

LISTENING					
SHORT DIALOGUES		LONG CONVERSATIONS		LONG TALKS	
<i>strategies</i>	1. Focus on the last line 2. Choose answer with synonyms 3. Avoid similar sounds		18. anticipate the topics 19. Anticipate the questions		23. Anticipate the topics 24. anticipate the questions
<i>Who, What, where</i>	4. Draw conclusions about who, what, where 5. Listen for who and what in passives 6. Listen for who and what with multiple nouns	<i>Before listening</i>			
<i>Negatives</i>	7. Listen for negative expressions 8. Listen for double negative expressions 9. Listen for “almost negative” expresions 10. Listen for negatives with comparatives	<i>While listening</i>	20. determine the topic 21. draw conclusions about <i>who, what, when, where</i> 22. listen for answers in order	<i>While listening</i>	25. Determine the topic 26. Draw conclusion about <i>who, what, when, where</i> 27. Listen for answers in order
<i>functions</i>	11. Listen for expressions of agreement 12. Listen for expressions of uncertainty and suggestion 13. Listen for emphatic expressions of surprise				
<i>Contrary meanings</i>	14. Listen for wishes 15. Listen for untrue conditions				
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SHORT DIALOGUES

GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION (Paper TOEFL® Test)

1. **Be familiar with the directions.** The directions on every paper TOEFL test are the same, so it is not necessary to spend time reading the directions carefully when you take the test. You should be completely familiar with the directions before the day of the test.
2. **Listen carefully to the passages.** You should concentrate fully on what the speakers are saying on the recording because you will hear the recording one time only.
3. **Know where the easier and the more difficult questions are generally found.** Within each part of the Listening Comprehension section on the paper test, the questions generally progress from easy to difficult.
4. **Be familiar with the pacing of the test.** You have 12 seconds between each question on the recording, so you must answer each question within 12 seconds and then be prepared for the next question on the recording.
5. **Never leave any answers blank on your answer sheet.** Even if you are not sure of the correct response, you should answer each question. There is no penalty for guessing.
6. **Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.** When you finish with one question, you may have time to look ahead at the answers to the next question.

SHORT DIALOGUES ON THE PAPER TOEFL® TEST

Short dialogues are found in Part A in the Listening Comprehension section of the paper TOEFL test. For each of the 30 short dialogues in this part of the test, you will hear a two-line dialogue between two speakers followed by a multiple-choice question. After you listen to the dialogue and the question, you must choose the best answer to the question from your test book. Look at an example of a short dialogue from the paper TOEFL test.

Example from the Paper TOEFL Test

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) *This physics course couldn't be any harder.*
(woman) *I'll say!*
(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) She has something to say to the man.
(B) She doesn't think the physics course is hard.
(C) She agrees with the man.
(D) She'd like to discuss the physics course.

In the dialogue, when the woman say I'll say, she is showing that she agrees with what the man just said. Answer (C) is therefore the best answer to this question.

Procedures for the Short Dialogues

1. As you listen to each short dialogue, focus on the second line of the conversation.
2. Always remember that the correct answer is probably a restatement of a key word or idea in the second line of the dialogue.
3. Always remember that certain structures and expressions are tested regularly in the short dialogues.
 - a. Structures: passives, negatives, wishes, conditions
 - b. Functional expressions: agreement, uncertainty, suggestion, surprise
 - c. Idiomatic expression: two-part verbs, three-part verbs, idioms.
4. Always remember that these questions are generally from the easy to the difficult ones.
5. Read the answer and choose the best answer to each question.
6. Even if you do not understand the complete dialogue, you can still find the correct answer.
 - If you only understand a few words or ideas in the second line, choose the answer that contains a restatement of those words or ideas.
 - If you do not understand anything at all in the second line of the conversation, choose the answer that sounds the most different from what you heard.
 - Never choose an answer because it sounds like what you heard in the dialogue
7. Be prepared for the next question. (12 seconds between questions)

STRATEGIES FOR SHORT DIALOGUES

I. Skill 1: Focus on the last line

The short dialogues involve conversations between two people, each followed by question. It is important to understand that the answer to this type of question is most often (but not always!) found in the last line of the conversation.

- a. The last line of the dialogue probably contains the answer to the question.
- b. Listen to the first line of the dialogue. If you understand it, that's good. If you don't understand it, don't worry because it probably does not contain the answer.

- c. Be ready to focus on the last line of the dialogue because it probably contains the answer. Repeat the last line in your mind as you read through the answers in the text.

TOEFL EXERCISE 1 (Sound File: TOEFL Exercise 1 Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should focus carefully on the last line.

1. (A) He is leaving now.
(B) He has to go out of his way.
(C) He will not be leaving soon.
(D) He will do it his own way.
2. (A) He locked the door.
(B) He tried unsuccessfully to get into the house.
(C) He was able to open the door.
(D) He left the house without locking the door.
3. (A) She doesn't like to listen to turkeys.
(B) She thinks the dinner sounds special.
(C) She especially likes the roast turkey.
(D) She'd prefer a different dinner.
4. (A) He'll be busy with her homework tonight.
(B) He can't help her tonight.
(C) He's sorry he can't ever help her.
(D) He'll help her with her physics.
5. (A) Her eyes hurt.
(B) She thought the lecture was great.
(C) The class was boring.
(D) She didn't want to watch Professor Martin.
6. (A) Not all the bills have been paid.
(B) They don't have enough credit to pay the bills.
(C) What she said on the phone was not credible.
(D) He used a credit card to pay some of the bills.
7. (A) She'll call back quickly.
(B) She'll definitely be back by 4:00.
(C) She'll give it back by 4:00.
(D) She'll try to return fast.
8. (A) She hasn't seen Tim.
(B) Tim was there only for a moment.
(C) Tim was around a short time ago.
(D) Tim will return in a minute.
9. (A) She doesn't like the place he chose.
(B) She doesn't want to get into the car.
(C) She's glad the spot is reserved.
(D) They can't park the car there.
10. (A) There's plenty to eat.
(B) The refrigerator's broken.
(C) The food isn't in the refrigerator.
(D) He's not sure if there's enough.

II. Skill 2: Choose Answer With Synonyms

- a. As you listen to the last line of the dialogue, focus on key words in that line.
- b. If you see any synonyms for key words in a particular answer, then you have probably found the correct answer.

TOEFL EXERCISE 2 (Sound File: TOEFL Exercise 2 Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should look for synonyms for key words in the last line.

1. (A) The final exam was harder than the others.
(B) There were two exams rather than one.
(C) He thought the exam would be easier.
(D) The exam was not very difficult.
2. (A) He's not feeling very well.
(B) He's rather sick of working.
(C) He's feeling better today than yesterday.
(D) He'd really rather not answer the question.
3. (A) The company was founded about a year ago.
(B) It was just established that he could go into business.
(C) The family is well-established.
(D) The business only lasted a year.
4. (A) He did not look at the right schedule.
(B) The plane landed in the right place.
(C) The plane arrived on time.
(D) He had to wait for the plane to land.
5. (A) She'd rather go running.
(B) She doesn't want to go into the pool.
(C) She'll change clothes quickly and go swimming.
(D) She needs a swimsuit to go running.
6. (A) The firefighters saved the homes for last.
(B) A firefighter saved the hillside last night.
(C) The homes on the hillside were burned.
(D) The houses weren't destroyed.
7. (A) There's enough soup.
(B) The spices are adequate.
(C) She thinks the soup's too salty.
(D) The man should add more salt and pepper.
8. (A) He was lucky to receive a grant for his studies.
(B) He used his fortune to pay his fees.
(C) He is a scholar at a college with low fees.
(D) He paid to get a scholarship.
9. (A) It profited from previous mistakes.
(B) It earned a lot of money.
(C) This was the last year that it would make a profit.
(D) It was not so successful.
10. (A) Chuck's bank account has too much money in it.
(B) He thinks Chuck has the wrong kind of bank account.
(C) He thinks that Chuck is on his way home from the bank.
(D) There isn't enough money in Chuck's account.

III. Skill 3: Avoid Similar Sounds

- a. Identify key words in the last line of the dialogue
- b. Identify words in the answers that contain similar sounds, and do not choose these answers.

TOEFL EXERCISE 3 (Sound File: TOEFL Exercise 3 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be careful to avoid answers with similar sounds.

1. (A) She has to wait for some cash.
(B) The waiter is bringing a glass of water.
(C) The lawn is too dry.
(D) She needs to watch out for a crash.
2. (A) The sweater's the wrong size.
(B) The man's feet aren't sweating.
(C) The sweater makes the man seem fat.
(D) The sweet girl doesn't feel right.
3. (A) He has been regularly using a computer.
(B) He communicates with a Boston company.
(C) He regularly goes to communities around Boston.
(D) He has been traveling back and forth to Boston.
4. (A) He thought the lesson didn't matter.
(B) He couldn't learn the lesson.
(C) He learned a massive number of details.
(D) He didn't like most of the lesson.
5. (A) Some animals started the first fire.
(B) Animals are killed by forest fires.
(C) In the first frost, animals die.
(D) Frost can kill animals.
6. (A) Twenty pairs of shoes are on sale.
(B) The shoe salesclerk spent twenty dollars on pears.
(C) The shoes cost twenty dollars.
(D) The shoes could be repaired for twenty dollars.
7. (A) Tom tended to dislike biology lab.
(B) Attendance wasn't necessary at biology lab.
(C) Tom went to biology lab.
(D) There was a tendency to require biology lab.
8. (A) The meal will be served at noon.
(B) The males should be driven there by noon.
(C) He's expecting the ice to melt before noon.
(D) The letters ought to be delivered at 12:00.
9. (A) The weather will probably get worse later.
(B) The newspaper headlines described a bad storm.
(C) There was news about a headstrong man.
(D) He had a new bed.
10. (A) If she could do the grocery shopping
(B) If she prefers cooked vegetables or salad
(C) If she could help prepare the salad
(D) If she minds shopping for vegetables

Toefl Exercise Skills 1-3 (Short Dialogue)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) He would like some iced coffee.
(B) He wants to stop drinking coffee.
(C) A drink seems like a good idea.
(D) He needs to drink something to stop his coughing.
2. (A) She would prefer a sunny day.
(B) The park is too crowded.
(C) She would like a place that is not so loud.
(D) She cannot walk because she's too old.
3. (A) He should open an account.
(B) He should take a ride on a ship.
(C) He should try to keep the cost cheap.
(D) He should try something monotonous to get to sleep.
4. (A) The department is not changing the requirements.
(B) He hasn't heard anything about the change.
(C) The changes are believable.
(D) What has happened is incredible to him.
5. (A) The wait has taken close to an hour.
(B) They were stranded in their car.
(C) Most of the people have been in line for hours.
(D) They made a line in the sand.
6. (A) The instructor is selecting several passages.
(B) The conductor is fair to the passengers.
(C) The stamp collector is conducting his business.
(D) The riders are paying for the train trip.
7. (A) The managers will take the train to the program.
(B) A program to develop new managers will commence soon.
(C) The new management program is very weak.
(D) The program will be maintained to the letter.
8. (A) The fire started to attack the building.
(B) The firefighter stared at the attacker.
(C) The fire probably began at the top of the building.
(D) The firefighter started to attack the fire.
9. (A) He assured the woman that he knew the truth.
(B) He is sure that it isn't new.
(C) He thought that the woman was aware of what happened.
(D) He soon will know the truth.
10. (A) The art professor is not one of his fans.
(B) His drawings were amazing.
(C) The catches that he made were fantastic.
(D) His sketches showed a fantasy world.

