

ABC TOEIC

Listening Comprehension

Lee Soo-yong



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN TỔNG HỢP
THÀNH PHỐ HỒ CHÍ MINH

NTV

Công ty TNHH
Nhân Trí Việt

Preface

đã bắt đầu

Well begun is half done.

ABC TOEIC Listening Comprehension and ABC TOEIC Reading Comprehension have been written for beginners whose ultimate aim is to take the TOEIC test.

Before you start using this set of books, I would like to remind you that TOEIC is not the kind of general English you have so far been familiar with. Most TOEIC-related materials have special features in terms of their question format and business-oriented contexts. You should, therefore, familiarize yourself with the structure of the TOEIC test and some basic strategies to be able to achieve your goal.

ABC TOEIC Listening Comprehension has carefully been designed to meet your demand. Firstly, all the chapters have been arranged based on the current structure of the TOEIC test. Secondly, the most common questions coupled with vocabulary and structures that are essentially useful are presented in detail. Finally, practical test-taking strategies plus a wide range of practice activities in the book will certainly provide you with fundamental input into your actual test.

ABC TOEIC Listening Comprehension can be used in class with the assistance of an instructor or for self-study.

Hopefully, you will find this book truly practical and helpful. As the saying goes "Well begun is half done," you are actually having a good beginning with the assistance of this series. Do believe that you will achieve your expected goal soon.

Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Darakwon Publisher and Chief Editor Lee Dong Ho. My special appreciation also goes to Manager Ho Yoon Young and Ms. Na Re, whose endless effort put into editing helped bringing about this book as it is now.

Lee Soo-yong

About the book

PART 1 Photograph Descriptions

Overview

This section briefly introduces the main features of Part 1 of the TOEIC test, and two illustrative examples are shown.

Statement Structures

Possible structures commonly used in descriptions are introduced to enhance your ability of choosing correct answers.

Statement Structures

The correct answer is the statement that describes the general action, appearance, state or situation of the people in the photograph, or the action, appearance of each person. You have to listen to the question and find the correct answer.

Photograph describing more than one person

The correct answer is the statement that describes the general action, appearance, state or situation of the people in the photograph, or the action, appearance of each person. In this photograph, the correct answer will be the statement that describes the action of swimming. Statement (A) is wrong because it refers to the person in the foreground, while others are swimming. Statement (B) is wrong because it refers to the person in the background, while others are swimming. Statement (C) is correct because it describes the general action of swimming.

Photograph describing one person

The correct answer is the statement that describes the action or appearance of one person in the photograph. In this photograph, the correct answer will be the statement that shows a person sitting and painting. An incorrect answer is the one that describes the action or appearance of other persons, which is sitting, but the location is slightly described. Statements (C) and (D) are incorrect because they describe the wrong actions sitting and reading the book.

Photograph describing one object

The correct answer is the statement that describes the action or appearance of one object in the photograph. In this photograph, the correct answer will be the statement that shows the people are swimming. Statements (A) and (B) are incorrect because they describe the wrong objects.

Statement Analysis

Typical photographs and statements together with test-taking strategies to choose the correct answers in Part 1 are clearly presented to facilitate your listening to this part.

Statement Analysis

When the person in the photograph is reading, the subject of the statement will be the person in the photograph. In this photograph, the subject is the boy. The statements are:

(A) He's reading the paper.
(B) He's reading the book.
(C) He's reading the news.

When the person in the photograph is reading, the subject of the statement will be the boy. The statements are:

(A) He's reading the paper.
(B) He's reading the book.
(C) He's reading the news.

Practice

This section helps you practice listening to typical correct answers in Part 1, and you can simultaneously consolidate what you have just learned in the previous sections.

Practice

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

1. The man is watering the plants.
A. He is watering the plants.
B. He is washing the house.
C. He is washing the car.
2. Several people are working on the farm.
A. They are working on the farm.
B. They are working on the field.
C. Farmers are working on the farm.
3. Two people are riding a bicycle.
A. They are riding a bicycle.
B. They are riding a scooter.
C. They are riding a motorcycle.
4. Two people are walking along the path.
A. They are walking along the path.
B. They are walking along the road.
C. People are walking along the path.

Common Vocabulary in Part 1

Find below the words in the box. Then, listen and fill the missing words in the present statements below.

Listening 1

1. The man is _____ by the window.
2. The man is _____ the window.
3. The man is _____ the window.
4. The man is _____ a book.
5. The man is _____ a book.
6. The man is _____ a book.
7. The man is _____ a book.
8. The man is _____ a book.

Listening 2

1. Some people are _____ on their shoulders.
2. Some people are _____ the road.

Common Vocabulary in Part 1

In this section, you will be given lists of common vocabulary to listen to their pronunciation. Then, you will listen to the recording to complete the gapped statements in the check-up exercises to increase your stock of vocabulary that is essential for doing Part 1 of the TOEIC test.

Practice with Possible Statements

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph. Then, listen again and fill the missing words in the present statements below.

1. The man is _____ the stairs.
A. He is climbing the stairs.
B. He is climbing the stairs.
C. He is climbing the stairs.
2. The man is _____ the wall.
A. He is climbing the wall.
B. He is climbing the wall.
C. He is climbing the wall.
3. A man is _____ a chair.
A. Climbing a chair.
B. Climbing up a chair.
C. Climbing down a chair.

