pick you up*.
10. (C) *At the airport* answers *where*. Choice (A) associates *package* with *luggage*. Choice (B) confuses the object of the question.
11. (A) *I like the way it sounds* answers *why* by providing an explanation. Choice (B) repeats the word *keep* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *ringing* and *singing*.
12. (C) This answers the tag question with *yes* and additional information. Choice (A) would answer a *How often* question. Choice (B) repeats the word *city*.
13. (A) *A storm warning* answers *what*. Choice (B) is not a logical response. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *weather* and *whether*.

14. (B) *At eight* answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *new* and *news* and associates *television* with *news*. Choice (C) associates *programs* with *news*.
15. (A) *In the hospital* answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *hospitable* and *hospital*.
16. (B) *It's hand-knit* provides a reason for the sweater's high cost. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *coastal* and *cost* and associates *hot* with *sweater*. Choice (C) associates *heat* with *sweater*.
17. (C) This answers the yes-no with *yes* and additional information. Choice (A) confuses homonyms *hear* and *here*. Choice (B) repeats the word *here*.
18. (B) *Soup* answers *what*. Choice (A) associates *hungry* with *lunch*. Choice (C) answers *would you like to go to lunch*.
19. (C) *When I have enough money* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *house* with *housekeeper*. Choice (B) associates *kitchen* with *house*.
20. (A) *Why bother* suggests that there is no need to get the shoes shined. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *shoes*, *shined* with *news*, *time*. Choice (C) repeats the word *shoes*.
21. (B) *I've seen all the films* is a polite refusal to the invitation. Choice (A) begins with a proper response but does not answer the question. Choice (C) associates *director* with *movies*.
22. (C) There was a big sale, so the second speaker went shopping. Choice (A) associates *jazz* with *music*. Choice (B) confuses *sailing* with the similar-sounding word *sale*.
23. (B) *The secretary* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *paper* and *newspaper*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *knew* and *newspaper*.
24. (C) *On Tuesday* answers the embedded question *When?* Choice (A) would answer a yes-no question. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *drive* and *arrive*.
25. (A) *At the department store* answers *where*. Choice (B) repeats *radio*. Choice (C) associates *heard* with *radio*.
26. (A) *My favorite camera just broke* provides a reason for the speaker's unhappiness. Choice (B) associates *funny* with *happy* by confusing the similar-sounding words *happy* and *unhappy*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *happen* and *unhappy*.
27. (B) *The largest* answers *what size*. Choice (A) associates *strong* with *size*. Choice (C) associates *trunk* with *luggage* and *half* with *size*.
28. (C) *I do* answers *who*. Choice (A) confuses exchanging money and exchanging a purchase. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *changed* and *exchange*.
29. (B) *No, it hasn't arrived yet* provides a logical response to a yes/no question. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *reception* and *receive*. Choice (C) associates *sign* with *letter*.
30. (A) *In the top drawer* answers *where*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *directory* and *dictionary*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *dictation* and *dictionary*.
31. (C) This answers the yes-no with *no* and additional information. Choice (A) would answer a question or statement about the time of the meeting. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *seating* and *meeting*.

PART 3 (pages 111–114)

32. (B) The man says *Are you sure my appointment with the doctor is tomorrow*, and the woman confirms that it is. Choice (A) is an event that man has had to cancel. Choice (C) repeats *conference*, the topic of the report the man has to prepare. Choice (D) is what he will do next week.
33. (B) The woman says *You really should start using a calendar to keep track of your appointments*. Choice (A) repeats the word *work*, but working harder is not mentioned. Choice (C) is what the man has already done. Choice (D) repeats the word *dentist*.

34. (C) The woman says about the report *We have to turn it in by the end of the week*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is when the man will see the doctor. Choice (D) is when the man will see the dentist.
35. (A) The man mentions the blue tie. Choice (B) confuses *white* with the similar-sounding word *like*. Choice (C) confuses *gold* with the similar-sounding word *hold*. Choice (D) confuses *pink* with the similar-sounding word *think*.
36. (C) The man says *it really goes well with my suit*. Choice (A) uses the word *suit* in a different context. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not true because the man says he never pays that much for a tie.
37. (C) The tie costs \$34. Choice (A) is confused with the 15% discount. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
38. (A) The speakers are discussing the weather report for later in the day—the afternoon and evening, so they must be having their conversation in the morning. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned by the woman when she talks about the future weather. Choice (D) confuses *at night* with *tonight*.
39. (D) The man says he will stay home. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *work* and *walk* with the similar-sounding word *week*. Choice (B) is mentioned by the woman as something she has already done.
40. (D) The man says that clear skies are reported for tomorrow. Choice (A) is how the weather will be this afternoon. Choice (B) confuses *freezing* with the similar-sounding word *breeze*. Choice (C) is how the weather may be this evening.
41. (C) The woman says *I've been in a meeting all day*. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *eating* and *reading* with the similar-sounding word *meeting*. Choice (D) is what the man was doing.
42. (B) The man was waiting for a flight, so he must have been at the airport. Choice (A) is where he wanted to go. Choice (C) is what he did later. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
43. (C) At the travel agency, the man was told that he will probably have to wait until Sunday. Choice (A) confuses *tonight* with the similar-sounding word *flight*. Choice (B) is the woman's guess. Choice (D) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*.
44. (A) The woman says *This hotel would be a good place for our next convention*. Choice (B) is where the convention was last year. Choices (C) and (D) are places that are near the hotel.
45. (B) The man says *we still have six months to plan*. Choice (A) confuses *two* with *to*. Choice (C) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *time*. Choice (D) confuses *in a year* with *last year*, which is when the last convention was held.
46. (C) The woman says that they *might not even have enough money in the budget* for it. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that she likes about the place.
47. (D) The man says that he has to buy *a bigger suitcase*. Choice (A) confuses *suit* with *suitcase*. Choice (B) confuses *tie* with the similar-sounding word *tired*. Choice (C) associates *airline tickets* with *trip*.
48. (B) The man says he will be leaving in two weeks. Choice (A) repeats the word *week*. Choice (C) is the length of his next trip. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
49. (C) The man asks the woman to forward his *mail*. Choice (A) associates *letter* with *mail*. Choice (B) confuses *e-mail* with *mail*. Choice (D) confuses *meal* with the similar-sounding word *mail*.
50. (A) The woman is making hotel reservations as well as arranging meetings and other activities for a visiting delegation, which are duties that generally belong to an administrative assistant. Choice (B) repeats *factory*, where the visitors come from. Choices (C) and (D) are associated with the task of making hotel reservations.

51. (A) Tom says that the hotels *are all already overbooked or reserved*. Choices (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats *restaurants*, mentioned by the women.
52. (D) One of the men asks when the delegation is scheduled to arrive and the woman replies *Thursday afternoon*. Choice (A) associates *schedule* with the planning the woman is doing. Choice (B) associates *vacation* with *hotels* and *trips*. Choice (C) repeats *factory*, where the visitors come from.
53. (A) The woman asks *Would it be possible to hold the shipment on our order?* Choice (B) repeats *order*, but clearly she has already made the order. Choice (C) is confused with the discussion of the charges for holding the shipment. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is something she has ordered, not something she already owns personally, that is being stored.
54. (B) The woman says *I'd like you to hold it for 14 days*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
55. (D) The man says *I'll send the invoice for storage right away*. Choice (A) is incorrect because he can't have received the payment before sending the bill. Choice (B) repeats the word *order*. Choice (C) confuses *store* with storage.
56. (A) The woman says that she bought a desk. Choice (B) confuses *chair* with the similar-sounding word *there*. Choice (C) confuses *lamps* with the similar-sounding word *cramped*. Choice (D) is mentioned by the woman, but it isn't what she buys.
57. (A) The woman bought the desk at the mall last Saturday. Choices (B), (C), and (D) sound similar to the correct answer.
58. (D) The woman says that the other side of the room is a convenient place for the desk because the computer equipment is there. Choice (A) confuses *hall* with the similar-sounding words *mall* and *all*. Choice (B) confuses *closet* with the similar-sounding word *closed*. Choice (C) is the man's suggestion for a place to put the desk.
59. (C) The speakers are talking about how to arrange the snack tables and one of the women says *tonight's going to be so much fun*, so they are getting ready for a party. Choice (A) repeats the word *snack*. Choices (B) and (D) associate *menu* and *groceries* with the discussion of food.
60. (B) *I'm with you* means *I agree with you* and this is the man's reply to the woman's suggestion to place the beverages near the door. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the meaning of the expression or the context.
61. (B) Shirley says *I don't want to create a traffic jam at the door*. Choice (A) repeats the word *snacks*. Choice (C) repeats the word *door*. Choice (D) repeats the words *desserts* and *drinks*.
62. (B) The woman says *We had a dozen to complete and we're only halfway there*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) means the same as *a dozen*, but half of that dozen has already been done. Choice (D) is incorrect because the woman does say.
63. (C) *Get cracking* means *get started doing something*, and the man says this following the discussion about planning how to get the reports finished quickly. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not fit the meaning of the expression or the context.
64. (D) One man says *I can get my assistant to dole out our other work to the part-timers*. The other man says *I will do the same*. Choice (A) repeats *part-timers*, but hiring them is not mentioned, so presumably they have already been hired. Choice (B) is what the speakers will do themselves. Choice (C) will probably be done by the speakers as soon as they have finished the reports.
65. (B) The woman says that she is *confirming your appointment for next week*. Choice (A) is what the woman says she will do before the appointment. Choice (C) is something the woman does but is not the reason for the call. Choice (D) is what she says she has already received.
66. (C) The woman says *we're really looking forward to meeting you*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all plausible but there is no indication that they are true.

67. (A) The woman says *Just come in through the lobby, and we're the third door on the left, just past the dentist office*. This description matches Office A on the graphic. Choices (B), (C) and (D) do not match this description.
68. (A) The speakers are talking about their class schedules so they are probably on college campus. Choice (B) is confused with the discussion of the gymnastics class schedule. Choice (C) associates *cafeteria* with *lunch*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
69. (D) The man says *I like to rest after I eat*. Choice (A) is what he says he does not like to do after lunch. Choice (B) associates *study* with *classes*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
70. (D) The man says he needs an intermediate class but does not want the 1:00 class because it is right after lunch, and Group D is the only class that fits this description. Choices (A) and (C) are not at the right time. Choice (B) is not Intermediate.
74. (A) The speaker describes how the product works: *Simply press the button from inside your house to start your car engine*. Choices (B) and (C) associate *weather* and *heating-cooling* with *frosty winter mornings* and *sunny summer days*. Choice (D) associates *thermostat* with *temperature*.
75. (A) The speaker says that the device *gives you 15 minutes to get to your car before shutting off automatically*. Choices (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats the word *temperature*.
76. (D) The speaker says this following the mention of the price; the implication is that the price is so good it would be silly not to take advantage of it, and is a common sales technique. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the meaning of the expression or the context.
77. (C) The speaker says *Universal Corporation has announced that they have chosen Lawrence Lewis to be their new overseas director*. Choice (A) repeats *factory*, where the new director will work. Choice (B) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats the word *corporation*.

PART 4 (pages 115–117)

71. (A) The speaker mentions painting the elevators and then says *This will be started next week*. Choice (B) repeats the word *repairs*, what is being done on the elevators now. Choice (C) associates *steps* with *stairs*, mentioned as an alternative to the elevators. Choice (D) repeats *maintenance*, referring to the maintenance workers who are repairing the elevators.
72. (A) The speaker says *So pay attention to the signs which will be posted letting you know which elevators you can use*. Choice (B) is mentioned as a possibility only. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the speaker's saying *if you have any client meetings scheduled, please advise them of the situation ahead of time*.
73. (D) The speaker says *The work is scheduled to be finished by the middle of next month or a little after*. Choice (A) is confused with next week, when the work will begin. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) repeats the word *month*.
78. (B) The speaker says *Universal Corporation is world renowned for its fine-quality men's suits*. Choice (A) repeats the word *factory*. Choice (C) repeats the word *movie*; *movie actors* are mentioned as consumers of the company's products. Choice (D) repeats the word *fashion*.
79. (B) The speaker says *Universal is the clothing designer that all discerning movie actors turn to for their wardrobe needs*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the speaker describes the products as *in the medium to high price range*. Choice (C) is incorrect because *Broadway* and *Hollywood* (both USA locations) are mentioned as places where the products are sold. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker says the company is *world renowned*.
80. (C) Lee made the call to find out what kind of sandwiches are wanted. Choice (A) repeats the word *order*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats *price*.

81. (D) Lee is preparing food for a luncheon so the business is caterer. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are associated with the mention of food.
82. (B) The speaker says *If you could get back to me sometime this afternoon that would be great.* Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is when food preparation will begin. Choice (D) is the day of the luncheon.
83. (D) The speaker says *Visit our website to see how you can monitor your electricity usage throughout the day.* Choice (A) is associated with the mention of *billing questions* and choice (B) repeats *repair requests*, both things attended to over the phone. Choice (C) repeats *conserve energy*, but no mention is made of learning ways to do this.
84. (A) The speaker says *Unfortunately, due to the high volume of calls, all lines are currently engaged.* Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
85. (A) The speaker says *Please stay on the line, that is, wait until someone can answer your call.* Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is associated with the mention of *billing questions*. Choice (D) is associated with the mention of *electricity*.
86. (D) The speaker asks people to make donations *during the month of December.* Choices (A) and (C) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
87. (A) The speaker says *all money donated to the Orphans' Fund will be matched with an equal amount from the City Garden Club.* Choice (B) associates *garden club* with *flowers*. Choice (C) repeats the word *donations*. Choice (D) is one of the suggested donation amounts.
88. (C) The donations are for the Orphan's Fund, and orphans are children without parents. Choice (A) associates *school* with *children*. Choice (B) is where the announcement is being made. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
89. (D) The speaker mentions *exhibits* and *museum guards*, so the tour is at a museum. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other places where tours take place but are not mentioned.
90. (B) When explaining how to use the device, the speaker says *point it down and it will shut off.* Choices (A) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats the word *guard*.
91. (D) The speaker says *When you have completed the tour, please take a moment to fill out a comment card to let us know about your experience.* Choices (A), (B), and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
92. (C) *Things are looking up* means *Things will improve* and the speaker says this after mentioning the current rainy weather. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
93. (B) The speaker says *Saturday brings more showers.* Choices (A), (C), and (D) describe the weather at other times of the week.
94. (A) The speaker says *I'd put off those beach plans for another week if I were you.* Choice (B) repeats *soccer*, the subject of the next report. Choice (C) is what the speaker says not to do. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
95. (B) The speaker mentions that the listener wants white paper, and Choice (B) is the only paper that is white. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all colored paper.
96. (C) After explaining which paper she bought, the speaker says *I know we couldn't wait to order more paper since the banquet's so soon and we need to get the invitations printed and in the mail today,* implying that the paper she bought will be used for invitations to the banquet. Choice (A) associates *menu* with *banquet*. Choices (B) and (D) are other common uses for paper but are not mentioned.
97. (D) After mentioning that computers were ordered and will arrive at the store on Thursday, the speaker says *I was wondering if you could swing by the store and pick them up.* Choice (A) repeats the word *store*. Choice (B) associates *post office* with *mail*. Choice (C) repeats *delivery charge*.

98. (A) The speaker says Admission to the Star Dust is eight dollars for all shows beginning before six pm, and *Cubby the Panda* is the only movie that is shown before six pm. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are movies that have later start times.
99. (B) The speaker says *Advance tickets are available on the Star Dust.com website*. Choice (A) is the way to hear the list of current movies and show times. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is something else that can be done by visiting the website.
100. (D) The speaker says that the theater *is available for rent for weddings, birthdays, and other social events*. Choices (A), (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.