IV. Skill 4: Draw Conclusions about WHO, WHAT, WHERE

It is common in the short dialogues to ask you to draw some kind of conclusion. In this type of question the answer is not clearly stated; instead you must draw a conclusion based on clues given in the dialogue. One kind of conclusion that is common in this part of the test is to ask you to determine:

- a. who the speaker is,

- b. what she/he will probably do next, and
- c. where does the dialogue probably take place

TOEFL EXERCISE 4 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 4 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You will have to draw conclusions about *who*, *what*, and *where*.

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| <p>1. (A) In a photography studio
 (B) In a biology laboratory
 (C) In an office
 (D) In the library</p> <p>2. (A) He's a pilot.
 (B) He's a flight attendant.
 (C) He's a member of the ground crew.
 (D) He works clearing land.</p> <p>3. (A) Wash the dishes immediately
 (B) Use as many dishes as possible
 (C) Wash the dishes for as long as possible
 (D) Wait until later to clean up</p> <p>4. (A) In a bank
 (B) In a restaurant
 (C) At a service station
 (D) In a beauty salon</p> <p>5. (A) A salesclerk in a shoe store
 (B) A shoe repairperson
 (C) A party caterer
 (D) A salesclerk in a fixtures department</p> | <p>6. (A) On a playground
 (B) In a parking lot
 (C) At a zoo
 (D) In a photo studio</p> <p>7. (A) Respond to the mail
 (B) Put the letters in a file
 (C) Create a pending file
 (D) File the answers she received to the letters</p> <p>8. (A) In an airplane
 (B) In a police car
 (C) In a theater
 (D) At a fireworks exhibit</p> <p>9. (A) Take care of Bob
 (B) Invite Bob to dinner
 (C) Let Bob know that they accept his invitation
 (D) Respond to the woman's question</p> <p>10. (A) A pharmacist
 (B) A dentist
 (C) A teacher
 (D) A business manager</p> |
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V. Skill 5: Listen for WHO and WHAT in Passives

In passive sentences, it is sometimes difficult to understand who or what is doing the action. This problem is often tested in the short dialogue. Please pay some attention for passive sentences in short dialogue:

- a. If the dialogue contains a *passive* sentence, the answer to the question is often an *active* statement.
- b. If the dialogue contains an *active* statement, the answer to the question is often a *passive* statement.

TOEFL EXERCISE 5 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 5 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of passives

1. (A) If the restaurant is on the corner
(B) If the man would like to go to the restaurant
(C) If the vegetables are fresh
(D) If vegetarian food can be obtained
2. (A) He admitted that he wanted to go to law school in the fall.
(B) The law school accepted him as a student.
(C) The law professor admitted that he would be a student in the fall semester.
(D) He would be admitted to law school after the fall semester.
3. (A) Mark's plants were cared for in his absence.
(B) Mark's plan was to be out of town.
(C) Mark was careful about his plans for the out-of-town trip.
(D) She was careful while Mark was gone.
4. (A) The lights in the trees were destroyed in the storm.
(B) The storm damaged the trees.
(C) The falling trees destroyed a store.
(D) In the light the destruction of the storm could be seen.
5. (A) She was broke from skiing.
(B) She went skiing in spite of her accident.
(C) Her leg was hurt on a skiing trip.
(D) Her skis were broken in the mountains.
6. (A) The road the horses took was long and hard.
(B) It was hard to find the hidden houses.
(C) The riders worked the horses too much.
(D) It was hard for people to ride the horses for long.
7. (A) He didn't want the coffee that the woman ordered.
(B) He wasn't sure if the woman wanted coffee.
(C) He assumed the woman had ordered coffee.
(D) He was unaware that coffee had already been ordered.
8. (A) The car was in the left parking lot at the airport.
(B) The friends parked their car at the airport.
(C) The airport couldn't hold a lot of cars.
(D) There were a lot of cars to the left of the parking lot.
9. (A) The students pointed at Mac.
(B) Mac was present when the other students made the appointment.
(C) The class representative suggested Mac to the other students.
(D) Mac was chosen by his classmates to represent them.
10. (A) After the earthquake, the insurance company came out to inspect the damage.
(B) The insurance company insisted that the building be repaired to meet earthquake safety standards.
(C) The inhabitants paid their premiums after the earthquake.
(D) The insurance company paid for the earthquake damage.

VI. Skill 6: Listen for WHO and WHAT with multiple nouns

When there is more than one noun in a sentence in a short dialogues, it is common for the answer to confuse which noun does what.

TOEFL EXERCISE 6 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 6 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of who is doing what.

1. (A) The passenger waited at the corner.
(B) The passenger looked for a taxi at the corner.
(C) The cab driver waited for the passenger.
(D) The passenger cornered the waiting taxi driver.
2. (A) It was hard for her to hear Jane last night.
(B) Jane gave a harp recital last night.
(C) Jane was playing hard while she was hurt.
(D) She played the harp last night for Jane.
3. (A) The baby sister went to bed quite early.
(B) The children were forced to go to bed early.
(C) The baby-sitter made the bed after the children got up.
(D) The baby-sitter did not stay up late.
4. (A) The man taught his son about football.
(B) The boy is receiving the ball from his dad.
(C) The ball is being tossed into the air by the boy.
(D) The man is playing with the ball in the sun.
5. (A) The students were told to go listen to the speaker.
(B) The professor attended that evening's lecture.
(C) The students were given directions to the lecture.
(D) The professor was directed to the lecture hall.
6. (A) The manager went to the supply room.
(B) The clerk set supplies on the floor.
(C) The clerk went to the supply room at the manager's request.
(D) The clerk backed into the manager in the supply room.
7. (A) The librarian was quite reserved with the students for two days.
(B) Within two days the librarian had the books for the students.
(C) The librarian reserved the books for the students.
(D) The students put the books on hold for two days.
8. (A) The chairman decided that Tony would serve on the board for another year.
(B) The chairman elected the board.
(C) The board decided Tony could be chairman after one year.
(D) Tony became chairman for one more year.
9. (A) The judge defended the murderer.
(B) The judge tried to protect the defendant from the murderer.
(C) The judge said that the defendant was a criminal.
(D) The defense couldn't make a judgment about the criminal.
10. (A) The woman should announce the names of the committee members.
(B) He is thankful to be appointed to the committee.
(C) He is sure about the time of the appointment with the committee.
(D) The woman will serve on the committee.

Toefl Exercise Skills 4-6 (Short Dialogue)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) In a department store
(B) In a stationery store
(C) At the post office
(D) At the airport
2. (A) The teacher gave the students a hand.
(B) The term papers were turned in.
(C) The students got the papers from the office.
(D) The teacher handed the papers to the students.
3. (A) The attendant checked the oil in Mark's car.
(B) Mark checked to see if he had enough oil in his car.
(C) Mark checked with the service station attendant.
(D) Mark wrote a check to pay for the oil.
4. (A) A delivery man
(B) A famous chef
(C) A clerk in a fast-food restaurant
(D) An airline steward
5. (A) They need new print for the additional copies.
(B) They can make extra copies if necessary.
(C) Printers are needed for the additional copies.
(D) Additional copies are needed immediately.
6. (A) The professor bought two books.
(B) The students had to purchase two books.
(C) The students sold two books to the professor.
(D) The students were required to read two books by the professor.
7. (A) The doctor returned to the office.
(B) Jim asked the doctor to come to the office.
(C) The doctor will not return until next week.
(D) Jim was told to come back.
8. (A) Go to work in the lab
(B) Sample the work from the lab
(C) Have the samples delivered
(D) Send a note to the lab
9. (A) Mary became the new class president.
(B) Sue took her place as class president.
(C) In place of Mary, Sue became senior class president.
(D) The senior class president replaced Sue and Mary.
10. (A) The panel was analyzed on the television program.
(B) A committee evaluated recent political events.
(C) The program featured a psychoanalyst.
(D) The panel discussed the television program.

Toefl Exercise Skills 1-6 (Short Dialogue)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) He seemed to be rather hungry.
 (B) She was quite angry at him.
 (C) He was trying to hang the posters.
 (D) She believes he was mad.
2. (A) The parents are going to stay up late.
 (B) The parents have given Hannah her allowance.
 (C) Lately, the parents have not been so loud.
 (D) Hannah does not have to go to bed early.
3. (A) At a department store
 (B) At a service station
 (C) At a collection agency
 (D) In a delivery room
4. (A) She just broke some eggs.
 (B) They need to eat fast.
 (C) She is serious about the boat.
 (D) He has a choice to make.
5. (A) It was urgent that Ellen do her best.
 (B) He really urged Ellen to do more.
 (C) He was encouraged by Ellen to try harder.
 (D) Ellen told him that she was trying to do better.
6. (A) The car stalled on the road.
 (B) Someone took the car.
 (C) Rob sold his car.
 (D) Rob heard someone steal his car.
7. (A) Buying the bigger container
 (B) Putting the milk in the cart
 (C) Taking a carton that is smaller
 (D) Getting the milk tomorrow instead
8. (A) The receptionist welcomed the businesspeople.
 (B) The man created a shipping and receiving business.
 (C) The businesspeople were rather greedy.
 (D) The businesspeople greeted the receptionist.
9. (A) The police officer was stationed near the tourist.
 (B) The tourist was forced to accompany the police officer.
 (C) The tourist became mad at the police station.
 (D) The tourist stated that the police officer never came.
10. (A) He hasn't seen her ideas.
 (B) It was a terrible deal.
 (C) He doesn't like the idea.
 (D) It sounds magnificent to him.