Practice with Possible Statements

In this section, twelve photographs together with gapped statements are given for you to practice possible statements you may hear in the actual test.

Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

1. A man is _____
A. Climbing a chair.
B. Climbing up a chair.
C. Climbing down a chair.

2. A man is _____
A. Climbing a chair.
B. Climbing up a chair.
C. Climbing down a chair.

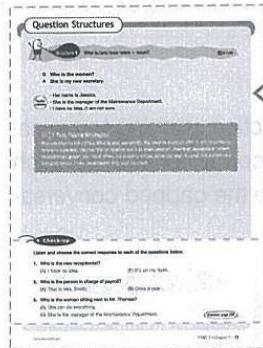
Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions

You will have an opportunity to experience an actual test via ten photographs to enhance your test-taking ability.

PART 2 Questions & Responses

Overview

This section briefly introduces the main features of Part 2 of the TOEIC test, and illustrative examples are shown.



Question Structures

Typical question structures are shown, and useful test-taking strategies to choose the correct responses are presented.

Practice

This section aims at helping you to practice listening to typical questions and responses and choosing the best response to each question. Then, you will listen again and complete the gapped questions and responses for remembering what you have just learned.

The question and Who is used to ask about somebody who is doing an action or somebody who is the object of the action.
Most of selected questions will ask either a person's name, position or his/her company's name. These questions may come when listening to responses in terms of personal names. They may be a person's name in a geographical name. Besides, the questions may mention a person's job or position in a company.
Sometimes, questions will ask the question and Who may have correct responses including a location.
Who has the keys of the building? Who is the manager of the company?
When the listener is not sure about the responses, he/she can ask "I have no idea. I'm not sure." don't know. Who are you referring to?
A question may be asked with a question mark. It is always wrong if you choose the responses starting with Who.
Some questions which contain either a location or words of the same but different parts of speech may be asked as questions. You need to fully understand the question and choose the appropriate responses.
Answer Listen and choose the best response to the question.
1. Who is the new supervisor? 2. Who is the manager? 3. Who is the new supervisor? 4. Who is the manager?
Even if you have only the phrase Who is, you can easily choose responses (2) because it is a question mark. If you have the question Who is the new supervisor? or Who is the manager? choose (4) because it is a question mark. Always remember that repeated words or similar sounding words in the question are often the answers.

Listen to the questions and responses below and choose the correct responses to each question. Then, listen again and fill the missing words in the gapped questions and responses.
1. Who is the new supervisor? 2. Who is the manager? 3. Who is the new supervisor? 4. Who is the manager?
5. Who organized the meeting? 6. Who was the speaker? 7. Who is the supervisor? 8. Who is the supervisor?
9. Who is responsible for the staff? 10. Who is the manager of the company?
11. Who is the head of the department? 12. Who is the supervisor? 13. Who is the supervisor? 14. Who is the supervisor?
15. Who is the manager of the company? 16. Who is the supervisor? 17. Who is the supervisor? 18. Who is the supervisor?
19. Who is the supervisor? 20. Who is the supervisor?

Common Vocabulary in Part 2

Lists of common vocabulary are given for you to listen to their pronunciation. Then, you will listen to the recording to complete the gapped sentences and questions in the check-up exercises to see how the vocabulary items are used in context.



Practice with Possible Questions

In this section, you are given ten questions with two responses to each question. Doing this, you can practice and consolidate what you have learned in the previous sections and familiarize yourself with possible questions in Part 2 of the TOEIC test.

Please listen to the words in the box. Then, listen and fill the missing words in the gapped questions and responses below.
Vocabulary
1. A. Who is the new supervisor? B. Who is the manager?
2. Who is the supervisor? 3. Who is the supervisor?
4. Who is the supervisor? 5. Who is the supervisor?
6. Who is the supervisor? 7. Who is the supervisor?
8. Who is the supervisor? 9. Who is the supervisor?
10. Who is the supervisor? 11. Who is the supervisor?
12. Who is the supervisor? 13. Who is the supervisor?
14. Who is the supervisor? 15. Who is the supervisor?
16. Who is the supervisor? 17. Who is the supervisor?
18. Who is the supervisor? 19. Who is the supervisor?
20. Who is the supervisor?

Now try to answer the following questions by listening to the recording.
Listen and choose the best response to each of the questions.
1. Who 2. Who 3. Who
4. Who 5. Who 6. Who
7. Who 8. Who 9. Who
10. Who 11. Who 12. Who
13. Who 14. Who 15. Who
16. Who 17. Who 18. Who
19. Who 20. Who 21. Who

PART 3 Short Conversations

I PART 4 Short Talks

Overview

This section briefly introduces the main features of Parts 3 and 4 of the TOEIC test, and an illustrative example is shown.

Overview

Question Groups

Typical questions in these parts are shown in groups plus useful test-taking strategies to enhance your ability to choose the correct answers.