ANSWER KEY

READING COMPREHENSION

PART 5: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Prepositions (page 121)

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

Coordinate Conjunctions (page 123)

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

Subordinate Conjunctions (page 125)

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

Transition Words (page 127)

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

Verbs: Causative (page 129)

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

Verbs: Conditional (page 131)

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

Verbs: Tense (page 133)

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

Verbs: Two-Word (page 135)

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

Word Families (page 137)

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

Similar Words (page 139)

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

Strategy Practice (page 142)

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

PART 6: TEXT COMPLETION

Language Strategy 1 (page 149)

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

Language Strategy 2 (page 157)

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

Strategy Practice (page 163)

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

PART 7: READING COMPREHENSION**Single Passages****Advertisements (page 172)****Test Strategies**

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. M | 6. D | 11. D |
| 2. D | 7. V | |
| 3. D | 8. D | |
| 4. SI | 9. D | |
| 5. M | 10. D | |

Language Strategies

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

Bulletins (page 176)**Test Strategies**

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | 6. M | 11. I |
| 2. D | 7. SI | |
| 3. D | 8. D | |
| 4. D | 9. D | |
| 5. D | 10. V | |

Language Strategies

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

Forms and Tables (page 181)**Test Strategies**

- | | |
|------|--------|
| 1. M | 6. I |
| 2. D | 7. D |
| 3. D | 8. D |
| 4. D | 9. D |
| 5. D | 10. SI |

Language Strategies

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

Labels (page 186)**Test Strategies**

- | | |
|------|--------|
| 1. M | 6. D |
| 2. D | 7. I |
| 3. D | 8. D |
| 4. I | 9. V |
| 5. D | 10. SI |

Language Strategies

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

Letters, E-mails, and Memos (page 191)**Test Strategies**

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. D | 6. D |
| 2. D | 7. D |
| 3. D | |
| 4. M | |
| 5. D | |

Language Strategies

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

Text Messages and Online Chats (page 195)**Test Strategies**

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 1. I | 6. I |
| 2. MiC | |
| 3. D | |
| 4. MiC | |
| 5. D | |

Language Strategies

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

Multiple Passages (page 200)**Test Strategies**

- | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. I | 9. D | 17. D | 25. I |
| 2. D | 10. D* | 18. I* | 26. M |
| 3. D* | 11. D | 19. V | 27. I |
| 4. D* | 12. I | 20. I* | 28. D |
| 5. D | 13. D | 21. D | 29. V |
| 6. I | 14. D* | 22. I | 30. I* |
| 7. D | 15. I* | 23. D | |
| 8. D* | 16. I | 24. D | |

Language Strategies

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

Strategy Practice (page 215)

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

ANSWER KEY

READING COMPREHENSION REVIEW

PART 5 (pages 227–229)

101. (B) *Although* is a subordinate conjunction meaning *in spite of*. Choice (A) is a subordinate conjunction that means *as a result of*. Choice (C) is a transition word. Choice (D) is a coordinate conjunction.
102. (A) *Aren't* is a present tense verb used with a real condition. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (C) is the negative future tense. Choice (D) is a form of *have*, not of *be*.
103. (B) *Except* means *but* or *excluding*. Choices (A), (C) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
104. (D) Causative *insist* requires the simple form of the following verb *taste* when the subject does the action. Choice (A) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (B) is infinitive. Choice (C) is the present tense.
105. (A) An unreal condition requires the past perfect tense in the *if*-clause. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect tense. Choice (D) is the present continuous tense.
106. (C) *Lengthy* means *long*. The sentence means that even though the presentation was long, everyone paid attention the entire time. Choices (A), (B) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
107. (C) *In addition* is a transition phrase meaning *also*. Choice (A) is a transition phrase that indicates a following example. Choice (B) is a transition phrase that indicates an alternative. Choice (D) is a transition word that indicates an unexpected result.
108. (C) *Professional* is a noun referring to a person. Choice (A) is a noun referring to a thing. Choice (B) is an adjective with the root *professor*, not *profession*. Choice (D) is a verb.
109. (A) *But* is a coordinate conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (B) is a coordinate conjunction indicating an addition. Choice (C) is a subordinate conjunction. Choice (D) is a coordinate conjunction meaning *and*.
110. (D) *Since* is a subordinate conjunction that indicates a situation dating from a point in time. Choice (A) is a subordinate conjunction meaning *at the same time*. Choice (B) is a subordinate conjunction used with conditions. Choice (C) is a subordinate conjunction meaning *at the time*.
111. (B) *To* is a preposition meaning *toward*. Choice (A) is a preposition indicating origin. Choice (C) is a preposition indicating purpose or *in place of*. Choice (D) is a preposition used with location.
112. (B) *Next* is a transition word that is used in sequence with *first*. Choice (A) is a transition word meaning *additionally*. Choice (C) is a transition phrase suggesting an alternative. Choice (D) is a transition word used with results.
113. (D) Causative *wanted* requires the past participle of the following verb *liquidated* when the subject does not do the action. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (C) is the simple form of the verb.
114. (B) *Fall through* means *fail*. The sentence means that the seller was surprised because he had expected the transaction to be a success. Choices (A), (C) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
115. (C) *Until recently* means *the past up to the near present*. Use the present perfect *have been*. Choice (A) is the present tense. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (D) is the past continuous tense.

116. (B) *Takes into* means *includes*. Choice (A) means *attempts*. Choice (C) means *leaves*. Choice (D) means *likes*.
117. (A) *In addition* is a transition phrase that adds an idea. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are transition words used with results.
118. (B) *Since* is a subordinate conjunction meaning *because*. Choice (A) is a subordinate conjunction meaning *unexpected*. Choice (C) is a transition word suggesting an alternative. Choice (D) is a subordinate conjunction meaning *if*.
119. (C) *And* is a coordinate conjunction that is often paired with *both*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are conjunctions that are not paired with *both*.
120. (B) Causative *let* requires the simple form of the following verb *work* when the subject does the action. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the future tense.
121. (D) *Gave it up* means *quit*. Choice (A) is not logical. Choice (B) means *distributed*. Choice (C) means *made it a gift to someone*.
122. (C) A real condition requires the present tense *needs* in the *if*-clause. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (D) is the past tense.
123. (A) *Deserve* means *earn*. Choices (B), (C) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
124. (D) Louise needed money, so she asked Madeline to give her some, that is, she *borrowed* it from Madeline. Choices (A), (B), and (C) describe what Madeline did. We could say she *loaned*, *lent*, or *offered* the money to Louise, that is, she gave it to her.
125. (A) *Always* means *most of the time*. Choices (B), (C) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
126. (A) *Decrease* means *reduce* or *make smaller in number*. Choices (B) and (C) are similar in meaning: they mean *go down* but not *make something go down*. Choice (D) is not a verb.
127. (B) *Position* means *job*. Choice (A) is related in meaning but is a verb, not a noun. Choices (C) and (D) mean *profession*, which would refer to Ms. Chang's skills and experience but not to any particular job she may be hired to do.
128. (D) Unreal conditions in the past require a past participle in the result clause, *would have increased*. Choices (A) and (C) are future forms. Choice (B) is the present tense.
129. (A) *Therefore* is a transition word that is used to show a result. Choice (B) indicates a contrast. Choice (C) indicates a restatement. Choice (D) indicates an additional idea.
130. (D) *Yet* is a transition word that is used to show an unexpected result. Choice (A) indicates an additional idea. Choice (B) is used in a sequence. Choice (C) is used to show a bad result.

PART 6 (pages 230–233)

131. (B) *Up to* means *no more than*. Choice (A) is not normally used to designate a quantity or amount. Choice (C) needs to be followed by *as*. Choice (D) needs to be followed by *than*.
132. (C) *As well as* is used to add an item to a list, in this case, the list of job requirements. Choice (A) is not normally used to list items. Choice (B) is a verb. Choice (D) is used when comparing items.
133. (B) This is a noun that refers to a person and acts as the subject of the sentence in this case. Choice (A) is a verb. Choices (C) and (D) are nouns but they do not refer to people.
134. (D) This sentence explains how to apply for the job so is a logical conclusion to an employment ad. Choices (A), (B) and (C) do not fit the context.
135. (A) This completes the phrasal verb *pick up*, meaning *collect*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) can also be combined with *pick* but create verbs with meanings that don't fit the context.

136. (C) *Reasonable* is an adjective meaning *sensible* and describing the noun *wear and tear*. Choice (A) is a noun or verb. Choice (B) is a past tense verb or an adjective but with a meaning that doesn't fit the context. Choice (D) is an adverb.
137. (D) *Replacement value* refers to the cost of replacing something. Customers will have to pay for lost items. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't fit the context.
138. (B) This logically follows the sentence explain that a *deposit*, that is, money must be made when renting an item. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
139. (C) *Unpleasant* means *not nice*. The letter writer apologizes for the customer's experience, so we can assume the experience was not a nice one. Choices (A), (B) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
140. (A) *Accept* means *receive* and is the word often used when offering an apology. Choices (B), (C) and (D) have meanings that do not fit the context.
141. (B) The writer mentions the goal of excellent service in the preceding sentence, then in this sentence expresses unhappiness that the goal was not met. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
142. (D) This is a future time clause so it uses a present tense verb. Choice (A) is a future verb. Choice (B) is an infinitive. Choice (C) is a gerund.
143. (A) This creates an infinitive of purpose; *to find out ...* states the purpose of the survey. Choice (B) would have to followed by a gerund. Choice (C) cannot be used in this position in a sentence. Choice (D) would introduce a clause.
144. (C) The preceding sentence explains the purpose of the survey and this sentence continues the explanation by saying how the information from the survey will be used. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not fit the context.
145. (C) *Our* is a first person plural possessive adjective and refers to the writers of the

notice. Choice (A) is third person plural. Choice (B) is second person. Choice (D) is third person singular.

146. (D) *After* introduces a time clause, in this case, explaining when a person's name gets entered in a contest. Choices (A) and (B) do not introduce time clauses. Choice (C) is similar in meaning to *before*.

PART 7 (pages 234–254)

147. (C) Visitors can *Sit in a real space ship*. Choices (A) and (B) refer to things visitors can look at. Choice (D) repeats the word *astronauts*.
148. (A) The theater schedule information states *All shows are at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the theater is open Wednesday–Sunday. Choice (D) repeats the word *month*.
149. (B) The job is *tax manager*, it involves understanding corporate taxes, and a CPA (certified public accountant) is preferred, so the position is for an accountant. Choice (A) repeats the word *manager*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
150. (D) Salary and benefits are the only things not mentioned. Choice (A) is mentioned as *responsible for setting direction in all phases of tax administration and reporting*. Choice (B) is mentioned as *a university degree*. Choice (C) is mentioned as *minimum of five years' experience*.
151. (A) Mr. Ortiz mentions his meeting, then writes *I'm running a little behind schedule. Can you tell them I'll be there in about 15 minutes?* Choice (B) is incorrect because Ms. Howe appears to already know about the meeting. Choice (C) is mentioned but is not the original purpose of the contact. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
152. (D) This is Mr. Ortiz's reply to Ms. Howe's explanation of her plan – to let the clients look at a document while waiting for Mr. Howe. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
153. (B) Two times – 10:00 and 3:00 are listed for this date. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.

154. (C) This date includes sale of *early American furniture*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not list any furniture items for sale.
155. (A) The article discusses such things as whether it's a good idea to obtain foreign currency before traveling abroad and the use of ATM's to get cash when abroad. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are related to the topic but are not the main purpose of the article.
156. (D) The article states *By buying your currency beforehand, you can become acquainted with the value and appearance of the notes and coins*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
157. (B) The article states *One drawback is the hefty fees*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
158. (A) The information states *click here to review our current job openings*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
159. (B) The information explains that interested applicants should *follow the link in the job posting to complete the online application*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
160. (C) The preceding sentence explains that not all applicants will be contacted, and this sentence follows logically, explaining what to do in that case: apply for another job. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not provide an appropriate context for this sentence.
161. (B) The title of the table explains the content: *Number of Men and Women Employed in Sales by Region*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not correct because the table does not give an information about sales made, only about the number of employees.
162. (A) The number of male employees in Region I increased by only one. Choice (B) is incorrect because the number of female employees increased by only three, while Region E has the most employees overall. Choice (C) is incorrect because Region E has the most employees overall. Choice (D) is incorrect because Region A has the fewest employees overall.
163. (C) Region E had the greatest increase in both female and male employees. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all had smaller increases in employees than Region E.
164. (A) The article is for people who are interested in *installing solar panels on the rooftops of their houses, that is, homeowners*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) refer to entities that can help homeowners get solar panels installed.
165. (B) The information states *What has changed is that solar panels are now more efficient and more affordable*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) may be true but are not mentioned in the article.
166. (C) The reference is to *electricity rates* and how they are related to the cost of solar panels, so rates in this case means *prices*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other meanings of *rates* but do not fit the context.
167. (D) The information states *A little web research will help you make the best choice about investing in solar energy*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are related to the content of the article but are not mentioned.
168. (B) The letter states *I would like to commend your staff for the exceptional service I received during my stay*, and then goes on to explain the details of the good service received. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not correctly describe the content of the letter.
169. (A) The writer says she knew she *would not be able to rest comfortably with all the noise from the traffic*. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats *expensive*, which is used to describe the second room.
170. (B) When the writer saw the room, she knew it was of the more expensive type. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other uses of the word *tell* but do not fit the context.
171. (D) *All in all* is used to begin a summarizing statement, which logically belongs in the conclusion. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not provide an appropriate context for this sentence.

172. (B) After Mr. Rossi mentions which room he has reserved, Ms. Wang writes *Will we be able to squeeze everyone in there?*, meaning she thinks the room is too small to hold everyone. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned by Ms. Wang.
173. (B) Ms. Wang mentions *this month's training session*, implying that it takes place every month. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
174. (A) This is Ms. Garcia's reply to Ms. Wang's mention of the need to make copies of the handouts. The expression means *It has been done*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context or the meaning of the expression.
175. (C) Mr. Rossi mentions the need for *refreshments*, that is, *snacks*, and says he will ask the cafeteria for help with that. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
176. (C) The information in the notice helps people decide whether they are eligible for a flu shot. Choices (A) and (B) are related to the topic of the notice but are not mentioned. Choice (D) is associated with *manufacturers*, but the manufacturing process is not mentioned.
177. (B) According to the notice, there is a *national shortage* of flu vaccine this year, which is why only certain people are eligible to receive it. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is fewer people in general, not *fewer doctors* who are getting vaccinated. Choice (C) is incorrect because although nurses are mentioned, their work availability is not. Choice (D) is a possible result of the shortage of flu vaccine, but it is not mentioned.
178. (B) As a health care worker, a doctor falls into the category of people eligible for flu shots, but no mention is made of doctors getting special treatment when they go to get vaccinated. We can assume they have to wait their turn like everyone else. Choice (A) is incorrect because all healthcare workers are eligible for shots. Choice (C) is not mentioned and is not likely. Choice (D) contradicts the correct answer.
179. (C) It is pregnant women, or mothers-to-be, not fathers-to-be, who will be eligible for flu shots. Unless the father-to-be fits any of the criteria noted, he will not be eligible for the flu shots. Choice (A) will be eligible because flu shots will be offered to all school staff members. Choice (B) will be eligible as a healthcare worker. Choice (D) will be eligible because of being under 12 months of age.
180. (A) Anyone who brings a letter from a doctor can get a flu shot at Apple Square Mall. Choice (B) is wrong because *nurses will accept walk-ins*. Choice (C) is wrong because students must get their flu shots at their schools. Choice (D) is confused with the fact that the flu shots are being given at the mall, but this condition is never mentioned.
181. (A) The e-mail message says *we ask that you take a moment to visit our new website*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
182. (A) The writer of the e-mail, who is the CEO, says *Others, myself included, will take a vacation somewhere warm and relaxing*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the plant will be shut down. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is mentioned as something that some people will do but not the CEO.
183. (C) The website gives the information that January was the last edition of the newsletter. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that will continue to be available.
184. (B) This web page is the one mentioned in the e-mail: *On the homepage you will find a private link for shareholders*. Choice (A) is how people can submit biographies. Choices (C) and (D) are related to the topic but are not mentioned.
185. (B) The web page offers the information that *A new year brings a new vice president*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are related to the topic but are not mentioned.
186. (C) This is the number listed at the bottom of the bill for *billing inquiries*. Choices (A) is incorrect because a different number is listed for this in the letter. Choices (B) and (D) are other reasons to call a cable company, but are not mentioned.