NEGATIVES

VII. Skill 7: Listen for negative expressions

Negative expressions are very common in the short dialogues, and the most common kind of correct response to a negative is a positive statement containing a word with an opposite meaning.

The following chart outlines the types of negative expressions that you should be careful of:

Types of Negative Expressions		
Expression	Example	Correct Answer
Regular Negative: not or n't	Tom is not sad about the result.	Not sad = happy
Other negatives: nobody , none , nothing , never	Nobody arrived on time. Sal never works hard.	Nobody...on time = late Never works hard = lazy
Negative prefixes: un- , in- , dis-	The patient was insane.	Insane = not sane = crazy

TOEFL EXERCISE 7 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 7 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of negative expressions.

1. (A) She is very busy.
(B) She has lots of free time.
(C) It is not necessary to take out the trash.
(D) She will do it if she has time.
2. (A) The interview is very important.
(B) He is worried about the interview.
(C) What he's wearing to the interview is important.
(D) He is not concerned about the interview.
3. (A) He has almost all the notes.
(B) His attendance was perfect.
(C) He went to all the lectures but one.
(D) He missed more than one psychology class.
4. (A) They passed the library at 6:00.
(B) The library opens at 6:00 in the summer.
(C) The library closes at 6:00.
(D) You can't check out more than six books in the summer.
5. (A) Water the plants once a day.
(B) Give the plants no more water.
(C) Water the plants often while the man is gone.
(D) Give the plants a limited amount of water.
6. (A) The service satisfied her.
(B) The food was worse than the service.
(C) She thought the service was bad.
(D) Neither the food nor the service was satisfying.
7. (A) He told his kids to leave.
(B) He seriously wanted the woman to go.
(C) He was joking when he told the woman to leave.
(D) He left with the woman.
8. (A) The project will take all their effort.
(B) They have no other work to do.
(C) It's impossible to finish.
(D) They aren't even close to finishing the project.
9. (A) She doesn't mind an hour more.
(B) She'd rather stay more than an hour.
(C) It's better to stay than go.
(D) She prefers to leave.
10. (A) The service at the hotel wasn't too good.
(B) This hotel gave excellent service.
(C) The service at the hotel could have been improved.
(D) This hotel's service was the same as the service at other hotels.

VIII. Skill 8: Listen to DOUBLE NEGATIVE expressions.

It is possible for two negative ideas to appear in one sentence, and the result can be quite confusing. This following chart outlines where double negatives can occur:

DOUBLE NEGATIVES		
Situation	Example	Meaning
negative word (e.g., <i>not</i> , <i>no</i> , <i>none</i>) and a negative prefix (e.g., <i>in-</i> , <i>un-</i> , <i>dis-</i>)	He didn't like the <i>unclean office</i> .	<i>did not like unclean office</i> = liked clean office
two negative verbs	It <i>isn't snowing</i> , so they <i>aren't going</i> to the mountains.	implies that they would go if it were snowing
<i>neither or not ... either</i>	Sue <i>didn't like</i> the movie, and <i>neither did</i> Mark.	both did not like the movie

TOEFL EXERCISE 8 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 8 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of double negative.

1. (A) He'll definitely be elected.
 (B) The election is now complete.
 (C) She has high hopes for his chances.
 (D) It may happen.
2. (A) Both parts of his game were bad.
 (B) He served better than he volleyed.
 (C) Some parts of his game were better than others.
 (D) He played rather well.
3. (A) It is a surprise that he was prepared.
 (B) He was not ready, as usual.
 (C) He prepared a really big surprise.
 (D) His strong preparation came as no surprise.
4. (A) She felt good enough to go out.
 (B) She went out to get some medicine.
 (C) She felt like dancing, so she went out with everyone.
 (D) She stayed home because she was sick.
5. (A) She has problems that others aren't aware of.
 (B) Others aren't aware of her problems.
 (C) She knows she's been a problem.
 (D) She doesn't have a care in the world.
6. (A) Steve wanted to finish his paper, and so did Paul.
 (B) Both Steve's and Paul's papers were incomplete.
 (C) Steve and Paul were busy doing their term papers.
 (D) When Steve wasn't able to finish his paper, Paul couldn't help.
7. (A) It wasn't George's responsibility to pay the bill.
 (B) Bill was irresponsible about paying George's rent.
 (C) George acted carelessly by not taking care of the bill.
 (D) George took responsibility for the unpaid bill.
8. (A) It's fortunate that he was accepted.
 (B) It's good that he wasn't admitted.
 (C) Fortunately, the university didn't admit him.
 (D) It's too bad he was rejected.

9. (A) The first essay was better than the second.
 (B) The first and second drafts couldn't be better.
 (C) The second draft of the essay was much better than the first.
 (D) Both versions were poorly written.
10. (A) Roger has been bothered.
 (B) Roger wasn't the least bit disturbed.
 (C) The problems have had little effect on Roger.
 (D) Roger hasn't been disturbed.

IX. SKILL 9: Listen to “ALMOST NEGATIVE” Expressions

Certain expressions in English have “almost negative” meanings. These expressions are common in the short dialogues. The following chart outlines common “almost negative” expressions:

COMMON ALMOST NEGATIVE EXPRESSIONS		
Meaning	Expression	Example
almost none	<i>hardly, barely, scarcely, only</i>	There is <i>hardly</i> any food in the refrigerator.
almost never	<i>rarely, seldom</i>	He <i>rarely</i> drives to work.

TOEFL EXERCISE 9 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 9 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of “almost negative” expressions.

1. (A) There's little rain in July.
 (B) In July it never rains.
 (C) It rains hard in July.
 (D) When it rains in July, it rains hard.
2. (A) The university accepted three students.
 (B) None of the students is going to the university.
 (C) John was not accepted.
 (D) Two were not admitted.
3. (A) Although he did pass, Mark's exam grade wasn't too good.
 (B) Mark failed his history exam.
 (C) The highest grade on the history exam went to Mark.
 (D) Professor Franks didn't pass Mark on the history exam.
4. (A) He often has long waits in Dr. Roberts's office.
 (B) He must wait patiently for Robert.
 (C) Dr. Roberts is generally punctual.
 (D) He doesn't mind waiting for Dr. Roberts.
5. (A) Betty often takes vacations in winter.
 (B) Betty prefers to take vacations in winter.
 (C) Occasionally Betty works one week during vacation.
 (D) A winter vacation is unusual for Betty.
6. (A) He rarely spends time on his courses.
 (B) He's an excellent student.
 (C) He never studies.
 (D) His books are always open.
7. (A) He finished the exam in plenty of time.
 (B) He was scared he wouldn't finish.
 (C) He used every possible minute to finish.
 (D) He was unable to complete the exam.
8. (A) This was a very long staff meeting.
 (B) This was the only staff meeting in a long time.
 (C) The meeting lasted only until one o'clock.
 (D) The one staff meeting should've lasted longer.
9. (A) Meat tastes delicious to him when it's cooked rare.
 (B) He isn't sure if the meal is delicious.
 (C) This meat is the best he's tasted in a long time.
 (D) He'd like to eat some meat from this delicatessen.
10. (A) He broke his arm trying to move it.
 (B) He only hurt the broken arm.
 (C) He only tries to move the broken arm.
 (D) There's no pain if he rests quietly.

X. Skill 10: Listen for Negatives with Comparatives

Negatives can be used with comparatives in the short dialogues of the TOEFL test. A sentence with a negative and a comparative has a superlative, or very strong meaning.

The following chart outlines comparisons that you should be careful of when they are used with negatives.

COMPARATIVES WITH NEGATIVES		
Comparative	Example	Meaning
more	No one is <i>more</i> beautiful than she is.	She is <i>the most</i> beautiful.
-er	He couldn't be <i>happier</i> .	He is <i>extremely</i> happy.

TOEFL EXERCISE 10 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 10 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of “almost

1. (A) She's not very happy.
(B) She didn't do very well on the exam.
(C) She could be somewhat happier.
(D) She's delighted with the results.
2. (A) Paula is always lazy.
(B) Paula didn't work very hard this semester.
(C) Paula made a strong effort.
(D) Paula could have worked harder.
3. (A) The prices were great!
(B) The prices were too high.
(C) She didn't buy much because of the prices.
(D) The prices could have been lower.
4. (A) She is not very smart.
(B) She always tells him everything.
(C) He doesn't know her very well.
(D) She's extremely intelligent.
5. (A) The patient absolutely didn't need the surgery.
(B) The necessity for the surgery was unquestionable.
(C) The surgeon felt that the operation was necessary.
(D) It was essential that the surgery be performed immediately.
6. (A) They were not very lucky.
(B) No one was hurt.
(C) The accident was unfortunate.
(D) She wanted to have better luck.
7. (A) Nothing was very difficult.
(B) The exam wasn't at all easy.
(C) The exam couldn't have been easier.
(D) The exam had nothing difficult on it.
8. (A) She wants that job very much.
(B) No one is going to get the job.
(C) Everybody else wants that job as much as she does.
(D) She is not sure about taking the job.
9. (A) She was second in the race.
(B) She was almost the slowest person in the race.
(C) She won the race.
(D) She was not faster than anyone else.
10. (A) This math project was extremely complex.
(B) This math project was less complicated than the last.
(C) They seldom complete their math projects.
(D) Complicated math projects are often assigned.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 7-10): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) She can try a little harder.
(B) There is a lot more that she can do.
(C) She's doing the best that she can.
(D) It is impossible for her to do anything.
2. (A) She's always been late for the bus.
(B) The bus has always been late.
(C) The bus only left on time once.
(D) Only on this trip has the bus been on time.
3. (A) There wasn't enough soup to go around.
(B) We had so much soup that we couldn't finish it.
(C) Everyone got one serving of soup, but there wasn't enough for seconds.
(D) Everyone around the table had a lot of soup.
4. (A) She does want to see the movie.
(B) It's extremely important to her to go.
(C) She doesn't want to go there anymore.
(D) She really couldn't move there.
5. (A) She handed the paper in on time.
(B) She was able to complete the paper, but she didn't turn it in.
(C) The paper was a complete mess, so she didn't turn it in.
(D) The paper was unfinished.
6. (A) Neither Tim nor Sylvia is taking care of Art.
(B) Sylvia likes modern art even less than Tim does.
(C) Sylvia doesn't care for anything Tim does.
(D) Sylvia and Tim agree in their opinion of modern art.
7. (A) They always work hard in the afternoon.
(B) They don't do much after lunch.
(C) After noon they never work.
(D) It's never hard for them to work in the afternoon.
8. (A) It's hard for him to work when it gets warm.
(B) Whenever it gets warm, he turns on the air-conditioner.
(C) The air-conditioner only works when it isn't needed.
(D) He likes to use the air-conditioner when it is warm.
9. (A) He did really poorly.
(B) He's felt worse before.
(C) The results could not have been better.
(D) He's not too unhappy with the results.
10. (A) With so many members present, the committee couldn't reach a decision.
(B) The committee should've waited until more members were present.
(C) The issue shouldn't have been decided by all the committed members.
(D) The issue wasn't decided because so many members were absent.