The screenshot shows a list of questions grouped under two main categories: "Answers about where the conversation takes place" and "Answers about where the speakers work". Each category contains three numbered questions. Below the groups, there is a section titled "Ask Taking Somewhere" with a text input field and a "Send" button.

Practice

Similar to the previous parts, this section aims at helping you practice listening to typical questions and reading possible answer choices to choose the correct answer to each question. Then, you will have chance to listen again and complete the gapped conversations or talks for remembering what you have just learned.

Common Vocabulary in Parts 3 and 4

Lists of common vocabulary are given for you to listen to their pronunciation. Then, you will listen to the recording to complete the gapped sentences and questions in the check-up exercises to see how the vocabulary items are used in context.

The screenshot shows a worksheet titled "Common Vocabulary In Part 3". At the top right is a large red "11". The page contains several sections of vocabulary words with definitions and example sentences. A large red arrow points to the first section, which includes words like "adjective", "adverb", "noun", "pronoun", "verb", and "adjective clause". Below this, there's a section for "Adjectives" with examples like "big", "small", "tall", etc., followed by a section for "Adverbs" with examples like "fast", "slow", "well", etc. There are also sections for "Nouns", "Pronouns", and "Verbs". Each section has a numbered list of words and a definition box. The bottom of the page has a section for "Phrasal verbs" with examples like "put up", "take off", etc., and a section for "Idioms" with examples like "break the ice", "hit the nail on the head", etc.

Practice with Possible Questions		Dictation
<p>Under each of the conversations choose the best question to begin with.</p> <p>1. What does the person probably want?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p> <p>2. What does the person need to buy?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p> <p>3. What does the person need to eat?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p> <p>4. What is the problem?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p> <p>5. What has the customer already done?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p> <p>6. What has the customer not done?</p> <p>(a) a quick coffee (b) a quick coffee (c) a quick coffee</p>		
<p>Under each of the conversations write the missing words in each of the conversations below.</p> <p>1. I'd like a coffee, please. <u>What's</u> the price?</p> <p>2. <u>Would</u> you like a coffee, too?</p> <p>3. <u>Would</u> you like a coffee, too?</p> <p>4. <u>Would</u> you like a coffee, too?</p> <p>5. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>6. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>7. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>8. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>9. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>10. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>11. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>12. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>13. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>14. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>15. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>16. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>17. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>18. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>19. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>20. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>21. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>22. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>23. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>24. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>25. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>26. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>27. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>28. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>29. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>30. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>31. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>32. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>33. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>34. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>35. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>36. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>37. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>38. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>39. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>40. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>41. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>42. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>43. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>44. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>45. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>46. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>47. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>48. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>49. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>50. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>51. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>52. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>53. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>54. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>55. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>56. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>57. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>58. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>59. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>60. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>61. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>62. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>63. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>64. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>65. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>66. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>67. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>68. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>69. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>70. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>71. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>72. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>73. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>74. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>75. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>76. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>77. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>78. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>79. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>80. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>81. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>82. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>83. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>84. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>85. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>86. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>87. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>88. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>89. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>90. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>91. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>92. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>93. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>94. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>95. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>96. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>97. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>98. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>99. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p> <p>100. <u>What's</u> the price of a coffee?</p>		

Practice with Possible Questions

In this section, you will hear four conversations or talks. Each of which has two questions with three answer choices to each question. Doing this, you can practice and consolidate what you have learned in the previous sections and familiarize yourself with possible questions in Parts 3 and 4 of the TOEIC test.

Dictation

Especially, in these parts, the dictation section will help you figure out the complete conversations or talks you have just practiced.

Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions	
1. Listen to each of the conversations and choose the best answer for each question.	2. What does the woman say?
(A) She's going to work. (B) She's going to buy a car. (C) She's going to buy a house. (D) She's going to buy a boat.	3. What does the man say he can't do?
(A) He can't go to the beach. (B) He can't have a holiday. (C) He can't go to work. (D) He can't go to school.	
4. What does the man say he has to do?	5. Where does the conversation most likely take place?
(A) At the bus stop. (B) At the bus station. (C) At the bus office. (D) At the bus terminal.	6. On the speakers they said:
7. What does the woman say about their apartment?	(A) It's not nice and it's not clean. (B) It's not nice and it's not expensive. (C) It's not nice and it's not comfortable. (D) It's not nice and it's not modern.
(A) It's very nice. (B) It's very expensive. (C) It's very comfortable. (D) It's very clean.	

Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions

In the last section, you will have an opportunity to experience an actual test via five conversations or talks. Each of these is followed by three questions and four answer choices to each question to help you enhance your test-taking ability.

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About TOEIC

What is TOEIC?

TOEIC stands for Test of English for International Communication. It is a standardized test which provides an accurate measurement of the English capabilities of non-native speakers and allows employers to make hiring decisions, promotions, or transfers depending on job seekers' qualifications and English proficiency. It also enables universities to better prepare their students for the international workplace.

A TOEIC Test Format

Section	Task		Number of Questions	Time	Maximum Score
Listening Comprehension	Part 1	Photograph Descriptions	10	45 minutes	495
	Part 2	Questions & Responses	30		
	Part 3	Short Conversations	30		
	Part 4	Short Talks	30		
Reading Comprehension	Part 5	Sentence Completion	40	75 minutes	495
	Part 6	Text Completion	12		
	Part 7	Single Passages	28		
		Double Passages	20		
Total	7 Parts		200	120 minutes	990

B Topic Areas in TOEIC

TOEIC test questions are based on a variety of real-world settings and situations.