187. (C) The amount of last bill shown on the bill is \$94.45 and the payment shown is \$100. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
188. (B) The letter begins *It appears that you have canceled your World Wide Cable TV account. We want your business back!* Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
189. (B) The letter states that if Ms. Miller signs up for cable service, *we will waive the installation charge.* Choices (A), (C), and (D) are related to the topic but are not mentioned.
190. (A) Ms. Miller writes in her e-mail that she can see almost every program she is interested in online. Choice (B) is confused with the information that she enjoys watching televised sports events. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
191. (D) Both the notice and the tax receipt mention that donations are tax deductible, meaning the amount of the donation can be subtracted from the donor's total income when calculating how much is owed for income taxes. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats the word *tax*. Choice (C) repeats the word *income*.
192. (B) The e-mail receipt acknowledges an *online donation*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are possible ways to donate, but donations made in these ways receive a receipt by regular mail.
193. (A) Everyone who makes an online donation above this amount gets a receipt. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible reasons but are not the correct answer.
194. (B) The information on the web page says *No amount is too small.* Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because last year the foundation used funds to build a computer lab. Choice (D) is the amount of money raised last year, but there is no indication that this same amount is raised every year.
195. (B) The tax receipt states at the end *This year funds will go towards brain injury research.* Choice (A) associates *doctors* with *brain injury*. Choice (C) is what last year's funds were used for. Choice (D) repeats *brain injury*.
196. (D) According to the schedule, the work in the storage area includes *shelving* and *lighting installation*, but painting is not listed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all places that have *painting* listed on the schedule.
197. (A) Mr. Iuso writes about the conference room *it was painted and refurbished not long ago.* Choice (B) is incorrect because Mr. Iuso indicates that he will be working there only temporarily while the renovations are going on. Choices (D) and (C) are incorrect because Mr. Iuso indicates the work on the conference room has been removed from the schedule.
198. (B) Mr. Iuso writes that he will allow staff to *telecommute*, that is, to work from home, and then goes on to say *In fact, I encourage this.* Choices (A) and (C) are things he mentions as probable results of the renovation work. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
199. (B) Ms. Park suggests holding the meeting in a café because it *is usually fairly quiet in the middle of the afternoon*, implying that afternoon is the time of the meeting. Choice (A) is incorrect because the renovations are mentioned in connection with the meeting only in terms of the need to find a quiet place to meet. Choice (C) associates *snacks and coffee* with *café*. Choice (D) repeats the word *agenda*, but its length is not mentioned.
200. (C) Ms. Park proposes meeting in the café across the street. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are what she says she does not want to do.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (pages 256–259)

1. (C) An uncompleted bridge crosses a river—it is still under construction. Choice (A) mentions the river and the idea of crossing it, but there are no cars in the picture and cars couldn't cross the incomplete bridge. Choice (B) mentions the bridge and associates ships with the river, but there are no ships in the picture. Choice (D) mentions the hills, but they are covered with grass, not snow.
2. (B) The food on the table is in bowls. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *bowling* (a game) and *bowls* (containers for food). Choice (C) associates *pottery* with *bowls*. Choice (D) associates *dish* with *bowl*.
3. (D) A man is signing a paper or document. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man is signing the document, not typing it. Choice (B) confuses the meaning of the word *hand*. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *sign*.
4. (A) The people on the platform are getting on (boarding) the train. Choice (B) uses words associated with travel: *packing for a trip*. Choice (C) confuses the words *train* (to teach) and *train* (railroad cars). Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *mail* and *rail*.
5. (C) A farmer is working in a rice paddy, tending his rice crop. Choice (A) mentions the water, but the worker is standing in it, not drinking it. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man is growing rice, not cooking it. Choice (D) associates *lake* with the water in the rice paddy.
6. (A) Two pilots are seated in an airplane cockpit. Choice (B) is incorrect because we can see the sky through the window so the plane must be in the air. Choice (C) uses the associated word *passengers*, but it is the

pilots that are seated. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *plane* and *train*.

PART 2 (page 260)

7. (C) The *human resources office* answers who. Choice (A) associates *insurance claim* with *hospital bill*. Choice (B) associates *shipping* with *handles*.
8. (A) The clerk will assist a hotel guest who loses a room key. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *use* and *lose*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *Turkey* and *key*.
9. (B) Since the barber is free this morning, he can cut the speaker's hair then. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *hair* and *air*. Choice (C) confuses what the barber will cut.
10. (A) The *associate from France* answers who. Choice (B) confuses traveling to France and translating the letter into French. Choice (C) associates *travel agent* with *French/France*.
11. (C) The marketing department has a list of suggestions for the name of the product. Choice (A) uses *call* with a different meaning. Choice (B) does not answer the question.
12. (B) The speaker responds to the suggestion of eating with a reason for not being hungry. Choice (A) confuses *farther* with the similar-sounding word *starving*. Choice (C) confuses *seat* with the similar-sounding word *eat*.
13. (B) *I don't have time* answers the question *Why?* by providing a reason for not resting. Choice (A) uses *rest* with a different meaning. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *best* and *rest*.

14. (C) The host will be the guest speaker. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *guess* with *guest* and *eat* with *meeting*. Choice (B) confuses homonyms *bored* and *board*.
15. (A) The first speaker got home late at night, so the second speaker assumes the first speaker is very tired now. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *get in* and confuses *flight* with the similar-sounding word *midnight*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding phrases *get in* and *get one*.
16. (A) *By 5:00* answers the question *When?* Choice (B) associates *play* with *theater*. Choice (C) associates *actors* with *theater*.
17. (A) The speaker is surprised to hear that Mary will be taking yet another trip. Choice (B) confuses the expression *out of town* with *downtown*. Choice (C) confuses homonyms *weak* and *week*.
18. (B) *The darker one is an import* answers *what is the difference between the cars*. Choice (A) associates *power* with *cars*. Choice (C) repeats *between*.
19. (C) *I forgot to lock it up* answers *who* and *why*. Choice (A) uses *lying* with a different meaning. Choice (B) uses *left* with a different meaning.
20. (B) *Near the desks* answers *where*. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) associates *tables* with *chairs*.
21. (B) *The local college* answers the question *Where?* Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) repeats the word *school* but does not answer the question.
22. (C) The conference room will be free when the meeting is over; *in an hour* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *cost* with *free*. Choice (B) associates *spend* with *free*.
23. (C) They will meet in the second speaker's office. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding *wh*-questions *when* and *where*. Choice (B) associates directions with *where*.
24. (C) The second speaker agrees that the weather is very nice. Choice (A) confuses *together* with the similar-sounding word *weather*. Choice (B) repeats the word *pleasant*.
25. (B) The second speaker doesn't yet have a vacation start date. Choice (A) repeats the word *start* but does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *wait* and *date*.
26. (B) This answers the question about the comfort of the seat. Choice (A) associates *sitting* with *seat*. Choice (C) repeats *seat*.
27. (A) *Of course not* is an appropriate response to the *Would you mind* request for help. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *meeting room*. Choice (C) repeats the word *room*.
28. (C) This answers the yes-no question with *yes* and additional information. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *walk* and *work*. Choice (B) would answer a *When?* question.
29. (C) This answers the tag question with *yes* and additional information. Choice (A) repeats the word *bus*. Choice (B) repeats the word *stop*.
30. (B) *To the bank* answers the embedded *Where?* question. Choice (A) repeats the word *know*. Choice (C) would answer a yes-no question.
31. (C) *He decided to work at home* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) repeats the word *work* but does not answer the question. Choice (B) associates *company* and *business* with *work*.

PART 3 (pages 261–264)

32. (A) The person who needs to hire a secretary is the one who is complaining. Choice (B) can't be correct because this person hasn't even been hired yet. Choice (C) is associated with *sick*, *hospital*, and *nurse*. Choice (D) is incorrect because that person is in the hospital.
33. (B) The woman says that he is in the hospital. Choice (A) is mentioned in the conversation, but it is not where the secretary is. Choice (C) is where he will be tomorrow. Choice (D) confuses *nursing home* with *nurse* and *home*.

34. (C) The woman says that he has been in the hospital for five days. Choice (A) uses the word *one* in a different context. Choice (B) confuses *two days* with the number of secretaries normally in the office. Choice (D) confuses *week* with *weak*.
35. (B) The woman is going through Customs after arriving at the airport. Choice (A) is mentioned; that is probably where the woman will go after she gets her baggage. Choice (C) associates *luggage* with *baggage*. Choice (D) associates *travel agency* with *reservations*.
36. (D) The woman says *I'm here on business*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are common reasons for travel but are not mentioned.
37. (A) The man says *Pick up your baggage in Baggage Claim*. Choice (B) is what the woman offers to show the man, but he isn't interested in it. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man asks the woman to go *through* the door, not stand by it. Choice (D) uses the word *bags*, similar in sound and meaning to *baggage*.
38. (D) Dishwashers are usually found in kitchens. Choice (A) is an unlikely place for a dishwasher. Choice (B) associates *appliance shop* with *dishwasher*. Choice (C) associates *Laundromat* with *washer*.
39. (D) The woman says that her brother installed the dishwasher for her. Choice (A) is a professional who would usually install dishwashers. Choice (B) is the person asking about the machine. Choice (C) is who it was installed by.
40. (C) The woman says *It didn't take him too long. Only about four or five hours*. Choice (A) is what the man says about his dishwasher installation. Choice (B) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *watch* and *wash*.
41. (C) The survey was carried out at the time that the Olympics were on TV, which was *last month*. Choice (A) is when the results of the survey were published. Choice (B) repeats *last* and *week*. Choice (D) repeats *month* and confuses *three* with *33*, which is the percentage of people watching the games.
42. (A) The woman says she watched only the events she was interested in, then later says she watched hockey, implying that it is one of the events that interest her. Choice (B) is unlikely because she says *I don't know much about the sport*. Choices (C) and (D) are the opposite of what she says.
43. (D) This is the figure the man mentions. The other choices sound similar to the correct answer.
44. (C) The man says *Just be careful to wear the right shoes*. Choice (A) is what the woman doesn't want to have to do. Choice (B) is confused with the place where the man goes jogging. Choice (D) is what the man does every morning, but he doesn't advise the woman to do this too.
45. (C) The man goes jogging *in the field behind the high school*. Choice (A) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (B) uses the word *course* with a different meaning. Choice (D) confuses *pool* with the similar-sounding word *school*.
46. (A) The woman says *Five-thirty? You must be kidding me. I'll wait till a decent hour*, meaning she thinks 5:30 is much too early. Choice (B) is incorrect because the length of time the man jogs is not mentioned. Choice (C) is confused with the man's saying *It's nicer with company*. Choice (D) is confused with the discussion of where the man jogs, but the woman doesn't express an opinion about this.
47. (C) The woman says to Mr. Chen *I put it on your desk*. Choice (A) is associated with the coffee break Mr. Chen mentions he is about to take. Choice (B) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
48. (B) The woman says that the office manager borrowed the newspaper. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) associates *delivery person* with delivering the newspaper. Choice (D) confuses *fiancé* with the similar-sounding word *finance*.
49. (C) Mr. Chen wants the financial section of the newspaper back. Choice (A) is what the office manager did. Choice (B) repeats *office manager*. Choice (D) is what the office manager probably wants to do.

50. (C) The woman says *we'll close the shop for two days after the holidays for inventory*. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding phrase *two days*. Choice (B) repeats the word *two*. Choice (D) associates the word *vacation* with *holidays*.
51. (A) The shop will be closed for two days for inventory. Choices (B), (C), and (D) sound similar to the phrase for *two days*.
52. (D) The man mentions the office supplies that will have to be counted during inventory. Choice (A) confuses *clothes* with the similar-sounding word *close*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *books* with the similar-sounding word *look*.
53. (A) The man says to the woman *I know you've decided to invest in real estate*, that is, in land and houses. Choices (B) and (D) are other common investments but are not mentioned. Choice (C) is what the man invested in.
54. (C) The woman says *I'll watch it for a month or two and then decide*. Choice (A) repeats the word *risk*. Choice (B) associates *banker* with making investments. Choice (D) repeats the word *market*.
55. (C) The man says that he lost money in the stock market. Choice (A) associates *house* with *real estate*. Choice (B) is what the woman says she wants to do. Choice (D) confuses *art* with the similar-sounding word *smart*.
56. (B) The speakers express surprise at the news of the visit and one of the men says *He rarely ever makes personal visits to this location*. Choice (A) is incorrect because they are still talking about their preparation plans. Choice (C) is incorrect because they mention that the visit will take place in the afternoon. Choice (D) is incorrect because they seem anxious about the visit.
57. (C) The woman says *From my experience, he's pretty nice guy, very congenial*, and one of the men replies *Yes, most people like him*. Choices (A) and (B) refer to the speakers' anxiety about having everything in order for the visit but they never mention these things as aspects of his personality. Choice (D) is confused with the surprise the speakers feel about the visit.
58. (A) This is said in reply to Tom's saying that they must be sure to have everything in order for the visit. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
59. (D) The man says *All this heavy lifting recently has made my body sore*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all plausible but not mentioned.
60. (B) The man says *I haven't had a good massage in ages*. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) is unlikely since he implies he doesn't like foot massages. Choice (D) is confused with his saying *I must be getting old*.
61. (D) The woman says *They do a really great whole-body massage*, and the man replies *That sounds good to me*. According to the price list, the whole-body massage costs \$60.
62. (A) When the man suggests the café, the woman replies *I've been wanting to try it*, implying that she hasn't tried it yet. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
63. (D) The man mentions dessert and the woman mentions cake, so most likely they will use the coupon to get a free dessert. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
64. (D) The man says *I'll come by your office in about an hour*. Choice (A) refers to the location of the café. Choices (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
65. (B) The woman says *That's the second time this year*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
66. (B) The woman says *Postcard stamps are still the same price*. Choices (A) and (C) are mentioned as things for which postal rates have risen. Choice (D) is another item that is commonly mailed but is not mentioned.

67. (A) The woman says *I'm heading down to the lobby to check my mailbox*. Choice (B) is confused with the man's saying *You wait*, meaning that if we wait long enough, we will see rates for postcards go up too. Choice (C) repeats the word *check*. Choice (D) repeats the word *postcard*.
68. (C) The new employee has been working for the woman for a week. Choice (A) confuses *two days* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choice (B) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (D) is the amount of training the man suggests he needs.
69. (D) The new employee is friendly and gets along well with everyone. Choice (A) is what he is not good at. Choice (B) is what he needs. Choice (C) is associated with the man's suggestion of sending him to school for training.
70. (B) He needs more training because he isn't good with debits and credits. Choice (A) uses the word *credit* in a different context. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the new employee gets along with everyone.
- sounding words *flier* and *flying*. Choice (D) confuses *two reporters* with *two reports*.
75. (B) The residents claimed to have seen three spaceships. Choice (A) associates *fliers* with *space* and *flying*. Choice (C) relates *space* with *spaceships*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the police are still investigating.
76. (C) The speaker says *Something strange has happened at least once every year*. Choices (A) and (B) repeat the word *week*. Choice (D) repeats the word *year*.
77. (B) Roger mentions the new play at City Theater and asks Sarah if she would like to go with him. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are related to the content of the message but are not mentioned.
78. (B) Roger says *Tickets will probably sell out really fast*, implying that many people want to see the play. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) repeats the word *fast*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
79. (C) Roger says *I was hoping to see the play this weekend*. Choice (A) is when he wants to buy the tickets. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *week* and *weekend*.

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71. (D) The speaker describes the weather in April as the *driest April on record for over 15 years*. Choice (A) describes the weather for the coming week. Choice (B) describes the weather tomorrow. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
72. (B) The speaker describes next week's weather as *umbrella weather* and then says *you shouldn't leave home without one*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) repeats the word *walk*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker mentions several outdoor activities.
73. (B) The speaker mentions *Tomorrow's annual bike-for-charity race*. Choice (A) repeats the word *bike*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the speaker says it will be cloudy. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
74. (C) Reports were registered with the police by two local residents. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) confuses similar-
80. (C) The speaker says *there will be a vacancy on the Smithtown school board*. Choice (A) repeats *City Hall* and associates *hiring* with *applications*. Choice (B) associates *teacher* with *school* and *job* with *application*. Choice (D) is confused with the place where applications can be found.
81. (A) The speaker says *Anyone who is currently a resident of Smithtown and at least 21 years old may apply*. Choice (B) repeats *current*. Choices (C) and (D) are common requirements for a position of responsibility but are not mentioned.
82. (A) The speaker says *Completed applications must be received by the City Clerk*. Choice (B) repeats *City Hall*. Choice (C) repeats *Smithtown*. Choice (D) is a common way to apply for a job.