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–10): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) In a doctor's office
 (B) At a bar
 (C) In a travel agency
 (D) In a business office
2. (A) She bought some sheets.
 (B) She got a new piece of clothing.
 (C) She couldn't find anything because she's too short.
 (D) She was sure to greet her boss.
3. (A) The hotel was all right, except for the poor view.
 (B) The view from the hotel room was spectacular.
 (C) She would have preferred a better hotel.
 (D) Only a few hotels would have been better.
4. (A) Take a nap
 (B) Try the rest of the work
 (C) See a doctor
 (D) Have a bite to eat
5. (A) She's an exacting person.
 (B) She can't be expected to give you four of them.
 (C) She generally forgives others.
 (D) She isn't exact about what she gives to others.
6. (A) She's unable to take her vacation this year.
 (B) Her vacation next week has been postponed.
 (C) She'll go on vacation next week.
 (D) She'll return from vacation in a week.
7. (A) The waitress was sitting in the back of the restaurant.
 (B) They were waiting for a seat in the restaurant.
 (C) The customers had a table in the back.
 (D) The waitress sat down behind the table.
8. (A) It's hard for the market to sell its fruit.
 (B) All of the fresh fruit at the market is hard.
 (C) She hardly ever goes to the market to buy fresh fruit.
 (D) There was a scarcity of fresh fruit at the market.
9. (A) The man should never be late for school.
 (B) The man can always return to school.
 (C) The man should never go back to school.
 (D) If the man's late to school, he should go through the back door.
10. (A) She can't bear to try.
 (B) She is a daring person.
 (C) She doesn't want the man even to try.
 (D) She is challenging the man to make the effort.

FUNCTIONS

XI. Skill 11: Listen for Expressions of Agreement

Expressions of agreement are common in the short dialogues, so you should become familiar with them. The following shows agreement with a *positive* statement.

EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT	
Agreement with Positive Statements	Agreement with Negative Statements
<i>So do I.</i> <i>Me, too.</i> <i>I'll say!</i> <i>Isn't it!</i> <i>You can say that again!</i>	<i>Neither do I.</i> <i>I don't either.</i>

1. (A) The trip would cost too much.
 (B) She doesn't think that a trip would be a good idea.
 (C) She would like to take two trips rather than one.
 (D) She would also like to take a trip.
2. (A) He would like to see the elections for town council.
 (B) He agrees that Matt should be elected.
 (C) He thinks the elections should take place next month.
 (D) He disagrees with the woman.
3. (A) She is not sure which course she should take.
 (B) She's not sure if she should take a trip to France.
 (C) She knows that she is not ready for intermediate French.
 (D) She wants to take neither beginning nor intermediate French.
4. (A) The man should repeat what he said.
 (B) The man said something foolish.
 (C) She thinks that the food is the best she has ever tasted.
 (D) She agrees that the food is pretty bad.
5. (A) This party hasn't been any fun at all.
 (B) He wonders if the woman enjoyed herself.
 (C) He wants to know what she said.
 (D) He's enjoyed himself tremendously.
6. (A) She condones what happened.
 (B) She does not like what the man said.
 (C) She agrees with the man about what happened.
 (D) She says that she did not do it.
7. (A) He thinks the parties aren't loud.
 (B) He says that the neighbors don't have many parties.
 (C) He agrees that the upstairs neighbors are noisy.
 (D) The loud parties don't bother him.
8. (A) She doesn't like this meal too much.
 (B) This food tastes wonderful to her.
 (C) She's not sure if she likes it.
 (D) She can't stand this meal.
9. (A) She agrees that getting the car was not a good idea.
 (B) She imagines that she would like to have a similar car.
 (C) She thinks that the man is mistaken about the car.
 (D) She thinks the man has no imagination.
10. (A) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
 (B) He thinks that one semester is enough time for the course.
 (C) He also thinks that the course should be extended.
 (D) He would like to take the course two semesters from now.

XII. Skill 12: Listen for Expressions of Uncertainty and Suggestion

Expressions of uncertainty and suggestions are common in the short dialogues, so you should become familiar with them.

The following chart lists common expressions that show uncertainty and suggestion:

EXPRESSIONS OF UNCERTAINTY AND SUGGESTION	
Uncertainty	Suggestion
<i>... isn't it (tag)?</i> <i>As far as I know.</i> <i>As far as I can tell.</i>	<i>Why not...?</i> <i>Let's ...</i>

TOEFL EXERCISE 12(Sound File TOEFL Exercise 12 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of expressions of uncertainty and suggestion.

1. (A) He's sure about which chapters they are to read.
(B) He thinks he knows what the assignment is.
(C) He has to tell her how far she should go.
(D) The professor told them to read the chapters after the exam.
2. (A) The man should take the pie out.
(B) The man should try something else.
(C) The man shouldn't try cherry pie.
(D) The man should feel sorry.
3. (A) He knows the movie starts at 8:00.
(B) He is not quite sure when the movie begins.
(C) He thinks the start of the movie has been changed.
(D) He will start the movie himself at 8:00.
4. (A) Not doing the dishes now
(B) Leaving the house with the dishes
(C) Leaving later so that they can do the dishes now
(D) Washing the dishes before they leave
5. (A) She's told Matt he'll go far.
(B) Matt has far from enough talent.
(C) She told Matt to roll farther.
(D) She believes Matt has the ability for the part.
6. (A) They should go to the hospital.
(B) Mary should visit the man.
(C) The woman should try not to break her leg.
(D) They should go on a trip with Mary.
7. (A) She knows where the children are.
(B) The children have finished playing ball.
(C) She's going to the park to find the children.
(D) She believes that the children are in the park.
8. (A) The man should try to borrow some from a neighbor.
(B) The man should take a check to Tom.
(C) The man should work on his math assignment with Tom.
(D) The man should check behind the door.
9. (A) He thinks the bill is due in the middle of the month.
(B) The bill is approximately fifteen dollars.
(C) He knows when they should pay the bill.
(D) The bill is going to be fifteen days late.
10. (A) They should postpone their decision until morning.
(B) They should go to sleep in the new house.
(C) They should not buy such a big house.
(D) They should decide where to go to sleep.

XIII. Skill 13: Listen for Emphatic Expressions of Surprise

Emphatic expressions of surprise are common in the short dialogues, so you should become familiar with them. When surprise is expressed, it implies that the speaker did not expect something to be true.

The following chart outlines various ways to express emphatic surprise:

EXPRESSIONS OF EMPHATIC SURPRISE			
Verb	Emphatic Form	Example	Meaning
be modal present tense	be, with emphasis modal, with emphasis do(es), with emphasis	Then he <u>is</u> here! Then you <u>can</u> go! Then you <u>do</u> play tennis!	I thought he was not here. I thought you could not go. I thought you did not play tennis.
past tense perfect tense	did, with emphasis have, with emphasis	Then she <u>did</u> read it. Then he <u>has</u> gone there.	I thought she had not read it. I thought he had not gone there.

TOEFL EXERCISE 13 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 13 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of expressions of emphatic expressions of surprise.

1. (A) Greg always comes to parties.
 (B) Greg would come to the party later.
 (C) Greg was unable to attend the party.
 (D) Greg would stay at the party for only a moment.
2. (A) The woman always rode her motorcycle to school.
 (B) The woman was not coming to school today.
 (C) The woman was an expert motorcycle rider.
 (D) The woman did not know how to ride a motorcycle.
3. (A) The man was not a very good cook.
 (B) The man never invited friends over for dinner.
 (C) The man would never invite him over for dinner.
 (D) The man was an excellent cook.
4. (A) The woman had run more than three miles.
 (B) The woman always got lots of exercise.
 (C) The woman ran for three hours in the morning.
 (D) The woman had not gotten much exercise.
5. (A) He had been somewhere else.
 (B) He had been in the library.
 (C) He had been working on his research project.
 (D) He would start working on his project in five hours.
6. (A) He had changed apartments.
 (B) He did not like his new apartment.
 (C) He was still in his old apartment.
 (D) He had moved from a house to an apartment.
7. (A) The woman did not like desserts.
 (B) The woman ate sweets regularly.
 (C) The woman would not share her chocolate cake.
 (D) The woman had eaten his piece of cake.
8. (A) The man was going to study hard.
 (B) The man already had a driver's license.
 (C) The man would not take the test.
 (D) The man had already taken the test.

9. (A) She had registered in physics.
 (B) She would go to physics class later.
 (C) She had already taken a physics class.
 (D) She had not enrolled in physics.
10. (A) The pipes were not clear.
 (B) The plumber would be late.
 (C) The plumber had already cleared the pipes.
 (D) The pipes did not need to be cleared.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 11-13): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) She plans to talk a lot this month.
 (B) She has a lot to say about the phone bill.
 (C) The bill is high because she has a lot to say.
 (D) She agrees with the man.
2. (A) Bill had never really been sick.
 (B) Bill was too sick to come to class.
 (C) Bill was sick of calculus class.
 (D) Bill had forgotten about the calculus class that morning.
3. (A) The man should go out tonight.
 (B) The man should stay home and relax.
 (C) The man should work on the paper tonight.
 (D) The man should go out Monday instead.
4. (A) The cafeteria was open in the morning.
 (B) The cafeteria did not serve breakfast.
 (C) The breakfast in the cafeteria was not very tasty.
 (D) The woman never ate breakfast in the cafeteria.
5. (A) He believes that it is acceptable to park there.
 (B) The parking lot is too far from their destination.
 (C) He knows that they won't get a ticket.
 (D) He knows where the parking lot is.
6. (A) He would be glad to say it over again.
 (B) He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
 (C) He says that he would like to take the class again.
 (D) He's happy the class is over, too.
7. (A) He finished all the problems.
 (B) He doesn't believe what the woman said.
 (C) He was able to finish some of the problems.
 (D) Both he and the woman were unsuccessful on the math problems.
8. (A) The man had mailed the package.
 (B) The man had forgotten to go to the post office.
 (C) The man had given the package to the woman to mail.
 (D) The man remembered the package after he went to the post office.
9. (A) They should take both cars.
 (B) The woman should try not to be afraid.
 (C) The woman should buy a bigger car.
 (D) They should go together in his car.
10. (A) He wants to know if the muffins taste good.
 (B) He thinks the muffins were recently prepared.
 (C) The muffins are not really fresh.
 (D) He's sure that the muffins were just made.