Below are specific topic areas found in the TOEIC test:

1. Corporate Development: research, product development
2. Dining Out: business and informal lunches, banquet, reception
3. Entertainment: cinema, theater, music, art, exhibition, museum, media
4. Finance and Budgeting: banking, investment, tax, accounting
5. General Business: contract, negotiation, merger, marketing, sales, warranty, business planning, conference, labor relation
6. Health: medical insurance, visiting a doctor/dentist/clinic
7. Housing/Corporate Property: construction, specification, buying and renting, electric and gas services
8. Office: board meeting, committee, letter, telephone, fax, e-mail, office equipment
9. Personnel: recruiting, hiring, retiring, salary, promotion, job application
10. Purchasing: shopping, ordering, supplying, shipping, invoice
11. Travel: train, airplane, taxi, ferry, car rental

C TOEIC Score Range

The TOEIC test is not the kind of test that one “passes” or “fails”. TOEIC test scores are determined by the number of questions answered correctly. There is no penalty for wrong answers. The number of correct answers on each section, Listening and Reading, is converted to a number on a scale of 5 to 495.

The score reports provide Listening and Reading scaled scores, and a Total scaled score. The Total scaled score is derived from adding the two section scores together. The maximum score on TOEIC is 990 points. Certificate of Achievement, which is an acknowledgement of a test taker's English proficiency, will then be given to the test taker. Not every job or task requires the same level of English proficiency. A minimum TOEIC score will be decided by each individual institution or organization.

D Registration

You can register for the TOEIC test online or in person at a test site in your country.

Contact IIG Vietnam for registration information:

Ho Chi Minh City Office

Lầu 8, Tòa nhà số 538, Đường Cách Mạng Tháng Tám, Phường 11, Quận 3,
Thành phố Hồ Chí Minh

Tel: (08) 3990 5888 Fax: (08) 3990 5999
E-mail: saigon@iigvietnam.com

Hanoi Office

75, Đường Giang Văn Minh, Quận Ba Đình, Hà Nội
Tel: (04) 3773 2411 / 3773 2602 / 03 Fax: (04) 3835 9418

E-mail: info@iigvietnam.com
hanoi@iigvietnam.com

Da Nang Office

268, Đường Trần Phú, Quận Hải Châu, Thành phố Đà Nẵng
Tel: (0511) 3565 888 Fax: (0511) 3565 154
E-mail: danang@iigvietnam.com

You may also register at:

<http://www.iigvietnam.com/VN/Home/Registerdirectly.aspx>

E Regulations

Candidates are not allowed to take any personal objects into the test room. All necessary stuff such as pencils, erasers, or draft paper is provided by the invigilators. A valid Identity Card (ID card/passport/driving licence) and the registration form must be shown when entering the test room.

F Preparations

Before taking the TOEIC test, there are several things you have to do to prepare for the actual test and improve your English proficiency.

1. Registration

Registration for the test must be done two weeks in advance. You must have an acceptable and valid ID with a signature and photograph and two passport-sized photographs.

2. Test practice

You should familiarize yourself with the test format and how to mark your answers on the answer sheet. More importantly, you should do plenty of practice by reading general English as well as business-oriented materials, watching TV and videos, listening to recordings, taking an English course, and speaking with friends or colleagues as regularly as possible. Actually, improvement in proficiency may take some time and is generally achieved through a combination of practice and study.

3. The night before the test

You should prepare comfortable clothes to save your time in the morning. Also, you have to go to bed early enough to get a good night's rest.

4. On the test day

You should have a light breakfast before leaving home. Importantly, you should get to the test center at least ten minutes early to check your test room and get ready for the test.

G Test Day Schedule

The TOEIC test may take place either in the morning or in the afternoon, depending on each test site. Below is a possible procedure in the test room.

	Procedure
1 hour	All candidates enter the test room and attend the orientation session, e.g. going through check-in procedures, receiving test explanations, and preparing for test administration.
45 minutes	The test center supervisors will check each test taker's identification, and an answer sheet having the supervisors' signatures is given to each candidate. Candidates have to write their registered number and the test code on their answer sheet. If there is something wrong with the test booklet, they have to inform the supervisors of this right away. Listening Test Part 1: 10 questions (Q1 – Q10) Part 2: 30 questions (Q11 – Q40) Part 3: 30 questions (Q41 – Q70) Part 4: 30 questions (Q71 – Q100) Total: 100 questions
75 minutes	Reading Test Part 5: 40 questions (Q101 – Q140) Part 6: 12 questions (Q141 – Q152) Part 7: 48 questions (Q153 – Q200) Total: 100 questions

● Your Study Plan

First of all, you should set a target that you will be able to finish this preparation book for TOEIC within 30 days. In case you cannot meet your target within this period of time due to some personal reasons, you must be determined to complete it in less than 45 days.

Then, in order to closely follow your study plan, you had better copy the table below into your notebook.