83. (B) The speaker asks listeners to prepare for landing by fastening seatbelts, putting trays up, and turning off electronic devices – things normally done when an airplane is getting ready to land. Choice (A) is another place where cell phones should be turned off and smoking is not permitted. Choice (C) associates *restaurant* with *trays*. Choice (D) associates *boat* with *captain* and *landing*.
84. (B) The speaker says *please keep your cell phones turned off*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *sell* and *cell*. Choice (C) is what they are probably asked to do since seatbelts must be fastened. Choice (D) repeats *speaking*.
85. (D) The speaker says *Smoking is not allowed inside the terminal, so wait until you have picked up your luggage and exited the building before you light up*. Choice (A) is incorrect because smoking is allowed outside. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) repeats *seat*.
86. (B) The speaker, who is the mayor, says *I am pleased to announce a free concert at City Hall*, and goes on to describe the musicians as *local teenagers*. Choice (A) is confused with the person who is making the announcement. Choices (C) and (D) are associated with the information that the musicians are *students* and the event takes place in a *new auditorium*.
87. (B) The speaker mentions that the concert will take place in an auditorium and then says *Tickets are available at the door*. Choice (A) repeats the word *mayor*. Choices (C) and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
88. (D) The speaker says that the auditorium *seats over 500 people*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
89. (A) The shaver has stainless steel blades. Choice (B) tells what is made of platinum. Choice (C) is not specified. Choice (D) associates *face* with *whiskers* and *shaving*.
90. (C) The blades rotate. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
91. (C) The shaver costs \$45.95. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all sound similar to the correct answer.
92. (A) The speaker is calling a caterer and says *We originally asked for a fruit plate for the dessert but now we'd like to have a pastry tray*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plausible reasons to call a caterer but are not the correct answer.
93. (B) The speaker mentions that the food is *for our annual meeting*. Choices (A) and (D) are events for which people often hire caterers. Choice (C) is an event the speaker mentions having attended over the weekend.
94. (A) The speaker says this following her inquiry about the price, or cost, of the pastry tray. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
95. (A) The speaker says *Attention New York International Airport Passengers*, so the speaker is at the airport in New York. Choice (B) is the destination of the flight being discussed. Choice (C) is the number of the flight being discussed. Choice (D) repeats the word *ticket*.
96. (C) The speaker calls two passengers *to the service counter for boarding pass adjustments and seat upgrades*. Choices (A) and (D) are what passengers on Flight 400 must do. Choice (B) refers to the convenience suffered by the passengers on Flight 400.
97. (D) The speaker says *The new gate for Flight 400 is 9B*, and 9B is the gate for Flight 27. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other flights listed on the graphic.
98. (B) The speaker explains why the meeting is being held in a different room from unusual and then says *I'm sorry if it seems a bit tight*, meaning the room feels not quite large enough for the number of people. Choice (A) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because the meeting is in progress. Choice (D) is mentioned but no apology is made for this.
99. (C) The speaker mentions *last month's meeting*. Choice (A) repeats the word *week*, used in reference to the painting of the meeting room. Choice (B) repeats *month*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

100. (C) Since the first speaker listed, Ms. Little, has been delayed, Ms. Peters will speak first, and recruiting is her topic. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other topics on the agenda.

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101. (B) *As well as* is a conjunction that adds ideas. Choice (A) is a conjunction that is paired with *neither*. Choice (C) shows contrast. Choice (D) requires a choice.
102. (D) *When* is a conjunction that indicates time. Choice (A) shows an unexpected result. Choice (B) means *at the same time*. Choice (C) is an article.
103. Choice (A) is correct because it uses the past continuous in the passive. Choice (B) is in the passive, but it is the wrong verb tense. Choices (C) and (D) are incorrect because they are not in the passive.
104. (C) This real condition using the present tense requires the future tense in the passive in the result clause. Choice (A) is past tense in the passive. Choice (B) is future tense, but it is active, not passive as needed. Choice (D) is present tense.
105. (A) The adverb of indefinite frequency *already* indicates an action that is completed. Choice (B) is incorrect because adverbs of indefinite frequency are not usually placed before the auxiliary verb. Choices (C) and (D) have adverbs of indefinite frequency that indicate pending rather than completed actions.
106. (C) *Has turned into* means *has become*. Choice (A) means *explored*. Choice (B) means *caused to happen*. Choice (D) means *entered without authorization*.
107. (A) Causative *let* requires the simple form of the following verb when the subject does the action. Choice (B) is the past participle. Choice (C) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the present participle.
108. (C) Causative *want* requires the past participle of the following verb when the subject does not do the action. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (D) is the simple form.
109. (D) *Thus* is a transition word that indicates cause and result. Choice (A) identifies an idea. Choice (B) is used to show an unexpected result. Choice (C) adds an idea.
110. (B) *Yet* is a transition word that indicates an unexpected result. Choices (A) and (C) indicate cause and result. Choice (D) indicates time.
111. (A) *Personnel* refers to employees and describes the kind of department. Choice (B) is a plural noun. Choices (C) and (D) are adjectives.
112. (D) *But* is a conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (A) adds an idea. Choice (B) indicates cause and result. Choice (C) indicates a result.
113. (C) *Before* is a conjunction that indicates *in the time prior to*. Choices (A) and (B) mean *at the same time*. Choice (D) means *at a time later than*.
114. (B) *To* is a preposition that means *toward*. Choice (A) indicates origin. Choice (C) is used with location. Choice (D) indicates an association.
115. (A) *With* is a preposition that indicates an association. Choice (B) indicates possession. Choice (C) means *concerning*. Choice (D) means *on behalf of*.
116. (D) *Setting up* means *establishing*. Choice (A) means *learning*. Choice (B) means *reviewing*. Choice (C) means *completing*.
117. (B) A real condition indicating habitual action may use present tense in both clauses. Choice (A) is the past tense and is plural instead of singular. Choice (C) is past tense. Choice (D) is the simple form.
118. (A) *As soon as* indicates an action in the immediate future, so the present tense is indicated. Choices (B) and (C) are future tense. Choice (D) is the present perfect tense.
119. (C) Only a definite time can appear at the end of the sentence; *in the next year* indicates the future. Choices (A) and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency. Choice (B) is an adverb of definite frequency but indicates past.

120. (B) Adverbs modify verbs. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is an adjective. Choice (D) is the past tense.
121. (B) *Consequently* is a transition word that indicates a resulting idea. Choice (A) adds an idea. Choices (C) and (D) show contrast.
122. (D) *In advance* means *ahead of time*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
123. (D) *Accordingly* is a transition word that indicates a result. Choice (A) indicates a contrast. Choice (B) is used with time. Choice (C) identifies an idea.
124. (B) *Internal* is an adjective that describes the noun *sources*. Choice (A) is a present participle. Choice (C) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (D) is a past participle.
125. (B) Causative *made* requires the simple form *advance* when the subject does the action. Choice (A) is a past participle. Choice (C) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.
126. (C) *Look it over* means *to review*. Choice (A) means *to search for information*. Choice (B) means *to begin to be interested*. Choice (D) means *to remove*.
127. (D) Causative *get* requires the past participle of the following verb when the subject does not do the action. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the infinitive.
128. (A) An unreal condition in the past requires the past perfect form of the verb in the *if*-clause. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the past continuous tense.
129. (A) The future tense *will be* is required for future actions. Choice (B) is the present perfect tense. Choice (C) is the conditional. Choice (D) is the present tense.
130. (B) Use the present tense to describe a current situation. Choice (A) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the future tense. Choice (D) is the past tense.

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131. (C) *Available* in this context means *ready to be used*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context.
132. (D) *Ask* is an imperative verb form telling the reader what to do. Choice (A) uses a modal. Choice (B) is a gerund. Choice (C) is an infinitive.
133. (A) *These* in this sentence is a pronoun for reservation form. This sentence about submitting reservation forms follows the sentence explaining how to get a form. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
134. (A) This is a noun acting as the subject of the clause. Choice (B) is a noun also but refers to a person. Choice (C) is a gerund. Choice (D) is an adjective.
135. (B) *Pressing* means *urgent* or *very important*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
136. (A) An *agenda* is a schedule of topics to be discussed at a meeting. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
137. (D) *Unlikely* means *not probable*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all formed with the root word *like* but have meanings that don't fit the context.
138. (C) This sentence apologizing for inconvenience is preceded by an explanation that the meeting will take longer than it usually does, which is an inconvenience. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit the context.
139. (D) The adjective *tired* is normally followed by the preposition *of*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are prepositions that don't normally follow this adjective.
140. (D) *Their* is a third person plural possessive adjective with, in this case, the antecedent *lawn and garden*. Choice (A) is third person singular. Choice (B) is first person plural. Choice (C) is second person.

141. (C) *Expanding* means *making larger*. Choice (A) does not fit the context. Choices (B) and (D) also mean *making larger* but are not used to talk about enlarging gardens.
142. (B) The purpose of this letter is to advertise the company's gardening services, so it logically ends with an invitation to make an appointment. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
143. (C) This sentence introduces the text, which describes the steps involved in making coffee with the coffeemaker. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit the context.
144. (D) *While* can be used to introduce a contrast, in this case, the different uses of the two measuring scoops. Choice (A) usually means *after* or *at the same time*. Choice (B) introduces a contradiction. Choice (C) introduces a cause.
145. (B) *Amount* means *volume*. Choice (A) means *quantity*, that is, something that can be counted. Choice (C) means *kind* or *style*. Choice (D) refers to whether something is large or small.
146. (A) Main verb *let* is followed by a base form verb. Choice (B) is simple present tense. Choice (C) is future. Choice (D) is present continuous.

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147. (B) Reservations are not required for trains with unreserved coach service. Choices (A), (C), and (D) require reservations.
148. (C) A service fee is charged when reservations are not used and not canceled. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not times when fees are charged.
149. (D) *Got it* means *I understand*, and this follows Ms. Lopez's explanation of which bus to take. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
150. (B) Mr. Burton needs to be told how to get to the office and he writes *I'm looking forward to seeing your new office*, so we can conclude he has not visited the office before. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not implied in any way.
151. (A) The rental unit is in a *professional building*, so we can assume it is an office. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other kinds of places people typically rent but are not implied by the context.
152. (D) The ad states that the rent includes utilities, which generally is understood to mean *electricity*. Choice (A) are what the ad specifically states are not included. Choices (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
153. (B) The ticket is for a *gallery*, that is, a museum. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other places that often require tickets.
154. (A) The information states *Ticket good for admission on above date plus one free repeat visit*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
155. (B) The article announces the opening of a new factory and discusses the effects this will have on the economy and environment. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all details but not the main idea.
156. (A) The article mentions the time when the factory *will be up and running*, then says *this will be at the beginning of next year*. Choices (B) and (C) happen at other times. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
157. (C) The article states *Local environmental groups are concerned about the impact the construction will have on the local ecology, specifically a wetland area that borders on the site*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
158. (C) The message states *we no longer have this item in stock*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats *shipping charges*, which will not be applied if the customer orders an alternative. Choice (D) repeats *credit card*, which the customer will need when placing the order.
159. (A) The message suggests ordering an alternative item. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
160. (B) This position is followed by an explanation of how the customer can offer an *alternative*, that is, a similar item. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not provide an appropriate context for this sentence.

161. (B) The cost of the seminar is \$35 per person. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
162. (A) Ms. Ireland recommends that the company purchase the kit. Choice (B) is contradicted by the distinct mention of supervisory employees. Choice (C) is incorrect because the writer of the message offers to run the workshop herself. Choice (D) refers to the topic of the workshops.
163. (C) Ms. Ireland writes that she has some literature from the seminar and will send it to Ms. Powers. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
164. (C) The letter begins *I am writing to recommend most highly James Proctor*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all related to the content of the letter but are not its main purpose.
165. (C) The letter states that Mr. Proctor is *certainly capable of supervising other employees. In fact, he was close to being promoted to a managerial position*. Choices (A) is incorrect because the letter describes Mr. Proctor as *reliable*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the letter states that Mr. Proctor *works well independently*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
166. (D) Mr. Proctor has experience as a clerk in *the sporting goods section* of a department store. Choice (A) associates *gourmet* with *plate*, by confusing the similar-sounding word *La Plata*. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
167. (A) The position Mr. Proctor is applying for is in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Choice (B) is where Mr. Proctor worked with Mr. Wann. Choice (C) is where Mr. Proctor used to live. Choice (D) is the location of the store where Mr. Proctor worked with Mr. Wann.
168. (D) Mr. Baxter received a memo, the details of which he explains to Ms. Clark. The details include a discount on gym membership, opportunity to work with a personal trainer, and a company-sponsored field day. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are mentioned in the discussion but are not the topic of the memo.
169. (C) The expression *I can get behind that* is a statement of support for an idea, and Ms. Clark writes this in response to Jim's stating his idea about the exercise program. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not fit the meaning of the expression.
170. (C) Mr. Park is the personal trainer who has been contracted to work with staff. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are related to the content of the discussion but are not the correct answer.
171. (A) Kendall writes about this event *I don't think many people will go*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
172. (A) The letter writer states that he is *currently seeking employment* and that he would like to work at the company of the person he is addressing. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are related to the topic of job seeking but are not mentioned.
173. (B) The letter writer states that he *majored in business administration*. Choice (A) is associated with his mention of working for the university newspaper. Choice (C) is the field he would like to work in. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
174. (B) *Ran* is used in this sentence to mean that the newspaper was published weekly. Choices (A), (C) and (D) are other uses of *ran* but do not fit the context.
175. (B) This introduces the paragraph in which the writer explains his education and experience, that is, the talents and skills he has to offer the company. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not provide the best context for this sentence.
176. (C) The article explains that watching movies at home is cheaper than taking a family to the movie theater. Choice (A) is mentioned as a reason to go to a movie theater, not to avoid one. Choice (B) is incorrect because the quality of DVDs watched at home is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

177. (A) Perry Scott is the owner of the London Cinema. Choice (B) refers to Earl Hutton, the recipient of the e-mail. Choice (C) is associated with snacks. Choice (D) is associated with movies and movie theaters.
178. (B) Many movie theaters have increased their snack prices by 50%, and Alexia wants to increase prices by 20% less than that. Choice (A) is the decrease in profits mentioned by Perry Scott. Choice (C) is the average increase in snack prices. Choice (D) is 20% more, not less, than the average increase in snack prices.
179. (A) Several things are mentioned in the article, and Alexia likes the first one, which is drinks. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are the other items mentioned in the article.
180. (D) In the e-mail message, Alexia says she wants to try offering cheaper tickets on Thursday. Choice (C) is the day she says she doesn't want to do this. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned.
181. (A) In his letter, Mr. Kim says *Unfortunately, we are not in the position to offer you a raise at this time*, so we can assume that Mr. Choi has asked him for a raise. Choice (B) is not mentioned; in fact, Mr. Kim seems to want Mr. Choi to stay at his job. Choice (C) is incorrect because, even though Mr. Kim mentions the possibility of a promotion in the future, he does not offer one now. Choice (D) is incorrect because, even though Mr. Kim seems to think that Mr. Choi is doing a good job, he never thanks or praises him for it.
182. (D) We understand from Mr. Kim's letter that Mr. Choi had complained of his heavy workload, and Mr. Kim attributes this to Mr. Choi's having taken on the responsibilities of a former employee. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are possible results of a heavy workload but are not mentioned.
183. (C) Mr. Kim says that no one will get a salary raise because of low sales. Choice (A) is not true because Mr. Kim has plans for increasing the company's sales and store hours. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not true because Mr. Choi has taken on a heavy workload.
184. (A) In his letter, Mr. Choi says that he is resigning from his position as sales supervisor. Choice (B) is Kim Moon's position. Choice (C) is the future position mentioned in Mr. Kim's e-mail. Choice (D) is Mr. Choi's new position.
185. (A) Mr. Choi says he may reapply when the new position becomes available; he is referring to the position of marketing director mentioned in Mr. Kim's e-mail. Choice (B) is confused with the person who quit last year. Choice (C) is something Choi has already done. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
186. (B) According to the invoice the monthly column fee is \$.50 per word and according to the e-mail, the global warming introduction will be 200 words. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit this description.
187. (D) In his letter, Mike Wallace apologizes for paying a week late. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (B) is the date of the invoice. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
188. (A) Mike Wallace was charged \$985 to which he added a 2% late fee of \$19.70, bringing his total payment to \$1004.70. Choice (B) was the amount he was charged for editing services only. Choice (C) is the total amount he was charged for the special feature. Choice (D) is the total amount he paid.
189. (A) Mike Wallace's letter says that he likes the new payment plan and that it is easier. Choice (B) is incorrect because he didn't ask any questions about it. Choice (C) is incorrect because he paid the late payment fee without making any complaint. Choice (D) is incorrect because he says he actually prefers the new plan to another form of payment (credit card).
190. (B) The client's check has to clear through the bank before Gupta can use the money. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is Wallace, not Gupta, who is not a verified Payday Now user. Choice (D) confuses the check with the invoice.