TOEFL Review EXERCISE (Skills 1-13): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) Write a message to the man
 (B) Make some phone calls
 (C) Respond to the man's questions
 (D) Get a new phone installed
2. (A) She's not sure if she's free.
 (B) She's marked it on her calendar.
 (C) She'll write a check for the calendar.
 (D) Her calendar says she has to have a meeting at 3:00.
3. (A) He barely rode the bicycle.
 (B) He didn't have enough money.
 (C) The bicycle didn't need to be paid for.
 (D) He paid for the bicycle.
4. (A) She fixed the television.
 (B) Bob made the television work.
 (C) The woman looked at Bob on television.
 (D) Bob works for the woman.
5. (A) He helped her say what she couldn't say.
 (B) She was unable to say anything about him.
 (C) He hasn't helped her very much.
 (D) What he said was very helpful.
6. (A) The man should spend more time on registration.
 (B) The man should walk more quickly through registration.
 (C) The man should send in his registration materials.
 (D) The man should try to avoid registering next semester.
7. (A) He couldn't find Paula's phone number, so he didn't call her.
 (B) He couldn't give Paula the list over the phone.
 (C) When he went to call Paula, he couldn't find the list.
 (D) He couldn't recollect the number that was on the list.
8. (A) She couldn't take her luggage to the store.
 (B) She stored her luggage at the train station.
 (C) She carried her luggage from the train station to the store.
 (D) There were no lockers for her bags.
9. (A) The woman had taken a different major.
 (B) The woman had chosen psychology as a major.
 (C) The woman was uninformed.
 (D) The woman needed to see a psychiatrist.
10. (A) She would like the man to repeat what he said.
 (B) She thinks the exam could have been a little more difficult.
 (C) She shares the same opinion of the exam as the man.
 (D) She believes that the exam was easy.

CONTRARY MEANINGS

XIV. Skill 14: Listen for Wishes

Conversation about wishes can appear in the short dialogues. The important idea to remember about wishes is that a wish implies that *the opposite of the wish is true*. The following chart outlines the key points you should know about wishes:

KEY INFORMATION ABOUT WISHES		
Point	Example	Meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An <i>affirmative</i> wish implies a <i>negative reality</i>. • A <i>negative</i> wish implies an <i>affirmative reality</i>. 	I wish I <i>had time</i> to help. I wish I <i>did not have time</i> to help.	= no time to help = time to help
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <i>past</i> tense verb implies a <i>present reality</i>. • A <i>past perfect</i> tense verb implies a <i>past reality</i>. 	I wish he <i>were at home</i> .* I wish he <i>had been at home</i> .	= is not at home = was not at home

TOEFL EXERCISE 14 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 14 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should remember that a wish implies an opposite meaning.

1. (A) The line is short.
(B) There are not very many people in front of them.
(C) The line in front of them is too long.
(D) Not many people want to get tickets to the concert.
2. (A) The woman told him about the ticket.
(B) He wanted the woman to get a ticket.
(C) He was happy to find out about the ticket.
(D) The woman did not tell him about the ticket.
3. (A) She is not working too many hours next week.
(B) She doesn't have enough hours next week.
(C) She is working too many hours next week.
(D) She likes working so much.
4. (A) The department did not change the requirements.
(B) She likes the new requirements.
(C) She changed her apartment just before graduation.
(D) She does not like the changes that the department made.
5. (A) He is going to the theater.
(B) He doesn't have enough money.
(C) He isn't afraid to go.
(D) He doesn't want to spend the money.
6. (A) Harry did not prepare enough for the exam.
(B) Harry studied hard for the exam.
(C) He has not heard anything about Harry.
(D) He had a bet with Harry.
7. (A) The algebra course that she is taking is not her favorite.
(B) She doesn't need to take the algebra course.
(C) She has a good schedule of courses this semester.
(D) She's good at math, but she's taking the algebra course anyway.
8. (A) He was able to find a cheap apartment.
(B) His apartment is too expensive.
(C) He doesn't like the apartment's location.
(D) The apartment is cheap because of its location.
9. (A) He arrived early at the auditorium.
(B) He got one of the best seats in the auditorium.
(C) He was not early enough to get a seat at the front.
(D) He prefers sitting at the back.
10. (A) He'd like to work on his social skills at the game.
(B) He wishes he could work on his term paper for sociology.
(C) He can't attend the game because of his schoolwork.
(D) Sociology is less important to him than football this weekend.

XV. Skill 15: Listen for UNTRUE CONDITION

Conversations containing conditions can appear in the short dialogues. The important idea to remember about condition is that a condition implies that *the opposite of the condition is true*.

The following table outlines the key points that you should know about untrue conditions:

KEY INFORMATION ABOUT UNTRUE CONDITIONS		
Point	Example	Meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An affirmative condition implies a negative reality. A negative condition implies an affirmative reality. 	<p>If she were at home, she could do it.* If she weren't at home, she could do it.</p>	= not at home = at home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A past tense implies a present reality. A past perfect verb implies a past reality. 	<p>If I had money, I would buy it. If I had had money, I would have bought it.</p>	= do not have money = did not have money
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had can be used without if. 	<p>Had I had money, I would have bought it.**</p>	= did not have money

*remember that *were* is used instead of *was* in untrue conditions: "If I were there, I would help".

*This has the same meaning as "If I had had money..." not that the subject and "had" are inverted

TOEFL EXERCISE 15 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 15 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should particularly careful of untrue conditions:

1. (A) The woman did not need to call him.
(B) The woman called to let him know about the meeting.
(C) He's not glad that the woman called.
(D) He already knew about the meeting when the woman called.
2. (A) The man often drives too quickly.
(B) The police do not stop the man too much.
(C) The man drove rather slowly.
(D) The police should not stop the man so often.
3. (A) She's so happy they don't have to work on Friday.
(B) It would be nice if they could finish their work on Friday.
(C) She wonders if the man would be nice enough to come in to work in her place on Friday.
(D) It's too bad they must work on Friday.
4. (A) She did not put enough postage on the letter.
(B) The letter arrived last week.
(C) The letter did not need more postage.
(D) She did not put any postage on the letter.
5. (A) He has a dog.
(B) He doesn't pay attention to dogs.
(C) He wishes he had a dog.
(D) Dogs do not need much attention.
6. (A) They knew they had to prepare for the exam.
(B) They didn't prepare for the exam.
(C) As soon as they knew about the exam, they began to prepare for it.
(D) They knew that the preparation for the exam would take a lot of time.

7. (A) It costs too much for him to go.
 (B) He agrees to go with them.
 (C) He is unworried about the cost of the restaurant.
 (D) The restaurant is rather inexpensive.
8. (A) When Joe saw the car coming, he tried to get out of the way.
 (B) Joe was able to get out of the way because he saw the car coming.
 (C) Joe jumped out of the way of the oncoming car.
 (D) Because Joe didn't see the car coming, he couldn't get out of the way.
9. (A) The woman didn't come.
 (B) The woman wanted to be there.
 (C) The woman was going to leave immediately.
 (D) The woman was not really there.
10. (A) Kathy didn't work as hard as possible because she didn't know what the reward was.
 (B) Kathy couldn't have put more effort into the project to win the prize.
 (C) Kathy won first prize because of her hard work on the art project.
 (D) Kathy worked so hard that she knew first prize was hers.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 14–15): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) She enjoys violent movies.
 (B) She would have preferred a more violent movie.
 (C) She thinks the film was too violent.
 (D) She enjoyed the movie.
2. (A) He left the windows open.
 (B) The rain did not get in.
 (C) He forgot to close the windows.
 (D) The rain got into the house.
3. (A) Her family is unable to come to graduation.
 (B) It is possible that her family will come.
 (C) Her parents are coming to the ceremonies.
 (D) She is not graduating this year.
4. (A) He is going to miss the conference.
 (B) He will take his vacation next week.
 (C) He will attend the conference.
 (D) He won't miss his vacation.
5. (A) He enjoys chemistry lab.
 (B) He doesn't have chemistry lab this afternoon.
 (C) He isn't taking chemistry class.
 (D) He has to go to the lab.
6. (A) They filled up the gas tank at the last service station.
 (B) Although they filled up the tank, they still ran out of gas.
 (C) Even though they didn't stop at the service station, they didn't run out of gas.
 (D) They ran out of gas because they didn't stop at the gas station.
7. (A) His schedule is not really heavy.
 (B) He needs to add a few more courses.
 (C) He enrolled in more courses than he really wants.
 (D) He will register for a lot of courses next semester.
8. (A) She never took the bus to work.
 (B) She regularly takes the bus.
 (C) She doesn't know how to get to work.
 (D) She gets lost on the bus.
9. (A) She bought some eggs at the store.
 (B) She doesn't have any eggs to lend him.
 (C) He can borrow some eggs.
 (D) She didn't go to the store.
10. (A) Teresa is feeling a lot better.
 (B) The doctor didn't prescribe the medicine.
 (C) Teresa didn't follow the doctor's orders.
 (D) Teresa did exactly what the doctor said.

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–15): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.

1. (A) Drinking the hot tea
(B) Making more tea in a few minutes
(C) Letting the tea cool off a bit
(D) Having the tea immediately
2. (A) In a bus station
(B) In a store
(C) In a restaurant
(D) In a theater
3. (A) He's unhappy to end the semester.
(B) He's glad to be finishing school.
(C) He couldn't be happier to begin the semester.
(D) The end of the semester is making him feel sad.
4. (A) The storm destroyed the house.
(B) The house blocked the trees.
(C) The stormy weather caused the trees to fall.
(D) During the storm, someone knocked on the door of the house.
5. (A) The team hasn't won often.
(B) He usually doesn't pay attention to the football team.
(C) It's out of the ordinary for the team to lose.
(D) He usually hears about the football games.
6. (A) He went to the office every morning.
(B) He was not working.
(C) He had to arrive at work earlier than 8 o'clock.
(D) He had a job.
7. (A) He did not enjoy his vacation as much as possible.
(B) He got lost on his vacation.
(C) The vacation was really enjoyable.
(D) He did not really lose his passport.
8. (A) It will take eight hours to get to Riverdale on the bus.
(B) He believes he knows the correct bus.
(C) He doesn't know where Riverdale is.
(D) He assures the woman that he knows the way to Riverdale.
9. (A) The laboratory assistant completed one experiment.
(B) The laboratory assistant couldn't finish one experiment.
(C) The laboratory assistant didn't want to do more experiments.
(D) None of the experiments could be completed.
10. (A) She would like the man to repeat what he said.
(B) The semester is really over!
(C) The semester will never end.
(D) She has the same wish as the man.