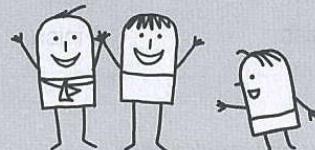
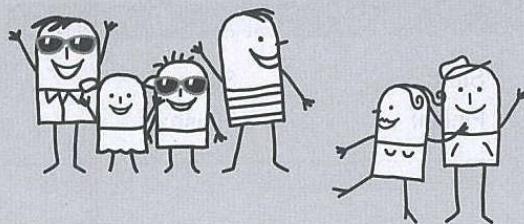
Lastly, remember to write down what you will actually study each day and adjust it as planned.

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 21	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 26	Day 27	Day 28	Day 29	Day 30
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 31	Day 32	Day 33	Day 34	Day 35
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 36	Day 37	Day 38	Day 39	Day 40
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:
Day 41	Day 42	Day 43	Day 44	Day 45
Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:	Start: Finish:

PART 1

Photograph Descriptions

Part 1 of the TOEIC test consists of ten numbered photographs that are printed in your test booklet. For each photograph, you will hear four statements and you must choose only one statement that best describes what can be seen in the photograph. This part is comparatively easier than the others. If you keep practicing, you will be able to understand a lot of statements in Part 1, and you can, thus, form a foundation which may be useful for the other parts.



Chapter 1

Photographs of People

■ Overview

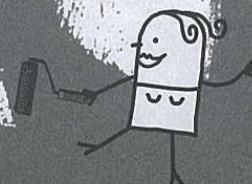
■ Statement Analysis

■ Practice

■ Common Vocabulary in Part 1 (1)

■ Practice with Possible Statements

■ Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions



Overview

Photographs of People

Photographs of people consist of photographs describing one person and photographs describing more than one person. In the former, the correct answer must describe the action, appearance, state, or location of the person in the photograph. In the latter, the correct answer must describe the action, general state, or location of the people in the photograph, or the action, appearance of each person. You have to select the statement that best describes the photograph.

Example 1 Choose the statement that best describes the photograph.

1-1-01

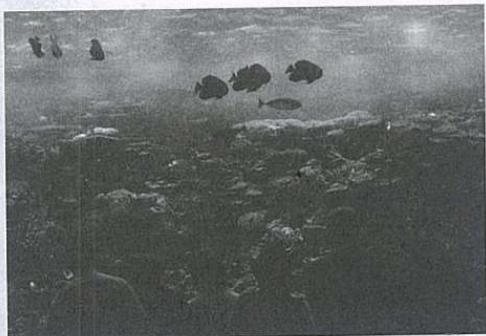


- (A) She is painting a picture.
- (B) She is sitting on a bench.
- (C) She is crossing the street.
- (D) She is looking at a painting on the wall.

Photograph describing one person

For this photograph, the correct answer will be the statement that describes the action or outstanding features of the person. Statement (A) best describes the photograph, which shows a person sitting and painting. An incorrect answer is the one that employs verbs/nouns relating to the wrong action/appearance/location of the person, or wrongly describes the surrounding objects. Statement (B) correctly describes the state of the person, which is sitting, but the location is wrongly described. Statements (C) and (D) are also completely wrong because of the wrong action (**crossing the street**) and the incorrect location of the painting (**on the wall**).

Example 2 Choose the statement that best describes the photograph.



- (A) People are looking at fish.
- (B) People are fishing.
- (C) People are diving.
- (D) People are washing their cars.

Photograph describing more than one person

The correct answer is the statement that describes the general action, appearance, or location of the people. Statement (A) describes the general action of the people, which is observing the fish in the tank. Statement (B) is misleading because of the verb **fish**. Both statements (C) and (D) are incorrect because they describe the wrong actions (**diving** and **washing their cars**).

so many things to do in the aquarium class includes feed fish to make art cards and more.



Statement Structures

In Part 1, correct answer choices may have one of the five structures below:

Structure 1 Subject + is/are + V-ing + object: The person is doing something.

- This most common structure is used to describe the action of the person in the photograph. When listening, you should identify the verb in the present continuous tense and its object.

Structure 2 Subject + is/are + V-ing + prepositional phrase of place: The person is doing something somewhere.

- You should listen to the prepositional phrase of place after the verb, as it precisely describes the location where the person is performing the action.

Structure 3 Subject + is/are + prepositional phrase of place: The person is at somewhere.

- Answer choices with the verb **be** followed by a prepositional phrase of place are not very common. However, you should pay attention to the prepositional phrase of place, as it describes the location of the person.

Structure 4 Subject + is/are + being + past participle: The object is being acted on (by the person).

- Even though the focus of the photograph is a person, the subject of a correct answer choice may be an object used with the present continuous passive (**be + being + past participle**). This means that the person's action is emphasized. You, therefore, should pay attention to the object acted on.

Structure 5 Subject + is/are + past participle + adverb: The person is doing something somewhere.

- The verb in this structure is in the passive form; however, it does not have a passive meaning. This structure has a similar meaning to Structure 2.