191. (A) In the customer feedback section, the customer states that although the car was mostly clean, there were a used coffee cup and some cigarette butts left behind. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not things the customer mentioned as problems.
192. (C) For *Rental agency*, the customer chose *Find me the best deal*, so he didn't ask for a specific agency but for the cheapest one. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that the customer specified.
193. (A) The rental confirmation says that a customer will receive a 20% discount if he returns the car within six days, so the customer changed his original plan of keeping the car seven days. Choice (B) is mentioned, but there is no time restriction for it. Choice (C) is incorrect because the customer still has to pay a deposit. Choice (D) is incorrect because the customer is actually getting a smaller car than he originally asked for.
194. (D) The customer is directed to pick up his car from HK Mobiles, which is located 5 kilometers from the airport. Choice (A) mentions the Arrivals level, which is where the customer can get a shuttle to the agency. Choice (B) is mentioned, but it is not called HK Mobiles. Choice (C) is incorrect because the type of vehicle the customer selected is a minivan.
195. (B) Of all the things the customer originally asked for, this is the only item that appears on his booking form. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are things that the customer originally selected but that don't appear on the booking form.
196. (D) The e-mail states *we are looking to capture a large share of the existing insurance market*, and later mentions *insurance products*. Choice (A) is confused with the fact that employment is offered, but the company is seeking to hire for itself, not for other companies. Choice (B) is confused with the training offered to DHB staff. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
197. (B) *Compensation* can mean *salary*, and the context of the employment ad suggests that meaning. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the meaning of the word or the context.
198. (C) Mr. Baldivia is writing the letter in response to the employment ad, he describes his background, and writes *I'd be interested to come in for an interview to find out more about this opportunity*. Choice (A) is incorrect because he is responding to an offer of employment, not making one. Choice (B) is incorrect because he knows from the ad that there are job openings. Choice (D) is related to the topic but does not correctly describe the content of the letter.
199. (C) Mr. Baldivia writes *I am comfortable talking with complete strangers about unique business opportunities*. Choice (A) repeats the word *team*, but leadership is not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because Mr. Baldivia writes that he works both alone and with a team. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
200. (A) The e-mail explains that following the training course there is a licensing exam and then states *Upon successful completion of the licensing exam, you will be allowed to go out and start making large commissions for yourself*. Choice (B) is incorrect because after the course the exam must be taken. Choice (C) is confused with the day of the interview. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (pages 298–301)

1. (B) A man is in a restaurant dining room, cooking food in a frying pan. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all related to the restaurant context but do not correctly describe the person or his action.
2. (C) A train sits by a train station platform. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *plane* and *train*. Choice (B) correctly identifies the track, but there is no snow. Choice (D) correctly identifies the station, but there are no passengers.
3. (A) A patient lies in a chair while the dentist examines him. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *hair* and *chair*. Choice (C) identifies the woman as a technician, which is plausible, but she is not writing notes. Choice (D) confuses the dentist office setting with a scientist's laboratory.
4. (A) This correctly identifies the people as pedestrians as well as their action. Choice (B) correctly identifies the hats, but people are wearing them, not buying them. Choice (C) confuses the people on the street setting with a similar bus stop setting. Choice (D) correctly identifies the action but not the location – they are walking across a street, not a bridge.
5. (B) This correctly identifies the books in the picture and their location. Choice (A) correctly identifies the carpet, but no one is cleaning it. Choice (C) correctly identifies the shelves, but no one is dusting any one of them. Choice (D) correctly identifies the drawers, but they are closed, not open.
6. (C) This correctly describes the woman's action. Choice (A) associates *artist* with *drawing* and correctly identifies the *flowers* in the picture, but there is no one drawing anything. Choice (B) correctly identifies the picture but not its location. Choice (D)

correctly identifies the basket but not its location.

PART 2 (page 302)

7. (C) *Three hours* answers the question *How long?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *ship* and *trip*. Choice (B) would answer a *How?* question.
8. (B) *Soup and a sandwich* answers the question about lunch. Choice (A) would answer *Where?* Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *bunch* and *lunch*.
9. (C) This answers the tag question with *Yes* and additional information. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *main* and *rain*. Choice (B) repeats the word *look*.
10. (A) *Around 11* answers the question *What time?* Choice (B) repeats *office*. Choice (C) repeats *leave*.
11. (A) This answers the *or* question about a choice. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *overweight* and *wait*. Choice (C) would answer a yes-no question.
12. (B) *The grocer's on the corner* answers the question *Which shop?* Choice (A) repeats *shop*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *stop* and *shop*.
13. (B) *Of course* is an appropriate response to a request for a favor. Choice (A) associates *post office* with *mail*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *sale* and *mail*.
14. (C) *At eleven sharp* answers the embedded question *What time?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *seating* and *meeting*. Choice (B) repeats *can tell*.
15. (A) *I'm tired of waiting* is a logical response to the statement about the arrival of the bus. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *afternoon* and *soon*. Choice (C) associates *fares* with *bus*.

16. (C) This answers the yes-no question with *No* and additional information. Choice (A) associates *boss* with *working*. Choice (B) repeats *elevator*.
17. (B) This answers the yes-no question with *Yes* and additional information. Choice (A) associates *station* with *subway*. Choice (C) repeats the word *by*.
18. (B) *In the cabinet* answers the question *Where?* Choice (A) associates *cup* with *coffee*. Choice (C) repeats *coffee*.
19. (A) *Yes, let's* is an appropriate response to a suggestion. Choice (B) repeats the word *walk*. Choice (C) repeats the word *park* but with a different meaning.
20. (A) *The blue one* answers the question about a preference. Choices (B) and (C) confuse similar-sounding words *day* and *gray*.
21. (C) *Novels* answers the question *What kinds of books?* Choice (A) repeats *books*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *alike* and *like*.
22. (C) *Wonderful* answers the question *How?* Choice (A) answers a *Where?* question. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *station* and *vacation*.
23. (A) This answers the yes-no question with *Yes* and additional information. Choice (B) repeats the word *carpets*. Choice (C) would answer a *How?* question.
24. (A) *I'm not sure* answers the yes-no question. Choice (B) repeats the word *conference*. Choice (C) repeats the phrase *next month*.
25. (B) *Out of town* answers the question *Where?* Choice (A) confuses homonyms *weak* and *week*. Choice (C) would answer *Who?*
26. (C) *By ten* answers the question *When?* Choice (A) repeats the word *expect*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *five* and *arrive*.
27. (B) *Of course not* is an appropriate answer to the *Do you mind?* question asking for permission. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *fit* and *sit*. Choice (C) repeats *down*.
28. (B) *A hundred* answers the question *How many?* Choice (A) associates *box office* with *tickets*. Choice (C) repeats the word *ticket*.
29. (A) *Office supplies* answers the question *What?* Choice (B) repeats the word *keep*. Choice (C) associates *shelf* with *closet*.
30. (A) *Once every two months* answers the question *How often?* Choice (B) would answer a *How?* question. Choice (C) repeats the word *travel*.
31. (C) This answers the yes-no question with *No* and additional information. Choice (A) would answer a *Where?* question. Choice (B) confuses *work* and *shop* with *workshop*.

PART 3 (pages 303–306)

32. (C) The woman mentions a volleyball game she and some friends will play and then asks *Do you want to join us?* Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats the word *meeting* – she will be *meeting* her friends. Choice (D) repeats the word *park* – the location of the volleyball game.
33. (D) The woman mentions that the game is *tomorrow* and then later states the time as 1:30. Choices (A) and (C) repeat the word *morning*, when the man has an appointment. Choice (B) is incorrect because the game is *tomorrow*.
34. (D) This is her reply to the man's explaining that he might arrive late because of his appointment. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't fit the context.
35. (C) The man says *I'm calling to find out if our invitations are ready*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the order has already been placed and completed. Choice (B) is confused with the item the man ordered. Choice (D) is related to the topic but is not mentioned.
36. (D) The woman says that the man should pick up the order *before five*, implying that 5:00 is the closing time. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
37. (A) The man says he cannot pick up the order today because *My schedule's really full today*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.

38. (A) The woman mentions her room number and check out time, so she is most likely at a hotel. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't match these details.
39. (D) The woman says that there is *a problem with the heating* and that she *can't get the room to warm up*. Choice (A) repeats the word *time*. Choice (B) repeats the word *windows*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
40. (B) This is the woman's reply to the man's offer to get someone to help her with her bags. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
41. (B) The man is showing her around the office, so she is probably a new employee. Choice (A) is associated with the mention of the computer. Choice (C) is associated with the mention of the supply closet. Choice (D) repeats the word *department*.
42. (B) The man says that these meetings take place *every Monday morning*. Choice (A) repeats the words *every* and *morning*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man says that the meetings are in the morning. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
43. (C) The woman mentions a meeting with her supervisor and then says *I want to take a few minutes now and get ready for that*. Choice (A) repeats the word *schedule*. Choice (B) is what she will do a little later. Choice (D) is something she mentions, but she doesn't indicate when she will do this.
44. (A) The man says about the speech they are discussing that it *has been the best part of this conference for me so far*. Choice (B) associates *restaurant* with *dinner*. Choice (C) associates *university* with *lecture*. Choice (D) repeats the word *hotel*.
45. (C) The man says of the speaker *He was fantastic*, and the woman agrees, saying *I know what you mean*. Choice (A) repeats the word *mean* with a different meaning. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is what they say the speaker was not.
46. (D) The man says *I have my car here, so I could pick you up*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *weather* and *together*. Choice (B) repeats the word *hotel*. Choice (C) repeats the word *car*.
47. (B) The man says *This is the first time I've ever had a problem like this with your company*, implying that he has dealt with the company at other times in the past. Choice (A) is incorrect because he says he hasn't had problems before. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because he says *I'd still like the shirts I originally ordered*.
48. (A) The man ordered a blue, a white, and a yellow shirt but instead received green shirts. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
49. (C) When the man asks if he should return the green shirts, the woman replies *That won't be necessary. You can hang on to them*, meaning that he can keep the shirts. Choice (A) repeats the word *order*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is what the woman says he doesn't have to do.
50. (A) The man says he wants the tickets for *tonight's performance*, that is, for a play. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other things people buy tickets for but none is a *performance*.
51. (D) The man says he wants seats that are *not too far back*. Choice (A) describes one of the seats the woman offers. Choice (B) repeats the word *back*. Choice (C) is confuse with ticket window, that place where the man will pick up the tickets.
52. (C) The man says *I want to use this gift card*. Choice (A) repeats the word *check* with a different meaning. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats the word *card*.
53. (A) The man says *You wouldn't believe how bad the traffic was*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man indicates he came by bus, not car. Choice (C) repeats the word *forgot*, used to refer to some slide. Choice (D) repeats the word *lost*, also used in reference to slides.

54. (D) The woman says about the meeting *We started by going over the new ad campaign.* Choice (A) will be discussed next month. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) uses related word *monthly*.
55. (A) The man asks *Do you guys want to get a bite to eat?*, and the two women accept the invitation. Choice (B) refers to the slides they were supposed to see at the meeting. Choice (C) repeats the word *figures* with a different meaning. Choice (D) repeats the phrase *next month's meeting*.
56. (B) The woman says she is *late for an appointment* and indicates that she doesn't have time to speak with the man. Choice (A) is incorrect because she won't be back until after lunch. Choice (C) is confused with her saying *I'm late for an appointment* but there is no indication that this happens often. Choice (D) repeats *arrive*, used in reference to the *table*.
57. (A) The man wants to speak with the woman about a table that has just been delivered. Choice (B) associates *payment* with *order* and *delivery*. Choice (C) repeats the word *appointment*. Choice (D) repeats the word *phone*.
58. (C) The woman says that she hears the phone ringing and then asks the man *Would you mind getting it for me?* Choice (A) is what the woman says she might do later. Choice (B) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (D) is what she says she will ask someone to do later.
59. (B) The woman is asking the man for information about ordering food for an event at her office, so he is probably a caterer. Choice (A) is a place where events are often held. Choices (C) and (D) are other kinds of places where people buy food.
60. (A) The woman says it is an *annual party*. Choice (B) is incorrect because she says it includes a *lunch buffet*. Choice (C) is incorrect because she says *only the staff are invited*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the time of the event is not mentioned.
61. (B) The woman asks *Could you just e-mail the menus and price list*, and the man replies that he will. Choice (A) repeats the word *price*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the woman says she is the one who will call the man back. Choice (D) is what the man suggests but the woman asks him to send the menus and price list instead.
62. (A) The woman says she is going to the store and then says *I'll be right back*, meaning she is leaving as she speaks. Choice (B) is when the order of supplies will arrive. Choice (C) is when the supplies were ordered. Choice (D) is contradicted by the correct answer.
63. (C) Tom asks for *envelopes with windows*. Choice (A) repeats *window*. Choices (B) and (D) are other things that have been ordered.
64. (C) This is his reply to the information from the other man listing everything that he ordered. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit the context.
65. (A) The man says about the office *the carpet's been laid and the walls freshly painted*. Choice (B) confuses *enlarged* with *not large*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
66. (B) The speakers say that the receptionist desk will be by the door, which is Location A, and that they will put the sofa next to that, which is Location (B). Choice (A) is the location of the receptionist's desk. Choices (C) and (D) are not next to the receptionist's desk.
67. (B) The man says *tomorrow's a holiday*. Choice (A) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) repeats *go home* but no mention is made of doing this early. Choice (D) repeats the word *furniture*.
68. (C) The woman says she is organizing an event and the man says *Oh, the monthly meeting*. Choice (A) repeats *get-together*, but it is a business, not social, one. Choice (B) repeats the word *job*. Choice (D) is plausible but not mentioned.
69. (B) The event is on Friday and the schedule shows that the Back Office is the only room free on that day. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all occupied on Friday.

70. (D) The man says *you look like you could use a bite to eat* and then offers to bring something from the cafeteria. Choice (A) repeats the word *equipment*. Choice (B) repeats *room schedule*. Choice (C) is related to the topic but is not mentioned.

PART 4 (pages 307–309)

71. (D) The speaker says *All Lakeside Towers residences offer spectacular views of the city*. Choice (A) is mentioned, but as a building facility, not as something included in each apartment. Choice (B) is incorrect because one- and two-bedroom apartments are also mentioned. Choice (C) is associated with *view* but is not mentioned.
72. (A) The speaker says *Our building is conveniently located close to major bus and subway lines*. Choices (B) and (D) are mentioned as places that can be reached by bus and subway. Choice (C) is incorrect because the speaker implies that the building is brand new.
73. (A) The speaker mentions an *open house* on December 12, and explains *We'll have several model units available for viewing*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
74. (B) The speaker says this as a transition from describing the current pleasant weather to reporting a storm that is on the way. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
75. (C) The speaker says *it should clear up by Sunday evening*. Choice (A) is when the rain will begin. Choice (B) is when the storm will be over, but speakers says the rain will continue beyond this time. Choice (D) repeats the word *noon*.
76. (A) The speaker says *stay tuned for the next weather update at noon*. Choice (B) is what will happen after the current weather report. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the current sunny skies. Choice (D) is what will happen in the afternoon.
77. (A) The speaker is welcoming listeners with a general overview what will happen at the conference. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all things she mentions but does not describe in detail.
78. (C) The speaker says *We have a fantastic program lined up for you this weekend*. Choice (A) is confused with the greeting *good evening*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) sounds similar to *weekend*.
79. (C) The speaker says *If you'd just open your packets now and check your workshop schedule*. Choice (A) repeats the word *workshop*. Choice (B) associates *ballroom* with *conference*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the listeners are probably already seated.
80. (D) The speaker mentions *notebooks, pens, envelopes, folders, and a desk chair*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *notebooks* and *bookstore*. Choice (B) associates *furniture* with *desk chair*. Choice (C) associates *art* with *notebooks* and *pens*.
81. (A) The speaker says that the desk chair is *out of stock in your preferred color*. Choice (B) repeats the word *price*. Choice (C) associates *cost* with *price*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker says the item will be available soon.
82. (B) The speaker mentions other colors and styles of chairs and then says *I would be happy to suggest a few to you*. Choice (A) associates *online* with *website*, but no coupon is mentioned. Choice (C) repeats the word *price*. Choice (D) is plausible but not mentioned.
83. (D) The speaker says *I got tickets to that new play*. Choice (A) associates *play* (with a different meaning) with *game*. Choice (B) is where the speaker won the tickets. Choice (C) is another type of event that has tickets.
84. (B) The speaker says *They were having a contest on the radio, and I was the winner*. Choices (A) (C), and (D) are other ways one might get tickets but are not mentioned.
85. (A) The speaker says *we could plan to meet by the front door to the theater*. Choice (B) confuses *office* with *box office*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *dinner* and *winner*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker says she will pick up the tickets at the box office.