IDIOMATIC LANGUAGE

XVI. Skill 16: Listen for TWO-PART VERBS & THREE-PART VERBS

Two- and three- part verbs appear in some questions in the short dialogues. These verbs expression that include a verb and one or more particles (such as in, on, or at); the particle changes the meaning of the verb. Questions involving two-and three-part verbs can be difficult for students because the addition of the particle changes the meaning of the verb in an idiomatic way.

TOEFL EXERCISE 16 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 16 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should particularly careful of two- and three-part verbs:

1. (A) Phone their neighbors
(B) Call to their neighbors over the fence
(C) Help the neighbors move in
(D) Visit their neighbors
2. (A) The course is becoming more interesting.
(B) The course used to be more interesting.
(C) The course is about the same as it was.
(D) He's not as bored in the class as the woman.
3. (A) Her headache is getting worse.
(B) She felt better this morning than now.
(C) She seems to be feeling better now.
(D) She is just getting another headache now.
4. (A) The man should stop breaking his cigarettes in half.
(B) The man should decrease the number of cigarettes he smokes.
(C) The man should cut the ends off his cigarettes.
(D) The man should stop smoking completely.
5. (A) The client presented his case to the lawyer.
(B) The client was upset about the lawyer's rejection.
(C) The client was annoyed because the lawyer returned the suitcase.
(D) The client made the lawyer unhappy about the case.
6. (A) She gets along with lots of people.
(B) She gets back at people who cross her.
(C) She gets rid of people she doesn't want to spend time with.
(D) She tries to get ahead of everyone else.
7. (A) He must try to find the children.
(B) It is necessary for him to clean up after the children.
(C) The children need to be watched.
(D) He's going to see what the children have done.
8. (A) They are going on strike.
(B) They are lying down on the job.
(C) They are being released from their jobs.
(D) They are relaxing too much at the factory.
9. (A) He is betting that the football team will win.
(B) He really wants to succeed.
(C) It is not so difficult to play on the football team.
(D) He pulled a muscle while playing football.
10. (A) She's unsure why she tolerates the man.
(B) She doesn't know where she put her keys.
(C) She is actually the one who put the keys in the car.
(D) She can't understand why the man did what he did.

XVII. Skill 17: Listen for IDIOMS

Idioms appear in some questions in the short dialogues. Idioms are special expressions in a language that all speakers of the language know; these special expressions describe one situation in life but are applied to many different areas of life. Idiom questions can be difficult for students because they seem to be describing one situation when they are really describing a different situation.

TOEFL EXERCISE 17 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 17 - Short Dialogues)

In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should particularly careful of idioms

1. (A) The man's never late.
(B) It's good that the man was fifteen minutes late.
(C) It's never good to be late for class.
(D) It's good that the man went to class, on time or not.
2. (A) The woman's work is all in her head.
(B) The woman has to do two experiments rather than one.
(C) It's a good idea to work together.
(D) The biology experiment concerns two-headed animals.
3. (A) She has no time to work now.
(B) She doesn't want to work on the report either.
(C) It's best to get it over with now.
(D) There's no time to present the report now.
4. (A) She's very lucky to get the last book.
(B) She's sorry she can't get the book today.
(C) She always has good luck with books.
(D) She just wanted to look at the book.
5. (A) The man doesn't like eating in restaurants.
(B) She doesn't really like that restaurant.
(C) Each of them has his own restaurant.
(D) Everyone has different tastes.
6. (A) She'll do it immediately.
(B) It is not possible to do it.
(C) The man should have told her sooner.
(D) She would have done it if the man had asked.
7. (A) Abbie used a feather in his art project.
(B) He was knocked down.
(C) He was really surprised.
(D) Abbie's father knocked on the door.
8. (A) They are taking a boat trip together.
(B) The six chapters are all about the boat.
(C) Everyone has to do the same thing.
(D) The man will read while he's on the boat.
9. (A) She is taller than the others.
(B) She put her science project on top of the others.
(C) She has a really good head on her shoulders.
(D) She's the best of them all.
10. (A) The man needs to improve his penmanship.
(B) The man doesn't really need to apply for the scholarship.
(C) The man needs to fill out the application with dots and crosses.
(D) The man needs to pay attention to every detail.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 16–17): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE (SKILLS 16–17).

1. (A) She gets lots of take-out dinners.
(B) She and her roommate alternate cooking responsibilities.
(C) Her roommate cooks more often than she does.
(D) Her roommate does the cooking while she does other chores.
2. (A) He resembles his father.
(B) He has a chipped tooth.
(C) He lives one block from his father.
(D) He and his father were playing a game with blocks.
3. (A) She's going somewhere else.
(B) She does not like football.
(C) She has a lot of work to do.
(D) She is getting sick.
4. (A) He put his foot where he should not have.
(B) He put the food that the teacher gave him into his mouth.
(C) He said something embarrassing.
(D) He told the teacher that his foot was hurt.
5. (A) She'd like the man to delay his trip.
(B) She prefers that the man leave a few minutes earlier than he planned.
(C) She wants to know if the man will stay in the market for only a few minutes.
(D) She'd like to talk to the man for a few minutes.
6. (A) The man might start a fire in the park.
(B) The man parked his car near the fire.
(C) The man's thinking of doing something dangerous.
(D) The man's playing a game in the park.
7. (A) The machines do not act very well.
(B) The machines don't really bother her.
(C) She would like them to stop the noise.
(D) She wishes the machines would cut the wood.
8. (A) Fred has a dog that barks a lot.
(B) Fred has hidden the money in a tree.
(C) Fred has backed into a tree.
(D) Fred has made a mistake.
9. (A) She will give him any help he needs.
(B) He has to give away what he doesn't need.
(C) He should not give up.
(D) He should give back what he borrowed.
10. (A) She'd rather go swimming than do the homework.
(B) The chemistry homework is really difficult.
(C) She's doing the homework by the swimming pool.
(D) The stream is drying up.

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–17): In this exercise, listen carefully to each short dialogue and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–17).

1. (A) There's no more wood inside.
(B) The wood in the fireplace should be put outside.
(C) There's a fire outside.
(D) He needs to bring some wood outside.
2. (A) She worked late at a conference.
(B) Her meeting was canceled.
(C) She called a conference at work.
(D) She was late to a conference.

3. (A) In a hospital
 (B) At a police station
 (C) At the beach
 (D) In a locker room
4. (A) There was too much room on the dance floor.
 (B) He enjoyed the room where they went dancing.
 (C) The dance floor was too crowded.
 (D) The club needed more rooms for dancing.
5. (A) He could not understand the fax machine.
 (B) He wrote the letter that was sent.
 (C) The fax machine was easy for him to use.
 (D) He was not very good with figures.
6. (A) The woman hit her head on a nail.
 (B) The woman hit his new car.
 (C) The woman was exactly right.
 (D) The woman bought the new car.
7. (A) He would like the woman to help him find his paper.
 (B) He wants the woman to put the paper away.
 (C) He needs the woman to review the paper.
 (D) He would like the woman to write the paper for him.
8. (A) Information about the problem is unavailable.
 (B) No one has been informed.
 (C) Everybody knows what is going on.
 (D) Nobody is aware that the problem is serious.
9. (A) He did not sleep well.
 (B) He never woke up this morning.
 (C) The alarm failed to go off.
 (D) He needed a loud alarm to wake up.
10. (A) The pilot made an emergency landing.
 (B) The pilot was forced to leave the plane in a hurry.
 (C) The pilot fielded questions about the forced landing.
 (D) The plane was damaged when it landed forcefully.

LONG CONVERSATIONS

There will be two long conversations, each followed by a number of multiple-choice questions, appear in Part B of the Listening Comprehension section. You will hear the conversation and the questions on a recording; they are not written in your test book. You must choose the best answer to each multiple-choice question from the four choices that are written in your test book.

The conversations are often about some aspect of school life (how difficult a class is, how to write a research paper, how to register for a course). The conversations can also be about topics currently in the news in the United States (desalination of the water supply, recycling of used products, damage from a storm or some other type of natural phenomenon)

PROCEDURES FOR THE LONG CONVERSATIONS
(Paper TOEFL® Test) 

1. **If you have time, preview the answers to the questions.** While you are looking at the answers, you should try to do the following:
 - Anticipate the **topics** of the conversations you will hear.
 - Anticipate the **questions** for each of the groups of answers.
2. **Listen carefully to the first line of the conversation.** The first line of the conversation often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the conversation, and you will often be asked to answer such questions.
3. **As you listen to the conversation, draw conclusions about the situation of the conversation: who is talking, where the conversation takes place, or when it takes place.** You will often be asked to make such inferences about the conversation.
4. **As you listen to the conversation, follow along with the answers in your test book and try to determine the correct answers.** Detail questions are generally answered in order in the conversation, and the answers often sound the same as what is said on the recording.
5. **You should guess even if you are not sure.** Never leave any answers blank.
6. **Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.**

BEFORE LISTENING

XVIII. Skill 18: ANTICIPATE THE TOPICS

It is very helpful to your overall comprehension if you know what topics to expect in the long conversation. You should therefore try to anticipate the topics you will be hearing. For example, are the conversations about some aspect of school life, or some type of social issue, or a trip someone is planning? A helpful strategy is therefore to look briefly at the answers in the test book, before you actually hear the conversation on the recording, and try to determine the topics of the conversations that you will hear.

EXERCISE 18: Look at the answers to the five questions together, and try to anticipate the topic of the conversation for those five questions. (Of course, you cannot always determine exactly what the topic is, but you often can get a general idea.) Questions 1 through 5 have been answered for you.