Overview

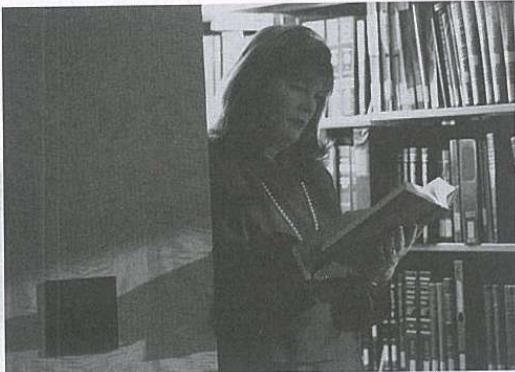
The following section contains four photographs. Listen to each one and choose the best answer.

Check-up

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

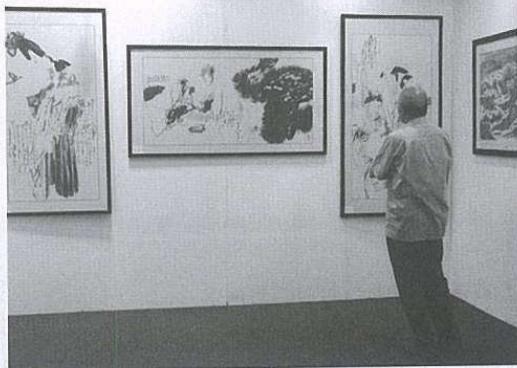
1-1-02

1.



- (A) She is reading a book.
(B) She is holding a map.

2.



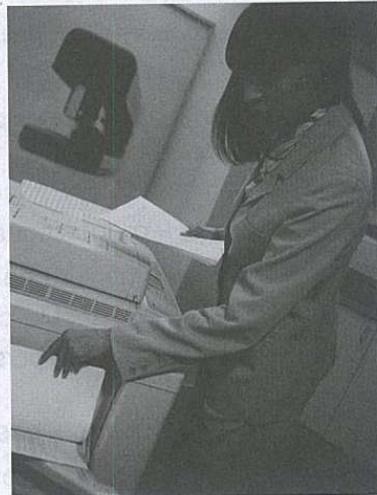
- (A) A man is taking a picture.
(B) A man is in an art gallery.

3.



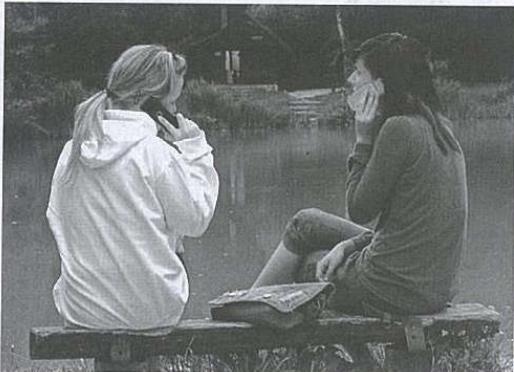
- (A) A public phone is being used.
(B) A woman is using her cell phone.

4.



- (A) The woman is filling out some papers.
(B) The woman is standing at a copier.

5.



- (A) He's reading the book.
 (B) He's cleaning the house.
 (C) He's having a bath.
 (D) He's taking a walk.

- (A) The women are looking at each other.
 (B) The women are seated side by side.

Answers and explanations

1. (A) The correct answer to this question has the structure Subject + is + V-ing + object. The object in this photograph is book.
 hold map
2. (B) The correct answer to this question has the structure Subject + is + prepositional phrase of place.
 take a picture art gallery
3. (A) The correct answer to this question has the structure Subject + is + being + past participle (the present continuous passive).
 public phone cell phone
4. (B) The correct answer to this question has the structure Subject + is + V-ing + prepositional phrase of place.
 fill out copier
5. (B) The correct answer to this question has the structure Subject + are + past participle + adverb.
 each other seat side by side

Statement Analysis



Example 1

A photograph of one person: The subjects of all the statements are alike and refer to the person in the photograph.

• 1-1-03



- (A) He's washing the carpet.
- (B) He's cleaning the house.
- (C) He's painting the wall.
- (D) He's repairing the home.

→ When the person in the photograph is a male, the subject will be **He/The man/A man**. When the person in the photograph is a female, the subject will be **She/The woman/A woman**. As all the subjects in the statements are alike, you have to listen to the verbs and their objects or the remaining details.

Test-Taking Strategies

1. The correct answer choice should describe the person's outstanding action, appearance, state, or location.
2. The most important element in all statements describing photographs is the verb itself. You may hear certain new verbs. You, thus, should practice listening to and learn typical verbs.
3. You should also carefully observe the person's appearance and clothes. After identifying the verbs in the statements, you must listen to the remaining details. Sometimes, the correct statement describes the clothes he/she is wearing or the accessories he/she is bringing.
4. You must distinguish between "action" and "state". Take the verbs **wear** and **put on** as examples: **wear** is used to describe the "state" of having clothes on, while **put on** refers to the "action" of getting dressed.



Example 2

A photograph of one person: The subjects of the statements refer to either the person or the objects/scenes in the photograph.



- (A) Some books are stacked on the floor.
- (B) The man is reading a book.
- (C) All of the chairs are occupied.
- (D) Some people are sitting on a bench.