86. (A) The speaker mentions *paintings, sculpture and mixed media pieces from our permanent collection*, that is, art. Choice (B) is the topic of the paintings in the current special show. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
87. (C) The speaker says that the paintings in the current show will be *on exhibit through July 15*. Choice (A) refers to the lecture series to begin on June 1. Choice (B) repeats *show*, but with a different meaning. Choice (D) refers to the *guided tours*, but they occur every day.
88. (D) The speaker mentions that guided tours are *included in the price of admission*. Choice (A) repeats *educational programs*, but there is no mention that they are for adults only. Choice (B) refers to the *museum hours* mentioned, but there is no indication that they are extended in the summer. Choice (C) is incorrect because the tours take place *every hour*.
89. (B) The speaker says electrical service will be cut off *for urgent repairs to the power lines*. Choice (A) repeats *cut* with a different meaning. Choice (C) repeats the word *service*. Choice (D) repeats the words *neighborhood and streets*.
90. (A) The speaker says *The work should be completed by noon*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *afternoon* and *noon*. Choice (C) is confused with the amount of time the work will take – approximately three hours. Choice (D) is incorrect because a completion time is given.
91. (D) The speaker suggests visiting the power company website *to view a map showing the exact streets affected by this event*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) refers to one of the streets affected. Choice (C) repeats the word *streets*.
92. (A) The speaker thanks the listener and says *I'll be very happy to attend your event next Tuesday*, so she is accepting an invitation. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all related to the topic of a special event but are not the correct answer.
93. (C) The speaker says *I'm so proud of you opening your own store*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other types of events one might be invited to but are not the correct answer.
94. (D) This follows the speaker's saying *I can pick up the cake at the bakery as you asked. I can do it on my way home from work*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
95. (D) The speaker says the delay is *due to a malfunction on the track*. Choice (A) repeats the phrase *rush hour* – the speaker says they hope to have the problem solved before then. Choice (B) associates *driver* with *train*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *rain* and *train*.
96. (C) Because one of the escalators is broken, the speaker asks listeners to take *the elevator, the stairs, or exit from the south*. Choice (A) is what listeners are asked not to do. Choice (B) repeats *elevator*. Choice (D) repeats *exit*.
97. (B) The speaker says *The next train to arrive in the station will be the express to University Park*, and according to the graphic, that train will arrive on track 2. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are locations for other trains.
98. (A) The speaker says of the audience *You've been at the company only a short while*. Choice (B) is contradicted by the correct answer. Choice (C) repeats the word *department*. Choice (D) repeats *Human Resources*, mentioned as the department in which the speaker works.
99. (C) The speaker says *Most people . . . have questions about how and when they will be paid, so let's start with that section of the manual*, and according to the graphic, Chapter 3 is about *Payroll Practices*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are chapters that deal with other topics.
100. (D) The speaker says *take a few minutes to discuss the information with the person sitting next to you*. Choice (A) repeats *diagram*, something listeners are asked to look at, not draw. Choice (B) is what they might do a little later. Choice (C) repeats the word *questions*.

PART 5 (pages 310–312)

101. (A) *Inside* means the same as *in*. Choices (B) and (C) do not fit the context. Choice (D) has to be followed by *to*.
102. (B) *Because* introduces a *reason*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) introduce a contradiction or unexpected result.
103. (C) *Following* introduces a phrase and means *after*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are generally used to introduce a clause, not a phrase.
104. (C) This is a gerund introducing the gerund phrase, *Correcting the errors*, that acts as the subject of the sentence. Choices (A) and (B) are nouns and can stand alone as the subject of the sentence, but cannot be used as part of the phrase. Choice (D) is a verb.
105. (D) *Distribute* means *give* or *hand out*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
106. (A) *Last* means *continue for a period of time*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
107. (D) The main verb *suggest* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is simple present tense or base form. Choice (B) is simple present tense. Choice (C) is an infinitive.
108. (D) *Upon request* means *if you ask for it*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
109. (A) The causative verb *had* is followed by a base form verb. Choice (B) is simple past tense. Choice (C) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (D) is simple present tense.
110. (A) The verb *object* is followed by the preposition *to* and a gerund. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are prepositions that are not commonly used following *object*.
111. (B) *Confidential* means *private*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
112. (B) *Meets my needs* is an expression that means *satisfies my requirements*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not used in an expression with *needs* to create this meaning.
113. (A) *So* introduces a result. Choices (B) and (D) introduce a reason. Choice (C) introduces a choice.
114. (D) This is an adjective following the linking verb *be*. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (B) is a verb. Choice (C) is a noun.
115. (B) This completes the present perfect passive voice verb with a form of the verb *be* and a past participle. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are active forms.
116. (C) *Total* is used as a verb here, meaning *add up*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) cannot be used as verbs.
117. (C) *To hold* any sort of event, a seminar in this case, means to run or organize it. Choices (A), (B), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
118. (B) The main verb *require* is followed by an infinitive verb. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (C) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (D) is present tense or base form.
119. (B) *During* is a preposition meaning *throughout a period of time*. Choice (A) means *together* or *down the length of*. Choice (C) means *in the middle of*. Choice (D) is an adverb, not a preposition.
120. (A) This is an adjective describing the noun *market*. Choices (B) and (C) are nouns. Choice (D) is an adverb.
121. (C) *Unless* introduces a condition with the meaning of *except* or *without*. Choice (A) introduces a condition but doesn't mean *except* or *without*. Choice (B) means *before*. Choice (D) introduces a reason or result.
122. (A) *Who's* is a contraction for *who is*. Choice (B) *is* refers to possession. Choice (C) is an object form. Choice (D) is incorrect because the word *is* is also needed in this sentence.
123. (D) *Pleased* is an adjective meaning *happy* or *satisfied*. Choice (A) is an adjective but has a meaning that doesn't fit the context. Choices (B) and (C) are not adjectives.
124. (C) *Confused* can be followed by the preposition *by*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not generally used following *confused*.

125. (D) *Training* means *instruction*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
126. (B) *For* introduces a period of time. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not used in this way.
127. (A) *As soon as* means *immediately after*. Choice (B) means *before*. Choice (C) means *sometime in the future*. Choice (D) introduces a condition.
128. (C) The main verb *expect* is followed by an infinitive. Choice (A) is base form or present tense. Choice (B) is a gerund or present participle. Choice (D) is a future form.
129. (B) *Despite* introduces something that has an unexpected or contradictory result. Choice (A) introduces a cause. Choices (C) and (D) introduce a contradiction.
130. (C) *Pick out* is a phrasal verb meaning *choose*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) can also be combined with *pick* to create phrasal verbs but these verbs have meanings that don't fit the context of this sentence.
135. (A) The causative verb *have* is followed by a base form verb. Choice (B) is simple past tense. Choice (C) is an infinitive. Choice (D) is a future form.
136. (C) This is a reflexive pronoun with the first person singular pronoun *I* as its antecedent. Choice (A) is third person plural. Choice (B) is second person. Choice (D) is third person singular.
137. (B) This logically follows the preceding sentence in which the writer explains how she tried to solve the problem. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not logically follow the preceding sentence.
138. (B) *Costly* means *expensive*. We know that the writer is concerned about expense because she writes in the same sentence *we don't have a lot of extra funds*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
139. (A) This is a third person singular pronoun with the antecedent *item*. Choice (B) is first person plural. Choice (C) is second person. Choice (D) is third person plural.

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131. (C) The context tells us that Uptown Office Temps is a business that provides extra help or temporary employees, that is, staff. Choices (A), (B), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
132. (A) A superlative adjective is used here to compare one thing, *Uptown Office Temps employees*, to a larger group, *office workers in the city*. Choice (B) is a comparative adjective, normally used to compare one thing to one other thing. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is an adjective.
133. (D) The preceding sentence mentions amounts of time that the employees can work, and this sentence provides further information about length of work time. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not logically follow the preceding sentence.
134. (C) This is an imperative verb giving an order or command. Choice (A) is a gerund. Choice (B) is an infinitive. Choice (D) could be a present tense verb or base form.
140. (C) A *receipt* is proof of payment. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
141. (C) The passage explains how to return merchandise and this sentence explains one of the steps included in that process. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not instructions for returning merchandise.
142. (D) *Responsible for* means *has the duty to*. This sentence explains that the customer has the duty to pay shipping costs. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context.
143. (D) *Extend* in this context means *add to*. The business is adding to their hours in order to make it easier for customers to find appointment times. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context.
144. (C) *In addition* introduces a clause that adds further information. In this case, it is adding information about hours the business is open. Choices (A), (B), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.

145. (B) This logically follows the previous sentences that explain the extended business hours and the reason for them. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not logically follow the preceding sentences.
146. (A) *If* introduces a condition. Choice (B) introduces a reason. Choice (C) introduces the next action. Choice (D) means *before or up to the time*.

PART 7 (pages 317–338)

147. (B) The event is *discounts* at the *end of summer*. Choices (A) and (D) are not mentioned. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of *our new branch*, but its opening is not the event advertised.
148. (C) The ad states *Enter a raffle for a chance to win gift cards*. Choice (A) is one of the items listed for sale. Choice (B) will be served as part of the celebration. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
149. (D) At \$625, this is the flight with the lowest price listed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) all have higher prices.
150. (C) The information states *Prices good until midnight tonight*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
151. (D) Ms. Kimball writes that she is not surprised that Mr. Briggs has not arrived yet and then comments *I've learned to expect that*, implying that this is a situation that happens often. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not implied by anything in the messages.
152. (B) This is Mr. Briggs' reply to Ms. Kimball's suggestion that they meet at the café. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not fit the meaning of his words or the context.
153. (C) The departments listed are *Prepared food, Produce, Meat and Dairy, and Bakery*, which describes a grocery store. Choices (A) and (B) are other places that sell food but are not organized into departments like these. Choice (D) repeats the word *department*, but a department store generally sells more than just food products.
154. (A) The customer comments *Generally, I am quite happy with your bakery products*. Choice (B) is not true *always*, just today. Choice (C) is incorrect because the customer writes *I will continue shopping at Anderson and Company*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the customer indicates that he is *somewhat likely* to recommend the store to a friend.
155. (A) The room is described as having an *ocean view*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the room has just one queen bed. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
156. (D) The information states *Reservations will be held until 10:00 p.m.* Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the checkout and check-in times. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
157. (D) The information states that the rate is *exclusive of state and local taxes*, implying that these taxes will be added to the final charge. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
158. (A) The information is aimed at people who are looking to *enjoy your summer break while earning university credits at the same time*, which describes *students*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit this description.
159. (B) The information states *We charge less than other similar companies*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the information states that the company leads *trips to destinations around the world*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the implication is that the trips are in the summer only. Choice (D) is incorrect because the company has been in operation *for close to 50 years*.
160. (A) The information states that the company will provide *names of former Adventure Tour travelers* who can answer questions. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
161. (A) The information states that the building had been *vacant*, that is, *empty* for a while when the current owners bought it. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all ways the building had been used in the past but were not in place at the time of the most recent purchase.

162. (D) The information states that menu is inspired by *countries around the world*. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because the information states that the business was started *just five short years ago*.
163. (C) This logically follow the sentence that states that the space is not large, implying that reservations are important because there are not many tables. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not provide a meaningful context for the inserted sentence.
164. (A) The main purpose of the e-mail is to inform staff about the July workshops. Choices (B) and (D) are details, not the main purpose. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
165. (C) The e-mail is addressed to *All Atlanta Staff*. Choice (A) repeats *supervisors*, who will allow staff to attend workshops. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with the topic of the workshops.
166. (D) The writer of the e-mail says that those interested in attending should *contact me*, and his signature shows that he works in the *Human Resources* office. Choice (A) repeats *supervisor*, who should be informed but who is not signing people up. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because people have to sign up first.
167. (C) The e-mail message states about the previous workshops *we had to turn people away* and that *interest in this topic is so high*, both of which indicate that the workshops are popular. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
168. (B) Ms. Novak writes about the conference *We don't have much more time to get ready*. Choice (A) is incorrect because Mr. Silva indicates that the conference is close enough to walk to. Choice (C) is incorrect because Ms. Novak indicates she doesn't know how large the crowd will be. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (C) Ms. Novak asks who can pick up the brochures and cards and Ms. Ito replies *I can do it first thing Tuesday*. Choice (A) is what she will do in the afternoon. Choice (B) is what Mr. Silva has already done. Choice (D) is what Ms. Ito has already done.
170. (D) *All set* means *ready*, and this is Ms. Ito's reply to Ms. Novak's question about the signs. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't fit the meaning of the phrase or the context.
171. (A) Ms. Novak's reply to Ms. Ito's information about the schedule is *I'll stop by in a few minutes*, meaning she will visit her office very soon. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not indicated by the context.
172. (B) The information states *Employees at the Winford Regional Savings Bank have recently received notification that they will be let go*, that is, that they will lose their positions. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the opposite of what is happening. Choice (D) is incorrect because the information states that the bank director will continue working at the bank.
173. (D) The information mentions *the acquisition of Winford by the Holbrooke Bank*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
174. (A) The information states *Business leaders are concerned about . . . the consequences for the local employment situation*. Choices (B) and (D) are unlikely since employees are losing their jobs. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
175. (A) This sentence logically follows the information about employees losing their jobs. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not provide a meaningful context for the inserted sentence.
176. (A) The e-mail mentions *this month's meeting*. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because the e-mail states *We all feel satisfied that we have been able to stay on schedule*.
177. (B) Mr. Wilson writes *Fortunately, the cafeteria was free*, implying that the cafeteria was the location of the meeting. Choice (A) is incorrect because Mr. Wilson writes that they were unable to hold the meeting there. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.

178. (D) Mr. Wilson writes that they *had to leave Mai's presentation for next time*, and the agenda indicates that her topic was *Exhibitors*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other items on the agenda.
179. (A) The agenda indicates that this was Evelyn's topic, but the e-mail indicates that she was not able to be present at the meeting and Sam Wilson writes *I was able to cover for you on the budget presentation*, meaning he gave the presentation for her. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other people who presented at the meeting.
180. (A) Mr. Wilson writes to Evelyn *We all rely on your years of experience with this committee*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
181. (A) One of the listed requirements for the marketing associate position is *an interest in fashion retailing*, that is, clothing stores. Choice (B) repeats the word *travel* in the job description – *some travel required*. Choice (C) repeats the word *fashion*. Choice (D) associates *advertising* with *marketing*.
182. (B) This is what *some travel required* means. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
183. (A) Ms. Grayson writes *we are unable to offer you this position at this time as it is not an entry level position*, implying that Mr. Lucas is not qualified for the position because he has little or no professional experience. Choice (B) is incorrect because Ms. Grayson refers to him as *a recent university graduate*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
184. (C) Ms. Grayson suggests that Mr. Lucas apply for any other position that looks attractive to him. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other possible meanings for this word but do not fit the context.
185. (D) Ms. Grayson writes *Please check the job listings on our website. I invite you to apply for an entry level marketing position . . .* Choices (A), (B), and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
186. (A) The business offers *solutions* to organizing problems. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit the context.
187. (C) According to the web page, the business can help clients decide which items to donate but there is no mention of finding places to donate the items. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all services mentioned on the web page.
188. (B) The client notes on the form *I just moved in* and *It's the first house I've ever owned*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
189. (D) The client notes bedrooms, kitchen, and closets, and the e-mail mentions that the client has decided she doesn't need help with the closets. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other options listed on the form.
190. (A) The web page states that clients get *a free initial consultation*, and the e-mail indicates that this appointment is for an initial consultation. Choice (B) is the usual hourly rate. Choice (C) refers to the mention in the e-mail of how long the appointment might last. Choice (D) refers to the suggestion in the e-mail to offer a discount.
191. (B) This is the number of trains shown on the schedule. Choice (A) is the number of trains on the weekend days. Choices (C) and (D) are not listed.
192. (A) In the article, a train system spokesperson explains *We discovered brake failure in several of the cars*. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of *mechanical issues*. Choice (C) is confused with the information about changes in the schedule, but they are due only to the need to repair the cars. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
193. (C) The sentence explains that actions are being taken to remove the cars from service and repair them. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other meanings for the word *measures* but don't fit the context.
194. (A) Ms. Sanchez writes in her e-mail *The train was crowded*. Choice (B) is incorrect because she states *there were no delays*. Choice (C) is unlikely since she writes *I was lucky enough to get a seat*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

195. (D) Ms. Sanchez write that she plans to take the last train. All trains are running on a weekend schedule, and that shows the last train arriving at 5:40. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other times shown on the schedule.
196. (A) Envelopes come in 9x12" or 10x13" according to the coupon. Choice (B) comes in *all sizes*. Choices (C) and (D) indicate just one size each.
197. (B) The ad states *Only one coupon per customer per visit*. Choice (A) is incorrect since the whiteboards coupon is good *while supplies last*. Choice (C) is incorrect since whiteboards and coffeemakers are not paper supplies. Choice (D) is incorrect because the ad states *Visit us there or at any of our other branches*.
198. (D) When Mr. Schultz writes *the service just seems to get worse and worse*, he implies that he has shopped at Basics in the past. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
199. (B) Mr. Kovacs states that his experience was the opposite of Mr. Schultz', who complained about the service, and goes on to describe the good service he received. Choices (A) and (D) are the opposite of what Mr. Kovacs writes. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
200. (C) Although Mr. Kovacs planned to get envelopes, the store had run out of them, so he bought only printer paper, which is what coupon C is for. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are coupons for other items.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1 (pages 340–343)

1. (C) This statement correctly describes the man's action. Choice (A) correctly identifies the wall but not the man's action. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no window in the picture. Choice (D) confuses *stairs* with *ladder*.
2. (A) This statement correctly identifies the passengers and their action. Choice (B) associates *captain* and *deck* with the picture of the boat. Choice (C) associates *river* with the boat. Choice (D) is incorrect because the woman is carrying her suitcase, not packing it.
3. (B) This statement correctly describes the position of the lamp. Choice (A) correctly identifies the bed, but there is no cat on it. Choice (C) correctly identifies the chair but not its position. Choice (D) is incorrect because the closet door is closed, not open.
4. (D) This statement correctly describes the man's action. Choice (A) correctly identifies the peaches but not the man or his action. Choice (B) associates the fruit in the picture with *crops* and *farmer*. Choice (C) associates the fruit with *snack*.
5. (B) This statement correctly describes the position of the napkin. Choice (A) incorrectly describes the man's action – he is putting dishes on the table, not washing them. Choice (C) is incorrect because, although the table is ready for a meal, there are no diners in the picture. Choice (D) correctly identifies the chair but it is not being repaired.
6. (C) This statement correctly describes the position of the boxes. Choice (A) associates *packages* with *boxes*. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no truck in the picture. Choice (D) is incorrect because all the boxes are closed.