1. (A) Find *work on campus*
(B) *Work in the employment office*
(C) Help *students find jobs*
(D) Ask the woman *questions*
2. (A) In the library
(B) In a classroom
(C) In a campus office
(D) In an apartment
3. (A) No more than ten
(B) At least twenty
(C) Not more than twenty
(D) Up to ten
4. (A) Every morning
(B) Afternoons and weekends
(C) When he's in class
(D) Weekdays
5. (A) Fill out a form
(B) Give her some additional information
(C) Tell her some news
(D) Phone her

What is the topic of the conversation for questions 1 through 5?

looking for a job on campus

You can guess because of the following clues:

- Work on campus
 - Employment office
 - Students
 - Jobs
6. (A) Just before a vacation
(B) Just after the end of a school semester
(C) At the end of the summer
(D) Just after a break from school
 7. (A) A trip to visit the Eskimos
(B) A trip the woman is planning to take
(C) A trip the man has already taken
(D) A camping trip the man and woman took
 8. (A) Three hours
(B) Three complete days
(C) Three classes
(D) Three weeks
 9. (A) Sleeping outside on the ground
(B) Spending time in a sauna or hot tub
(C) Relaxing at the lodge
(D) Enjoying excellent food
 10. (A) She'd be scared, but she'd like to try.
(B) She can't wait.
(C) It would be quite exciting for her.
(D) She'd prefer not to try.

What is the topic of the conversation for questions 6 through 10?

11. (A) All kinds of pollution
(B) How acid rain has harmed the earth
(C) Pollution from cars and factories
(D) The causes and possible effects of acid rain
12. (A) Nuclear power
(B) Electricity
(C) Burning coal and oil
(D) Solar power
13. (A) From sulfur dioxide and water vapor
(B) From sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide
(C) From nitric acid and sulfur dioxide
(D) From water vapor and nitric acid
14. (A) Only in North America
(B) At the North and South Poles
(C) In parts of several northern continents
(D) In equatorial areas
15. (A) She should protect herself from the rain.
(B) She should clean up the water supply.
(C) She should read a novel.
(D) She should get more information about acid rain.

What is the topic of the conversation for questions 11 through 15?

XIX. Skill 19: Anticipate the Questions

It is very helpful to your ability to answer individual questions with the long conversations if you can anticipate what the questions will be and listen specifically for the answer to those questions.

EXERCISE 19: Study the following answers and try to determine what the questions will be. (You should note that perhaps you will only be able to predict part of a question, rather than the complete question.) If you cannot predict the question in a short period of time, then move on to the next group of answers. Question 1 has been answered for you.

1. Question: What does (someone) want to do?
(A) Find work on campus
(B) Work in the employment office
(C) Help students find jobs
(D) Ask the woman questions
2. Question: _____
(A) In the library
(B) In a classroom
(C) In a campus office
(D) In an apartment
3. Question: _____
(A) No more than ten
(B) At least twenty
(C) Not more than twenty
(D) Up to ten
4. Question: _____
(A) Every morning
(B) Afternoons and weekends
(C) When he's in class
(D) Weekdays

5. Question: _____
(A) Fill out a form
(B) Give her some additional information
(C) Tell her some news
(D) Phone her
6. Question: _____
(A) Just before a vacation
(B) Just after the end of a school semester
(C) At the end of the summer
(D) Just after a break from school
7. Question: _____
(A) A trip to visit the Eskimos
(B) A trip the woman is planning to take
(C) A trip the man has already taken
(D) A camping trip the man and woman took
8. Question: _____
(A) Three hours
(B) Three complete days
(C) Three classes
(D) Three weeks
9. Question: _____
(A) Sleeping outside on the ground
(B) Spending time in a sauna or hot tub
(C) Relaxing at the lodge
(D) Enjoying excellent food
10. Question: _____
(A) She'd be scared, but she'd like to try.
(B) She can't wait.
(C) It would be quite exciting for her.
(D) She'd prefer not to try.
11. Question: _____
(A) All kinds of pollution
(B) How acid rain has harmed the earth
(C) Pollution from cars and factories
(D) The causes and possible effects of acid rain
12. Question: _____
(A) Nuclear power
(B) Electricity
(C) Burning coal and oil
(D) Solar power
13. Question: _____
(A) From sulfur dioxide and water vapor
(B) From sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide
(C) From nitric acid and sulfur dioxide
(D) From water vapor and nitric acid
14. Question: _____
(A) Only in North America
(B) At the North and South Poles
(C) In parts of several northern continents
(D) In equatorial areas

15. Question: _____
- (A) She should protect herself from the rain.
(B) She should clean up the water supply.
(C) She should read a novel.
(D) She should get more information about acid rain.

WHILE LISTENING

XX. Skill 20: DETERMINE THE TOPIC

As you listen to each long conversation, you should be thinking about the topic (subject) or main idea for each conversation. Since the first one or two sentences generally give the topic, you should be asking yourself what the topic is while you are listening carefully to the first part of the conversation.

EXERCISE 20: Listen to the first part of each of the conversations, and decide on the topic of each conversation.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 20.

1. What is the topic of Conversation 1?

2. What is the topic of Conversation 2?

3. What is the topic of Conversation 3?

XXI. Skill 21: Draw Conclusions about WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE

As you listen to each long conversation, you should be trying to set the situation in your mind. You should be thinking the following thoughts:

- **Who** is talking?
- **When** does the conversation take place?
- **Where** does the conversation probably take place?
- **What** is the source of information for the conversation?

EXERCISE 21: Listen to the first part of each of the conversations and try to imagine the situation. Then answer the questions in the text.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 21.

Conversation 1

1. Who is probably talking? _____

2. Where does the conversation take place? _____

Conversation 2

1. Who is probably talking? _____

2. When does the conversation take place? _____

3. What is the source of the man's information? _____

Conversation 3

1. Who is probably talking? _____

2. When does the conversation take place? _____

3. What is the source of the information? _____

XXII. Skill 22: Listen for Answers in Order

There are two possible methods use while you listen to a long conversation:

- You can just listen to the conversation (and ignore the answer)
- You can follow with the answer while you listen

TOEFL EXERCISE 22 (Sound File TOEFL Exercise 17 - Short Dialogues)

Listen to each complete conversation and answer the questions that follow:

 This image cannot currently be displayed.

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 18–22): In this exercise, you will use all of the information that you learned in Skills 18 through 22.

Before the recording begins, you should read over the answers to questions 1 through 15 and do the following:

- *Anticipate the topics you will hear.*
- *Anticipate the questions.*

While you are listening to the conversations, you should do the following:

- *Listen for the topic in the first lines.*
- *Draw conclusions about the situation (who, what, when, where).*
- *Listen for the answers in order.*



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 18–22).

1. (A) To a concert
(B) To a rehearsal
(C) To a lecture
(D) To the library
2. (A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four
3. (A) The bus does not go directly to the Music Building.
(B) The bus goes very slowly to the Music Building.
(C) The bus sometimes does not come.
(D) The bus will not arrive for a while.
4. (A) Walk
(B) Wait for the bus
(C) Miss the lecture
(D) Think of another plan
5. (A) Boring
(B) Fantastic
(C) Lengthy
(D) Faithful
6. (A) By car
(B) By plane
(C) By train
(D) By bicycle
7. (A) She went directly to Yellowstone.
(B) She spent a few weeks in Laramie.
(C) She stopped at the Devil's Tower National Monument.
(D) She made a few stops before going on to Yellowstone.
8. (A) Laramie
(B) Devil's Tower National Monument
(C) Old Faithful
(D) Wyoming
9. (A) Hear again about Yellowstone
(B) Take a trip to Yellowstone
(C) Get a job in a national park
(D) Move to Yellowstone
10. (A) How and when we celebrate Thanksgiving
(B) The traditional Thanksgiving dinner
(C) When Thanksgiving began
(D) Abraham Lincoln
11. (A) With colonists in Massachusetts
(B) Alone and thinking about how Thanksgiving developed
(C) With a big Thanksgiving dinner
(D) In an untraditional manner
12. (A) The terrible winter
(B) The corn harvest
(C) The development of Thanksgiving Day
(D) For getting the whole family together
13. (A) At many different times
(B) In July
(C) Any time in November
(D) On a Thursday in November

LONG TALKS

Three talks, each followed by a number of multiple-choice questions, appear in part C. You will hear the talks and the questions on a recording; they are not written in your text book. You must choose the best answer to each question from the four choices that are written in your test book. Like the conversation in Part B, the talks are often about some aspect of school life or topics current in the news. It is also very common for the talks to be shortened versions of lectures from courses taught in American colleges and universities.

PROCEDURES FOR THE LONG TALKS (Paper TOEFL® Test)

1. **If you have time, preview the answers to the questions.** While you are looking at the answers, you should try to do the following:
 - Anticipate the **topics** of the talks you will hear.
 - Anticipate the **questions** for each of the groups of answers.
2. **Listen carefully to the first line of the talk.** The first line of the talk often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the talk, and you will often be asked this type of question.
3. **As you listen to the talk, draw conclusions about the situation of the talk: who is talking, where or when the talk takes place, which course this lecture might be given in.** You will often be asked to make such inferences about the talk.
4. **As you listen to the talk, follow along with the answers in your test book and try to determine the correct answers.** Detail questions are generally answered in order in the talk, and the answers often sound the same as what is said on the recording.
5. **You should guess even if you are not sure.** Never leave any answers blank.
6. **Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.**

BEFORE LISTENING

XXIII. Skill 23: ANTICIPATE THE TOPICS

SKILL 23: ANTICIPATE THE TOPICS

It is very helpful to your overall comprehension if you know what topics to expect in the long talks. You should therefore try to anticipate the topics that you will be hearing (as you did with the long conversations). For example, are the talks about American history, or literature, or some aspect of school life? A helpful strategy is therefore to look briefly at the answers in the test book, before you actually hear the talks on the recording, and try to determine the topics of the talks that you will hear.

EXERCISE 23: Look at the answers to the five questions together, and try to anticipate the topic of the talk for those five questions. (Of course, you cannot always determine exactly what the topic is, but you often can get a general idea.) Questions 1 through 5 have been answered for you.

1. (A) During a *biology* laboratory session
(B) In a biology study group
(C) On the *first day of class*
(D) Just before the final exam
2. (A) Once a week
(B) Two times a week
(C) Three times a week
(D) For fifteen hours
3. (A) To do the first laboratory assignment
(B) To take the first *exam*
(C) To study the laboratory manual
(D) To read one chapter of the text
4. (A) Room assignments
(B) Exam topics
(C) *Reading assignments*
(D) The first lecture
5. (A) *Exams and lab work*
(B) Reading and writing assignments
(C) Class participation and grades on examinations
(D) Lecture and laboratory attendance

What is the topic of the talk for questions 1 through 5?

the requirements of a biology class

You can guess this because of the following clues:

- *biology*
- *first day of class*
- *reading assignments*
- *exam(s)*
- *lab work*

6. (A) What caused the Ring of Fire
(B) The volcanoes of the Ring of Fire
(C) Hawaiian volcanoes
(D) Different types of volcanoes
7. (A) The Ring of Fire
(B) The characteristics of volcanoes in the Ring of Fire
(C) The volcanoes of Hawaii
(D) Mauna Loa
8. (A) In Hawaii
(B) In the United States
(C) Along the Ring of Fire
(D) Within the Ring of Fire
9. (A) They are not so violent.
(B) They are located along the Ring of Fire.
(C) They contain a lot of gas.
(D) They contain thick lava.
10. (A) A volcano on the Ring of Fire
(B) An island in Hawaii
(C) A long, low volcanic mountain
(D) An explosive volcano

What is the topic of the talk for questions 6 through 10?