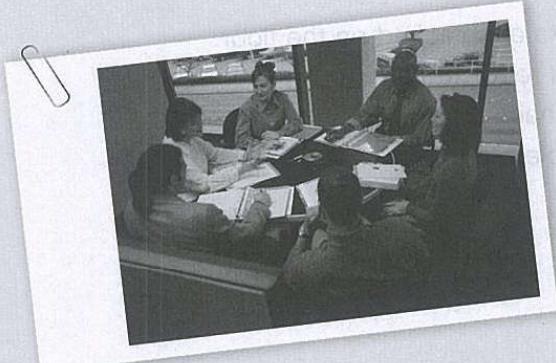
→ The subjects in the statements are different, which causes more difficulty for you. You have to carefully observe not only the person's action/state but also things around and even the background. In most cases, the correct answer choice is the one which describes the action/state of the person in the photograph. Therefore, if you are unsure, choose the statement whose subject is the person in the photograph.

5. Sometimes, the name of an object is not specifically stated but a general term is used instead. For example, the person in the photograph is playing the **guitar** or **piano**; the correct answer choice may use **a musical instrument** – the general term of **guitar** and **piano**. You should familiarize yourself with some other general terms such as **tools**, **equipment**, **vehicles**, **fruits**, etc.
6. You should not interpret. Just carefully look at the photograph and decide which of the statements best describes what you can see in the photograph.
7. You must also observe the things around the person. Sometimes, the main focus of the photograph is the person, but the correct answer choice may concentrate on the objects or scenes.
8. In the actual test, all the photographs are in black and white. Therefore, nearly all of the statements which mention colors will be incorrect answers.



Example 3

A photograph of more than one person: The subjects of all the statements are alike and refer to the people in the photograph.



- (A) They are getting up from their chairs.
- (B) They are enjoying some snacks.
- (C) They are sitting around the table.
- (D) They are arranging chairs.

When the photograph includes both males and females, the subject mentioned will be **They**. When there are only males, the subject will be **The men**. When there are only females, the subject will be **The women**. As the subjects of all the statements are alike, you have to listen to the verbs and their objects or the remaining details.

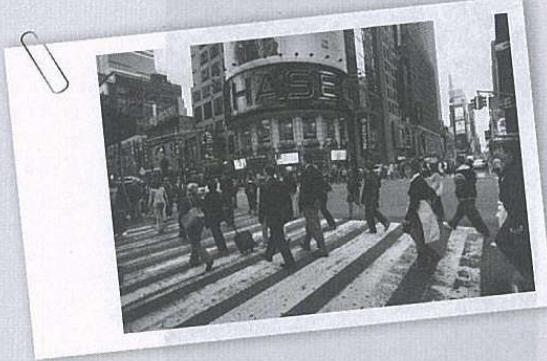
Test-Taking Strategies

1. You must observe the general action/state of the people in the photograph. Listen to not only the verbs but also the prepositional phrases of place.
2. Sometimes, you must also pay attention to the appearance or action of an outstanding individual in the group.
3. The correct answer choice generally describes what the people in the photograph are doing together, or what a focused person in the photograph is doing.



Example 4

A photograph of more than one person: The subjects of the statements refer to either the group of people or the objects/scenes in the photograph.



- (A) The intersection is full of cars.
- (B) The people are crossing the street.
- (C) They are walking into the building.
- (D) Lines are being painted on the road.

→ The correct answer choice may describe the general action/state of a group of people, or it may focus on an individual. When it refers to a group, the subject may be **They**, **The people**, **Some people**. When referring to an individual, the subject may be **A man/woman**, **One man/woman**. While listening, you must decide whether the subject and verb correspond to the people's action/state or not. You must also keep an eye on the objects or scenes in the photograph.

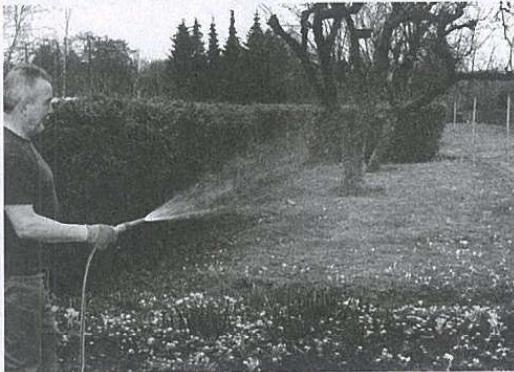
4. You must make sure that the subject and verb in the answer choice best describe what you can see in the photograph.
5. You must be very cautious because incorrect answers may sometimes be those that mention the most outstanding object in the photograph.

Practice

1-1-04

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

1.



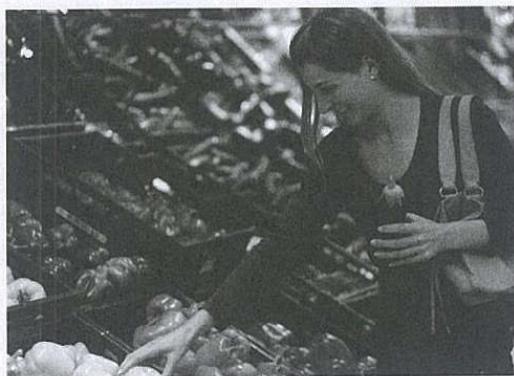
- (A) The man is watering the plants.
- (B) There are leaves on all of the trees.
- (C) He is putting the hose away.