PART 2 (page 344)

7. (B) *15 or 20* answers the question *How many?* Choice (A) repeats the word *expect*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *guess* and *guests*.
8. (A) *In June* answers the question *When?* Choice (B) would answer *Where?* Choice (C) repeats the word *conference*.
9. (C) This answers the tag question with *yes* and further information. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *walk* and *work*. Choice (B) repeats the word *company*.
10. (C) This answers the question *Why?* with a reason for taking the stairs. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *affairs* and *stairs*. Choice (B) associates *flight* with *stairs*.
11. (A) This answers the *or* question about a choice by choosing *the bus*. Choice (B) repeats the word *take*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *make* and *take* and *fuss* and *bus*.
12. (B) *After lunch* answers the question *When?* Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *turn* and *return*. Choice (C) would answer a *Where?* question.
13. (A) *Of course* is an appropriate answer to this polite request. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *stopping* and *copies*. Choice (C) confuses related words *copy* and *photocopies*.
14. (C) *Ms. Kim* answers the question *Who?* Choice (A) repeats *charge* and *account*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *count* and *account*.
15. (B) This is a logical response to the statement about printer ink. Choice (A) confuses related words *print* and *printer*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *sink* and *ink*.

16. (B) This answers the yes-no question with *yes* and further information. Choice (A) confuses related words *pack* and *package*. Choice (C) misinterprets the use of *for me* in this sentence as a request for help.
17. (C) This answers the yes-no question with *yes* and further information. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *leave* and *live* and *here* and *rear*. Choice (B) confuses homonyms *hear* and *here*.
18. (A) *A garage across the street* answers the question *Where?* Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *far* and *car*. Choice (C) associates *drive* with *car*.
19. (C) *That's a good idea* is an appropriate response to this suggestion. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *make* and *break* and associates *longer* with *short*. Choice (B) confuses the meaning of *break* in this context.
20. (A) This is a logical response to the complaint about the tea. Choice (B) repeats *warm*. Choice (C) associates *cup* and *tea*.
21. (C) *Action pictures* answers the question *What kinds?* Choice (A) repeats the word *movies*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *moved* and *movies*.
22. (B) *Delicious* answers the question *How?* Choice (A) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (C) would answer a *Where?* question.
23. (A) *Five years ago* answers the question *When?* Choice (B) repeats *paint*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *faint* and *paint*.
24. (A) This answers the yes-no question with *yes* and further information. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *drive* and *arrive*. Choice (C) repeats the word *client*.
25. (B) This answers the tag question about mailing the letters. Choice (A) associates *envelopes* with *letters*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *better* and *letter*.
26. (A) *Mr. Brown's* answers the question *Whose?* Choice (B) would answer a *Who?* question. Choice (C) associates *number* with *phone*.
27. (C) This answers the yes-no question with *yes* and further information. Choice (A) repeats the word *like*. Choice (B) uses related word *delivery*.
28. (A) This is a logical response to the statement about interesting magazine articles. Choice (B) is a statement about a magazine but is not a logical response to the original statement. Choice (C) repeats *magazine*.
29. (B) This is a logical response to the offer of help. Choice (A) repeats the word *own*. Choice (C) relates *helpful* with *help*.
30. (B) The *one on the top floor* answers the question *Which?* Choice (A) associates *landlord* with *rent*. Choice (C) would answer a *How?* Question.
31. (C) *Thank you* is an appropriate response to this offer of help. Choice (A) associates *curtains* with *window*. Choice (B) repeats *window*.

PART 3 (pages 345–348)

32. (D) The man asks the woman if she can fix the photocopier and she says *I should have it working this afternoon*, so she is a repairperson. Choice (A) is who the man is. Choice (B) associates *office supply* with *paper*. Choice (C) repeats *cafeteria*, where the man says he will go.
33. (C) The man mentions *tomorrow's staff meeting*. Choice (A) repeats the word *late*. Choice (B) is what will happen today. Choice (D) is incorrect because the woman says she will finish the repairs this afternoon.
34. (A) The man says *I'm going down to the cafeteria for a quick snack*. Choice (B) repeats the word *call*. Choice (C) confuses *newspaper* with *paper*. Choice (D) is confused with the discussion of the paper getting stuck in the photocopier.
35. (B) The woman mentions the *menu* and is ordering food, so the speakers are at a restaurant. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all places where there is food but are not the correct answer.

36. (A) The woman asks *Do you have anything with fish?* Choice (B) is incorrect because she says about the desserts *I can't wait to try one.* Choice (C) repeats the word *dish.* Choice (D) is incorrect because she orders just one entrée.
37. (C) The man says about the chef *He's always coming up with new ideas.* Choice (A) repeats the word *new.* Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because when man mentions the chef's talents, he says nothing about the chef being well known.
38. (A) The man says about his appointment *I'm not going to be able to make it.* Choices (B) and (D) are logical reasons to make a call but are not the correct answer. Choice (C) is incorrect because when the woman asks if the man wants to reschedule, he explains that he is not yet ready to do that.
39. (D) The man is canceling his Wednesday appointment because *I'll be leaving on a business trip that day.* Choice (A) confuses *schedule* with *reschedule.* Choice (B) repeats the word *business.* Choice (C) confuses related words *early* and *earlier.*
40. (D) The woman says *get back to me later.* Choice (A) repeats *appointment* and *calendar.* Choice (B) is incorrect because the woman suggests coming earlier in the day. Choice (C) repeats the word *doctor.*
41. (B) The woman says *You know those envelopes we needed? They didn't include them.* Choice (A) is incorrect because the woman says that the order had arrived. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the cost of buying envelopes at the store. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
42. (A) The man says *We need to get those invitations in the mail by tomorrow morning at the latest.* Choice (B), (C), and (D) all items mentioned in the conversation but are not the correct answer.
43. (B) The woman says *I could run down to the store.* Choice (A) is related to the topic of discussion but is not mentioned. Choice (C) is discussed but is not something the woman offers to do. Choice (D) is confused with the man's mention of the need to address the envelopes.
44. (C) The man is calling the woman about an order of flowers, so she probably works with at a florist's shop. Choice (A) is confused with the mention of the caterers. Choice (B) is confused with the discussion of when to deliver the flowers. Choice (D) is confused with the location of the event that the flowers are for.
45. (D) The man mentions the scheduled delivery time, then says *I wonder if you could bring them over in the afternoon instead.* Choice (A) is plausible but not mentioned. Choices (B) and (C) are related to the mention of the caterers but are not the reason for the call.
46. (B) This is the man's response to the woman's suggesting *How about I have the truck bring the flowers over at, let's say, 5 o'clock?* Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
47. (A) The speakers say the sign looks *tiny and old* and then discuss plans for making a new sign. Choice (B) repeats the word *office.* Choice (C) is discussed as something that has already been done. Choice (D) is confused with the mention of printing out a new sign.
48. (B) One of speakers says that the office looks *even shabbier than ever,* and the others agree. Choices (A) and (D) are what they say about the sign. Choice (C) is plausible but not mentioned.
49. (A) The man says he has made some designs for the signs and that he will e-mail them to the women. Choice (B) is plausible but not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the mention of painting the hallways.
50. (C) This is the woman's response to the mans saying he will schedule a benefits workshop, and she goes on to add that staff have been asking a lot of questions about benefits. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit the context.
51. (D) The man says *maybe you could help me with the planning.* Choices (A), (B), and (C) are related to the topic of the conversation but are not mentioned.

52. (B) The woman says *Why don't I stop by your office this afternoon?* Choice (A) is confused with the topic of the workshop. Choice (C) is what the woman has already done. Choice (D) repeats the word *lunch*, referring to what the woman will do before she meets with the man.
53. (C) The woman wants to get a *card* to *check out books* so she is at a library. Choices (A) and (B) confuse the meaning of the word *check* in this context. Choice (D) is related to the mention of *books*.
54. (A) The man says the woman has to show *proof of residency in the city*. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of the library's *reference section*. Choice (C) is mentioned as one possible way to show proof of residency. Choice (D) confuses the meaning of the word *check* in this context.
55. (D) The man says *Here, let me get you a map of the building*. Choice (A) is associated with *second floor*, which is where the woman wants to go. Choice (B) is confused with the amount of time books can be borrowed. Choice (C) is plausible but not mentioned.
56. (D) The woman says it is the *company picnic*. Choice (A) associates *banquet* with *food*. Choice (B) repeats *game*. Choice (C) is another type of event where there are games and food.
57. (A) Bob explains *I have to be out of town then*. Choice (B) is confused with Bob's saying *I feel terrible*, but he is referring to his feelings about missing the picnic, not to his state of health. Choice (C) repeats the word *bad* – the woman says *too bad* about Bob's missing the event. Choice (D) is incorrect because Bob indicates that he usually enjoys the event and is sorry to miss it this time.
58. (B) The first man says *I go every year*, and Bob says *This will be the first year I won't be there*, both indicating that the picnic happens annually. Choice (A) is not likely as a company picnic is usually put on as a treat for staff. Choice (C) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with Bob's mention of going out of town.
59. (A) The woman says *I have an appointment with Mr. Perez at one*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *three* and *fee*. Choice (D) is confused with the parking space number.
60. (D) The woman says *There aren't any empty spaces*. Choice (A) repeats *fee*, but no one says it is too high. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man says that the garage is across the street. Choice (C) is incorrect because the woman has already been in the garage.
61. (C) The man says *you can use my employee space*. Choice (A) is how the man came to work today. Choice (B) is what the woman tried to do, but she couldn't find a space. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
62. (C) The man asks about the cake and the woman replies *It's for Amanda. She's retiring, you know*. Choice (A) is a common occasion for a cake but is not mentioned. Choice (B) is confused with *conference room*, the location of the party. Choice (D) is confused with the time of the party, *after lunch*.
63. (A) The woman says *we're using the large conference room*. Choice (B) is where the cake is now. Choice (C) repeats the name of the honoree. Choice (D) is associated with the mention of *lunch*.
64. (B) The woman says *Could you tell everyone in your department?* Choice (A) repeats *lunch*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the woman asks the man not to say anything to Amanda. Choice (D) is mentioned but not as something the man is asked to do.
65. (D) The woman says that she is going to *Wilson Technologies*. Choice (B) is where the man is going. Choices (A) and (C) are the locations of other, unmentioned businesses.
66. (C) The man says *I'm here for an appointment with Dr. Smith to have my teeth checked*. Choice (A) refers to the bank listed in the building directory. Choices (B) and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
67. (B) The woman says *I prefer to walk up. It's good exercise*. Choice (A) is plausible but not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) repeat the word *elevator*.

68. (C) The man says *I ordered those laptops we talked about*. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *sign* – the speakers discuss who can sign for the package. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) associates *packing boxes* with *package*.
69. (A) The woman says she and the man will be *downtown all day, meeting with the new client*. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of *conference room*, where they want the package to be left. Choice (C) confuses *out of town* with *downtown*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the situation they are discussing is the fact that they won't be in the office on Thursday.
70. (C) The delivery will be made on Thursday and received by the person who will be at the reception desk then. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are people who will be at the reception desk at other times.
75. (A) The speaker says that each of the rooms has a *spectacular view across the valley*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
76. (D) The speaker says *Join us next month for our special Family Weekend when we offer reduced rates for family groups*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all things mentioned in the talk but not as occurring next month.
77. (D) The speaker says that he is outside the mall and it is opening day. Choices (A) and (B) are related to the topic of a shopping mall but are not the topic of the broadcast. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the weather, but it is not the main topic.
78. (C) The speaker says *the skies are blue*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
79. (D) The speaker says *I'll take a few moments to speak with some of the people standing in line. I'll start by asking this young man here a few questions*. Choice (A) is something that might happen later. Choice (B) is what the mayor will do. Choice (C) is not likely since the mayor has not yet arrived.

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71. (B) The speaker mentions that Ms. O'Hara is on a book tour, will do a book signing, and has several novels, so she is an author. Choice (A) repeats the word *tour*. Choice (C) is associated with the word *studio*. Choice (D) repeats *bookstore*, the place where the book signing will happen.
72. (A) The speaker begins by saying *Good afternoon*, so we know the radio show is taking place in the afternoon, and he mentions that Ms. O'Hara will go to the bookstore as soon as the show is over, that is, later in the afternoon. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned. Choice (C) is when Ms. O'Hara will leave town.
73. (C) The speaker says *And please stay with us for the entire show*. Choice (A) is confused with what Ms. O'Hara is doing now. Choice (B) is what the radio station will do at the end of the show. Choice (D) repeats the word *tomorrow*.
74. (A) There are ski trails, hiking trails, and a view across the valley, so the inn is probably in the mountains. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit this description.
80. (A) The speaker asks Rosa to pick up a cake for her, that is, she is asking for a favor. Choice (B) has already been done as the speaker indicates that she already knows Rosa will attend the dinner. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of paying for the cake. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
81. (C) The speaker says *I'm so glad you can come to my dinner this Saturday*, and that is what the cake is for. Choice (A) is confused with the grocery store, the place where Rosa will pick up the cake. Choice (B) and (D) are incorrect because the speaker has ordered the cake from the grocery store.
82. (B) The speaker says *Can you do it?* and then says *Please get back to me as soon as possible*, meaning she wants Rosa to call her back and answer the question. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.

83. (D) The speaker works for a business that offers rooms for events and rooms for overnight stays, so it is a hotel. Choice (A) repeats the word *event*, the reason for renting the rooms. Choice (B) associates *restaurant* with *catering*, *linen*, and *silverware*. Choice (C) is related to one of the services offered but is not the main focus of the business.
84. (B) The speaker says *I would need you to tell me how many guests you expect*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
85. (B) The speaker says *Please check our website for details*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
86. (C) This is a tour of a sports center, or gym, which, the speaker says *is meant to introduce you to our facilities and to answer any questions you may have about your membership benefits*. Choice (A) relates *tourists* and *tour*. Choices (B) and (D) mention other kinds of places that have fitness facilities but are not the correct answer.
87. (D) The speaker mentions lockers and says *don't forget to . . . get your key before you leave today*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats the word *assignment*, mentioned in reference to *locker assignment*. Choice (C) repeats *pool*, something they will see but not use on the tour.
88. (A) The speaker says *At the end of our tour, we'll have a little time to enjoy some refreshments*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
89. (C) The speaker says that the company goal is *cutting back our electricity usage*. Choices (A) and (B) are other things that would involve *cutting back*. Choice (D) would be another reason to *exchange all our light bulbs*.
90. (B) The speaker follows this statement with *I have some numbers that might change your mind*. He means that he thinks they might not like what he proposed but that with some information they could change their opinions. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context.
91. (A) The speaker says *Please turn your attention to the chart on this slide*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plausible but not mentioned.
92. (A) The speaker says *all the elevators will be shut down next week for needed repair work*. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of *the first floor*. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of using the stairs. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker says *I've decided not to close the office*.
93. (B) The speaker says *I'll put up a calendar online* so staff can use it to schedule use of a meeting room. Choice (A) is what the speaker says staff members can do if they choose. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the first floor room reserved for client meetings. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
94. (C) The speaker precedes this statement with *I am hoping to minimize any disruptions this situation may cause*, meaning she is trying to avoid as much inconvenience as she can. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit the context.
95. (B) The speakers says that she looks forward to meeting with the listener and goes on to say *The best time for me next week would be Tuesday afternoon at 3:00*, that is, to set the time for the appointment. Choices (A) and (C) are confused with her mention of the new office and describing where it is, but they are not the main purpose of the message. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
96. (A) The speaker mentions wall colors and selecting furniture and fabric, so she is an interior decorator. Choices (B) and (D) are associated with the mention of *home* and *office space*. Choice (C) repeats the word *paint*.
97. (D) The speaker tells the listener to *walk through the atrium and you'll find it on the other side*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't fit this description.