11. (A) An artist
(B) A tour guide
(C) An Indian
(D) Orville Wright
12. (A) Several
(B) Sixty thousand
(C) Sixteen million
(D) Millions and millions
13. (A) The National Air and Space Museum
(B) The Museum of Natural History
(C) The American History Museum
(D) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
14. (A) The American History Museum
(B) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
(C) The Washington Museum
(D) The National Air and Space Museum
15. (A) To the White House
(B) To the Smithsonian
(C) To the mall
(D) To various other museums

What is the topic of the talk for questions 11 through 15?

XXIV. Skill 24: Anticipate the QUESTIONS

It is very helpful to your ability to answer individual questions with the long talks if you can anticipate what the questions will be and listen specifically for the answers to those questions (as you did with the long conversations).

Example from the Paper TOEFL® Test 

In your test book, you read:

- (A) For three weeks
- (B) For three days
- (C) For three months
- (D) For three hours

You try to anticipate the question:

How long does (something) last?

In this example, you can be quite certain that one of the questions will be about how long something lasts. Since you are sure that this is one of the questions, you can listen carefully for clues that will give you the answer. This example shows that a helpful strategy is therefore to look briefly at the answers in the test book, before you actually hear the talks on the recording, and try to determine the questions that you will be asked to answer.

EXERCISE 24: Study the following answers and try to determine what the questions will be. (You should note that perhaps you will only be able to predict part of a question, rather than the complete question.) If you cannot predict the question in a short period of time, then move on to the next group of answers. Question 1 has been answered for you.

1. Question: When does the talk probably take place?
(A) During a biology laboratory session
(B) In a biology study group
(C) On the first day of class
(D) Just before the final exam
2. Question: _____
(A) Once a week
(B) Two times a week
(C) Three times a week
(D) For fifteen hours
3. Question: _____
(A) To do the first laboratory assignment
(B) To take the first exam
(C) To study the laboratory manual
(D) To read one chapter of the text
4. Question: _____
(A) Room assignments
(B) Exam topics
(C) Reading assignments
(D) The first lecture

5. Question: _____
(A) Exams and lab work
(B) Reading and writing assignments
(C) Class participation and grades on examinations
(D) Lecture and laboratory attendance
6. Question: _____
(A) What caused the Ring of Fire
(B) The volcanoes of the Ring of Fire
(C) Hawaiian volcanoes
(D) Different types of volcanoes
7. Question: _____
(A) The Ring of Fire
(B) The characteristics of volcanoes in the Ring of Fire
(C) The volcanoes of Hawaii
(D) Mauna Loa
8. Question: _____
(A) In Hawaii
(B) In the United States
(C) Along the Ring of Fire
(D) Within the Ring of Fire
9. Question: _____
(A) They are not so violent.
(B) They are located along the Ring of Fire.
(C) They contain a lot of gas.
(D) They contain thick lava.
10. Question: _____
(A) A volcano on the Ring of Fire
(B) An island in Hawaii
(C) A long, low volcanic mountain
(D) An explosive volcano
11. Question: _____
(A) An artist
(B) A tour guide
(C) An Indian
(D) Orville Wright
12. Question: _____
(A) Several
(B) Sixty thousand
(C) Sixteen million
(D) Millions and millions
13. Question: _____
(A) The National Air and Space Museum
(B) The Museum of Natural History
(C) The American History Museum
(D) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building

14. Question: _____
(A) The American History Museum
(B) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
(C) The Washington Museum
(D) The National Air and Space Museum
15. Question: _____
(A) To the White House
(B) To the Smithsonian
(C) To the mall
(D) To various other museums

WHILE LISTENING

XXV. Skill 25: Determine The Topic

As you listen to each long talk, you should be thinking about the topic (subject) or main idea for the talk (as you did with the long conversations). Since the first sentence is generally a topic sentence, you should be asking yourself what the topic is while you are listening carefully to the first part of the talk.

Example from the Paper TOEFL® Test

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *The major earthquake that occurred east of Los Angeles in 1971 is still affecting the economy of the area today.*

You think:

The topic of the talk is the effect of the 1971 earthquake on Los Angeles today.

EXERCISE 25: Listen to the first part of each of the talks, and decide on the topic of each talk.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 25.

1. What is the topic of Talk 1?

2. What is the topic of Talk 2?

3. What is the topic of Talk 3?

XXVI. Skill 26: Draw Conclusions about WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE

As you listen to each talk, you should be trying to set the situation in your mind (as you did with the long conversations). You should be thinking the following thoughts:

- **Who is talking?**
- **When does the talk probably take place?**
- **Where does the talk probably take place?**
- **What course is the talk concerned with?**
- **What is the source of information for the talk?**

Example from the Paper TOEFL® Test

On the recording, you hear:

(woman) *The next stop on our tour of Atlanta will be the original home of Coca-Cola, at 107 Marietta Street. Coca-Cola was manufactured at this location until early in September of 1888.*

You think:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Who is probably talking? | (a tour guide) |
| Where are they? | (in Atlanta) |
| When does the talk take place? | (in the middle of a tour) |

EXERCISE 26: Listen to the first part of each of the talks and try to imagine the situation. Then, answer the questions in the text.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 26.

Talk 1

1. Who is probably talking? _____
2. Where does the talk probably take place? _____
3. When does the talk probably take place? _____
4. What course is being discussed? _____

Talk 2

1. Who is probably talking? _____
2. Where does the talk probably take place? _____
3. When does the talk probably take place? _____
4. What course is being discussed? _____

Talk 3

1. Who is probably talking? _____
2. Where does the talk take place? _____
3. When does the talk take place? _____

XXVII. Listen for Answers in Order

There are two possible methods to use while you listen to the talks.

- *You can just listen to the talk (and ignore the answers).*
- *You can follow along with the answers while you listen.*

Some students prefer to just listen to the talk while it is being spoken, and if that method works well for you, then that is what you should do. Other students find that they can answer more questions correctly if they read along with the answers while the talk is being given. Because the detail questions are answered in order, it is possible to read along while you listen to the talk on the recording.

TOEFL EXERCISE 27: Listen to each complete talk and answer the questions that follow.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 27.

1. (A) During a biology laboratory session
(B) In a biology study group
(C) On the first day of class
(D) Just before the final exam
2. (A) Once a week
(B) Two times a week
(C) Three times a week
(D) For fifteen hours
3. (A) To do the first laboratory assignment
(B) To take the first exam
(C) To study the laboratory manual
(D) To read one chapter of the text
4. (A) Room assignments
(B) Exam topics
(C) Reading assignments
(D) The first lecture
5. (A) Exams and lab work
(B) Reading and writing assignments
(C) Class participation and grades on examinations
(D) Lecture and laboratory attendance
6. (A) What caused the Ring of Fire
(B) The volcanoes of the Ring of Fire
(C) Hawaiian volcanoes
(D) Different types of volcanoes
7. (A) The Ring of Fire
(B) The characteristics of volcanoes in the Ring of Fire
(C) The volcanoes of Hawaii
(D) Mauna Loa
8. (A) In Hawaii
(B) In the United States
(C) Along the Ring of Fire
(D) Within the Ring of Fire
9. (A) They are not so violent.
(B) They are located along the Ring of Fire.
(C) They contain a lot of gas.
(D) They contain thick lava.
10. (A) A volcano on the Ring of Fire
(B) An island in Hawaii
(C) A long, low volcanic mountain
(D) An explosive volcano
11. (A) An artist
(B) A tour guide
(C) An Indian
(D) Orville Wright
12. (A) Several
(B) Sixty thousand
(C) Sixteen million
(D) Millions and millions
13. (A) The National Air and Space Museum
(B) The Museum of Natural History
(C) The American History Museum
(D) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
14. (A) The American History Museum
(B) The Smithsonian Arts and Industries Building
(C) The Washington Museum
(D) The National Air and Space Museum
15. (A) To the White House
(B) To the Smithsonian
(C) To the mall
(D) To various other museums

TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 23–27): In this exercise, you will use all of the information that you learned in Skills 23 through 27.

Before the recording begins, you should read over the answers to questions 1 through 12 and do the following:

- *Anticipate the topics you will hear.*
- *Anticipate the questions.*

While you are listening to the talks, you should do the following:

- *Listen for the topic in the first sentence.*
- *Draw conclusions about the situation (who, what, when, where).*
- *Listen for the answers in order.*



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 23–27).

1. (A) Other librarians
(B) Undergraduate students
(C) Students who are not in the business department
(D) Graduate business students
2. (A) It opens at 7:00 a.m.
(B) It closes at 7:00 p.m.
(C) It closes at midnight.
(D) It is always open.
3. (A) Computer area and business materials
(B) Magazines and newspapers
(C) Business department and library staff offices
(D) First and second floors of the library
4. (A) Go home
(B) Return to class
(C) Work on the computers
(D) Tour the library
5. (A) A student in health services
(B) A drug abuse lecturer
(C) A dermatologist
(D) A representative of the tobacco industry
6. (A) How to reduce nicotine and other addictions
(B) How stress affects the skin
(C) The effects of alcohol on health
(D) How to achieve optimal health
7. (A) Alcohol
(B) Nicotine
(C) Caffeine
(D) A reduced supply of blood
8. (A) It increases the flow of blood to the skin.
(B) It causes increased consumption of alcohol.
(C) It prevents the skin from receiving enough nourishment.
(D) It causes stress.
9. (A) Before the Civil War
(B) At the end of the Civil War
(C) At the beginning of the twentieth century
(D) Within the last decade
10. (A) The Civil War ended.
(B) The U.S. government issued a large amount of paper currency.
(C) The price of gold plummeted.
(D) The value of gold became inflated.
11. (A) The president
(B) The president's brother
(C) The president's brother-in-law
(D) The president's wife
12. (A) Issue greenbacks
(B) Sell gold
(C) Corner the gold market
(D) Hold its gold reserves