98. (D) The speaker says that they will *visit the places you'll be taking your tour groups to* and that he will explain some facts *that, as a guide, you'll be expected to know*. Choice (A) repeats *museum*, one of the kinds of places they will visit. Choice (B) is associated with *café*, where they will have lunch. Choice (C) repeats the word *city*.
99. (C) They will visit downtown on the morning that the conference room is not available for training, which, according to the schedule, is Wednesday. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't fit this description.
100. (B) The speaker says *I suggest dressing warmly*. Choice (A) is incorrect because they will have lunch at a *café*. Choice (C) repeats the word *museum*, but a pass is not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because they have activities scheduled for every morning.
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101. (B) The adjective *excited* is generally followed by the infinitive form of the verb. Choice (A) is simple present or base form. Choice (C) is a gerund. Choice (D) is simple present tense.
102. (A) *Since* introduces a reason. Choice (B) introduces a contradiction. Choices (C) and (D) cannot be used to introduce a clause.
103. (C) *Prior to* means *before*. Choice (A) has a similar meaning but is an adjective so cannot be used in this sentence structure. Choice (B) refers to a physical location. Choice (D) is a comparative adjective and does not fit this sentence structure.
104. (C) *While* means *at the same time as*. Choices (A) and (B) cannot be used to introduce a dependent clause. Choice (D) means *before*.
105. (D) Together with *to* this forms an infinitive verb following the verb *want*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choices (B) and (C) are nouns.
106. (A) *Excuse* means *pardon*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
107. (D) *Expire* is the word commonly used to describe a membership ending. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not used in this way.
108. (B) This is a gerund used as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adjective.
109. (C) In this sentence, *alone* is an adverb meaning *without help*. Choices (A) and (B) are adjectives. Choice (D) does not have this meaning.
110. (A) The adjective *aware* is commonly followed by the preposition *of*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are prepositions that do not commonly follow this adjective.
111. (B) *Include* is commonly used to refer to things contained in a list or group. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not commonly used in this way.
112. (C) The verb *ask* is generally followed by an infinitive verb. Choice (A) is simple present tense or base form. Choice (B) is simple present. Choice (D) is a future form.
113. (D) *But* introduces a contradiction. Choice (A) introduces a choice. Choice (B) introduces additional information. Choice (C) introduces a result.
114. (C) This is an adjective describing the noun *information*. Choice (A) is a past tense verb, or an adjective but with a meaning that doesn't fit the context. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adjective.
115. (A) *Disappointed* describes the feeling of hopes unmet. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
116. (B) *Due to* introduces a cause. Choice (A) means *in place of*. Choice (C) introduces something that has an unexpected or contradictory result. Choice (D) introduces a cause but must be followed by *to*.
117. (C) This is a past tense passive verb form; the photocopier did not repair itself but *was repaired* by somebody. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not active forms.
118. (B) *Whether* means *if*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.

119. (A) *Compile* means *to gather information to create a list*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
120. (D) This is a noun in the position of subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is a past tense verb. Choice (B) is a noun but it refers to a person. Choice (C) is a gerund or present participle verb.
121. (C) *Turn in* is a phrasal verb that means *submit*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) can all be used to create phrasal verbs with *turn* but they have meanings that don't fit the context.
122. (A) This is an object pronoun, object of the verb *let*. Choice (B) is a possessive pronoun or adjective. Choice (C) is a contraction with a subject pronoun. Choice (D) is a subject pronoun.
123. (D) *Along* means *beside or on the length of*. Choice (A) means *in every place*. Choice (B) refers to the space separating two objects. Choice (C) means *on top of*.
124. (B) *Right away* means *immediately*. Choice (A) refers to the time between two actions or events. Choices (C) and (D) mean *after* and are generally used to introduce a clause. Choice (D) can also mean *one time*.
125. (B) This is a comparative adjective comparing what actually happened to what was expected to happen. Choice (A) is a simple adjective form. Choice (C) is a superlative adjective. Choice (D) is a noun.
126. (A) *Still* means *yet*. Choice (B) means *next or after*. Choice (C) refers to the future. Choice (D) has the correct meaning but would have to be placed after *haven't*.
127. (D) *Plenty* means *more than enough*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context.
128. (B) This is a relative pronoun introducing an adjective clause and referring to a thing – the hotel. Choice (A) refers to a person or people. Choice (C) and (D) cannot be used as relative pronouns.
129. (A) The preposition *with* generally follows the adjective *pleased*. Choices (B) and (D) are not generally used following *pleased*.

Choice (C) can follow *pleased* when it is part of an infinitive verb, which is not the case here.

130. (D) *Everyone* is singular so takes a singular verb. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not singular verbs.

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131. (A) *Invite* means *to ask someone to do something*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings which don't fit the context of the sentence.
132. (C) *One* is a singular indefinite pronoun with the antecedent *topic*. The meaning is that Ms. Larsen can choose any topic she wants. Choice (A) is a pronoun but would refer to a specific thing. Choices (B) and (D) cannot follow a determiner (*a*) or an adjective (*new*).
133. (B) *Submit* means *give*. Ms. Larsen must give her proposal to the committee. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings which don't fit the context of the sentence.
134. (D) This sentence is a detail connected to the information in the previous sentence. When Ms. Larsen submits her workshop proposal, she should include the title and a description. Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't logically follow the preceding sentence.
135. (C) *Located* is a past participle verb and is used with a passive meaning in this sentence – the building *is located* at 149 Riverside Drive. Choices (A) and (D) are active verb forms. Choice (B) is a noun.
136. (A) This sentence logically follows the previous one. It provides additional information about the model apartments open for viewing. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't logically follow the preceding sentence.
137. (A) *By appointment* is a common expression meaning *with an appointment*. Choices (B), (C), (D) are not used in this way.

138. (B) A *residential* building is one where people live rather than work. We know the building in this passage is residential because it has apartments. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not describe a building that is primarily a place where people live.
139. (D) *Unavoidable* is an adjective meaning *cannot be prevented*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context.
140. (D) *Patrons* is the word used to refer to people who use a library. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that do not fit the context.
141. (A) This sentence explaining how to use the meeting rooms logically follows the previous sentences explaining that meeting rooms are available for use. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't logically follow the preceding sentences.
142. (B) This is a passive voice verb because the subject of the sentence, *conversations or other types of noise*, is passive, not active. Choices (A) and (C) are active verb forms. Choice (D) is incomplete – it needs a form of the verb *have* to become a passive verb form.
143. (C) *On behalf of* means *representing*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context.
144. (D) The expression *look forward to* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is infinitive. Choice (B) is a gerund but is missing the *to* needed to complete the expression. Choice (C) is a future verb.
145. (C) This logically flows the previous sentence about arriving at the office. Choices (A), (B), and (D) don't logically follow the preceding sentence.
146. (A) *Fill out* is a phrasal verb meaning *complete*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) cannot be used to create a phrasal verb with *fill* that would fit the context.

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147. (B) The letter states *Please let me know if your home will be available for rent sometime in the next few months or if you are thinking about selling it*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are related to the topic of the letter but are not the correct answer.
148. (A) The letter states about the neighborhood *so many are interested in residing there*, that is, a lot of people want to live there. Choice (B) is incorrect because prices are not mentioned. Choice (C) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because location is not mentioned.
149. (C) This is in response to the information from Ms. Jones that the train will be late and the arrival time that she states. Information related to choices (A), (B), and (C) is not mentioned anywhere in the conversation.
150. (A) Ms. Jones writes that she will walk to the office and Mr. Mueller replies *I'll wait for you there*. Choice (B) is incorrect because Mr. Mueller offers to send a company car to the station. Choice (C) is confused with Ms. Jones saying she will walk to the office from the hotel. Choice (D) is incorrect because it's Ms. Jones who will get a cab.
151. (B) The lines following *Description* describe repair work. Choice (A) associates *plumber* with *hot water pipe*, but this is only one part of the work done. Choice (C) is associated with the mention of replacing a timer. Choice (D) refers to the name of the business, but it is appliance *repair*, not *installation*, that is indicated by the information on the invoice.
152. (D) The invoice is dated September 2 and the statement at the bottom says *Please pay in full by the end of this month*. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by the statement at the bottom of the invoice. Choice (C) is the date of the invoice.
153. (D) The e-mail states *Your order will be fulfilled within 48 hours*. To fulfill an order means to pack and ship it. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not reflect the meaning of this statement.

154. (C) The e-mail states *For inquiries regarding your order, please call 888-121-3434. Inquiries regarding means questions about.* Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is confused with instructions for canceling an order. Choice (D) is how to check order status.
155. (A) The brochure mentions a *cruise, onboard and ports of call*, so it is about a boat trip. Choices (B), (C), and (D) do not fit this description.
156. (A) The price chart shows lower prices before January 30. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
157. (C) This position is preceded by a sentence mentioning *organized groups are led by expert guides*, that is, *excursions*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) do not provide a logical context for this sentence.
158. (B) The information is for *Any individual not affiliated with Pisgah University*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) describe people who would be associated with the university.
159. (B) The information states that *proof of residence*, that is, the place where you live, is required. Choice (A) is confused with *local employer*. Choice (C) is one way of showing proof of residence but is not the only accepted one. Choice (D) is incorrect because this information is for people who have no university affiliation.
160. (D) The library card fee is *\$150 annually*. Choice (A) is incorrect because fees are mentioned. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the fee *per quarter*, that is, for three months.
161. (A) The information states *We are looking for an administrative assistant for a client in San Diego and Regal Corp. works to match skilled people with the companies that need them*, so Regal Corp.'s business is finding people to fill jobs. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are confused with details of the job duties description.
162. (B) The job duties include *assistance with billing*, that is, help with invoices. Choices (A) and (D) are confused with *reserving conference rooms*. Choice (C) is confused with *making travel arrangements*.
163. (A) *Ability to use common data base, spread sheet, and word processing programs* is listed under *Must have*. Choice (B) is plausible but not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because only a high school diploma is mentioned. Choice (D) is mentioned as *a plus*, that is, as desirable but not required.
164. (C) The chatters are discussing a *dining room renovation*, and one mentions *customers eating*, so the business is probably a restaurant. Choice (A) is also a business that provides food but does not normally have its own dining room. Choices (B) and (D) are associated with renovations.
165. (D) Mr. Brown writes about the renovations *They are pretty much what I had hoped for*. Choice (A) is incorrect because Mr. Brown writes that the estimated price is *under budget*, that is, they cost less than was planned for. Choices (B) and (C) are plausible but not mentioned.
166. (C) Ms. Weber writes *I can check some paint samples and pick out a lighter shade*, that is, she will pick a different color. Choice (A) is incorrect because she only offers to choose a color, not actually order the paint. Choices (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) repeats *budget*.
167. (A) *I've got that* means *I will take responsibility for doing that*. He says this in response to Ms. Grover's mentioning that someone should speak with the carpenters. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit the meaning of the phrase or the context.
168. (A) The letter writer thanks the recipient for *his time and expertise in pulling together last month's fundraising event*, that is, for his help in organizing the event. Choice (B) is a detail in the letter but not the main purpose. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because the event has already occurred.
169. (B) The writer mentions food and a caterer, so the event was probably a dinner. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other types of fundraising events but they are not mentioned.

170. (C) The writer mentions *last year's event*, so it probably takes place every year. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the beneficiaries of the funds. Choice (D) is plausible but not mentioned.
171. (C) The phrase *something we have been wanting to do for a long time* in the inserted sentence refers to the *program for teens* mentioned in the sentence preceding position 3. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not the right context for this sentence.
172. (D) The workshop is for *team leaders* who lead departments and guide staff, so it is most likely for *managers*. Choices (A) and (C) are confused with the university affiliation of the workshop presenters. Choice (B) repeats the word *guide*.
173. (A) Dr. Rodriguez is one of the two presenters listed. Choice (B) is confused with her university affiliation. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of a book. Choice (D) refers to the other presenter, Dr. Wilford.
174. (C) According to the brochure, the workshop will take place May 30-31, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.
175. (B) The brochure lists the location as City Conference Hall. Choice (A) is confused with the university affiliation of the presenters. Choice (C) repeats the name of one of the presenters. Choice (D) is confused with the web address provided.
176. (C) Mr. Green writes to Ms. Palmer to ask for help in finding a rental property, so she is probably a real estate agent. Choice (A) repeats the word *colleague*, used to refer to Prisca Smith. Choice (B) is associated with Mr. Green's mention of his business. Choice (D) repeats the word *property*, but it is rented, not owned, property that is referred to.
177. (D) Mr. Green refers to *the main office here in Morrisville* and mentions the need to return there after visiting Springfield, so that is probably where he lives. Choices (A) and (C) are not likely as he is expanding his business now. Choice (B) is not likely as Mr. Green mentions that he is not familiar with the area.
178. (B) Mr. Green writes *I plan to be in Springfield next weekend and am wondering if we could get together on either Saturday or Sunday morning so you could show me some properties*. Choice (A) refers to Mr. Green's saying he needs to be in Morrisville in time for dinner, but no mention is made of Ms. Palmer in this context. Choice (C) is incorrect because the only visit mentioned is next weekend. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
179. (B) This property is *close to two bus lines*. Choice (A) refers to property #3. Choices (C) and (D) describe property #1.
180. (A) Property #1 most closely fits Mr. Green's description in his message. Choice (B) is too small. Choice (C) is in the suburbs, whereas Mr. Green wants to be in the city. Choice (D) has only one office whereas Mr. Green prefers two.
181. (D) The writer writes *I am hoping we can count on you once again to commit to supporting the Winchester Museum of History by renewing your membership*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (B) and (C) are details in the letter but not the main purpose.
182. (B) The letter describes Ms. Pearson's current benefits as *free admission to the museum* and a *15% discount* at the gift shop. According to the web page, these are the benefits of Supporting members. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other levels of membership with different benefits.
183. (C) The letter, written on June 2, mentions the concert series which will begin at *the end of the month*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are other events which take place at the museum at unspecified times.
184. (A) The letter writer mentions that Ms. Pearson gets *free admission to the museum every day of the year*, implying the museum is open 365 days a year. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are plausible but not mentioned.

185. (D) This benefit is the only one that is mentioned for every level of membership listed on the web page. Choice (A), (B), and (C) are benefits listed for some but not all membership levels.
186. (A) This sentence means that the owners of the bed and breakfast offer a welcome to their guests. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are other meanings of *extend* but don't fit the context.
187. (D) The web page suggests checking the web site of the fitness center to find out the fees, so use of the fitness center is not included in the price of a stay at the bed and breakfast. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned on the web page.
188. (B) Two of the rooms listed on the chart have an occupancy of more than two guests. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit this description.
189. (C) In her e-mail Ms. Peters mentions that most of her time will be taken up with meetings with clients. Choices (A) and (B) are other reasons people travel. Choice (D) is what Ms. Peters says she will not be able to do.
190. (A) In her e-mail, Ms. Peters mentions that she has reserved the Garden Room and, according to the chart, the price for that room is \$125. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are prices of other rooms.
191. (D) The notice at the bottom of the ad states *Bring this ad in when you visit us and receive 15% off the first 3 days of your rental*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (B) and (C) use words from the ad but are not the right answer.
192. (C) The reviewer writes *But where Ride Right outshines its competitors is in its excellent customer relations*. Choices (A) and (B) are, according to the reviewer, no better at Ride Right than at other rental agencies. Choice (D) is what the reviewer complains about.
193. (B) Mr. Baskin is preparing materials for Ms. Lee to take on her trip as well as making her travel arrangements, so he is probably her assistant. Choice (A) is incorrect because a travel agent would not prepare a meeting schedule and slides. Choice (C) is incorrect because Ms. Lee's employer would not be the one to arrange the details of her trip. Choice (D) is incorrect because Mr. Baskin clearly works with Ms. Lee, not with the rental agency.
194. (B) Mr. Baskin writes *the Ride Right office is closest to the airport so it seemed the easiest*. Choices (A) and (C) are incorrect because Mr. Baskin indicates that the Ride Right reviews and deals (prices) were not any better than those of other agencies. Choice (D) is incorrect because Mr. Baskin does not mention a discount.
195. (A) Mr. Baskin says he reserved one of the smallest cars. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are, according to the information in the ad, all larger cars.
196. (C) *Sharpen skills* means *to improve skills*. Choices (A) and (B) are other verbs that can be used with *skills* but don't fit the context. Choice (D) is another meaning for *sharpen* but doesn't fit the context.
197. (D) Mr. Harris mentions that Ms. Powell wants to *move to a higher position* and recommends that she take a course in order to qualify. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are other reasons that someone might take a course but are not the correct answer.
198. (B) All the courses take place during normal business hours. Ms. Powell is allowed to be absent from work for one hour a week, and this is the only section that meets for just one hour a week. Choices (A), (C), and (D) all meet for more than one hour a week.
199. (B) According to the form, the course costs \$1,000 and the company will pay \$500, so Ms. Powell will have to pay the remaining \$500. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit this description.
200. (A) According to the schedule, the course begins January 12, and according to the form, the form must be submitted before the course begins. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit this description.