2.



- (A) Some people are walking on the path.
- (B) They are riding their bicycles uphill.
- (C) Bicycles are parked along the path.

3.

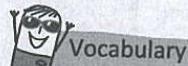


- (A) Vegetables are being placed on the table.
- (B) The food is in her shopping cart.
- (C) She is shopping for some produce.

4.



- (A) They are taking the elevator down.
- (B) They are going down the escalator.
- (C) They are walking down the steps.



1 water

plant

put away

hose

2 path

bicycle

uphill

park

along

3 vegetable

place

produce

4 elevator

go down

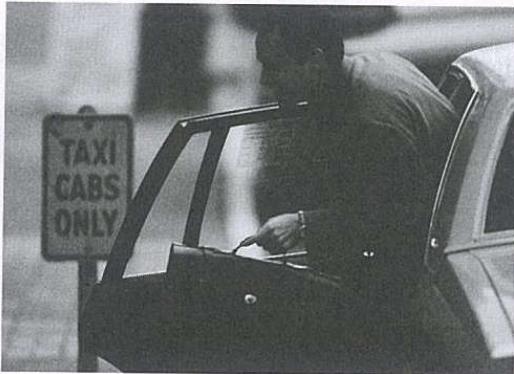
escalator

walk down

steps

baօցը ան ու շիով ցույզն ար լիլ երկ թելի քերդ չած ար ու շիով ար օվ թելի քերդ անումած

5.



6.



7.



- (A) A truck is moving down the street.
- (B) The street is filled with cars.
- (C) Some people are in the street.

8.



- (A) The front of the house is being painted.
- (B) A man is working on the roof.
- (C) The ladder goes up to the roof.

Answers: page 262

5 get out of
vehicle
beside
park

6 move
in a line
ground
climb over
wall

7 be filled with

8 front
roof
ladder
go up

Common Vocabulary in Part 1

1

First, listen to the words in the box. Then, listen and fill the missing words in the gapped statements below.

1-1-05

Verbs 1 Frequency of correct answer choices ●●●

- stand
- look at
- look in
- look out
- look through
- hold
- work
- sit
- wear
- play
- use
- face
- paint

[Check-up 1]

1. The people are _____ by the airplane.
2. The man is _____ the computer screen.
3. She is _____ a drawer.
4. They are _____ of the window.
5. The man is _____ a telescope.
6. He is _____ a book in his hand.
7. He is _____ a bicycle.
8. He is _____ alone by the water.
9. She is _____ glasses.
10. He is _____ an instrument.
11. The woman is _____ laboratory equipment.
12. The audience is _____ the front of the room.
13. She is _____ a picture.

- carry
- cross
- examine
- handle
- move
- pack

- push
- reach for
- read
- talk
- walk

[Check-up 2]

1. They are _____ bags on their shoulders.
2. Some people are _____ the street.



3. She is _____ some produce.
4. The man is _____ a patient.
5. They are _____ a box.
6. They are _____ in a line.
7. She is _____ a suitcase.
8. The gardener is _____ an empty wheelbarrow.
9. She is _____ a book.
10. The man is _____ a newspaper.
11. They are _____ each other.
12. A woman is _____ a dog on the shore.

Verbs 2 Frequency of correct answer choices ●●○

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ change ▪ clean ▪ cook ▪ deliver ▪ do | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ eat ▪ enter ▪ exit ▪ fish ▪ focus |
|--|---|

[Check-up 3]

1. The woman is _____ a light bulb.
2. She is _____ the board.
3. He is _____ some food.
4. She is _____ the mail.
5. He is _____ construction work.
6. She is _____ a meal.
7. They are _____ a building.
8. A passenger is _____ the taxi.
9. He is _____ from a boat.
10. The group is _____ on the computer screen.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gather ▪ gaze at ▪ get out of ▪ go up ▪ greet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ sign ▪ lay ▪ lean ▪ lift ▪ light |
|---|--|



[Check-up 4]

1. Some people are _____ for an outdoor event.
2. He is _____ a painting hanging on the wall.
3. A passenger is _____ a car.
4. They are _____ the stairs.
5. They are _____ each other.
6. She is _____ a paper.
7. He is _____ bricks.
8. They are _____ against the railing.
9. They are _____ a chair off the floor.
10. She is _____ a candle with a match.

- operate
- pass
- pick up
- point
- pour

- put
- rearrange
- repair
- rest
- review

[Check-up 5]

1. He is _____ heavy machinery.
2. One woman is _____ a cup to another woman.
3. He is _____ a chair.
4. He is _____ something on a piece of paper.
5. She is _____ water into a glass.
6. A woman is _____ something into a bag.
7. They are _____ some furniture.
8. He is _____ the bicycle.
9. They are _____ on a bench.
10. She is _____ some documents.

- run
- speak
- trim
- type
- unload

- view
- wash
- water
- wheel
- wipe

**[Check-up 6]**

1. He is _____ on a street.
2. He is _____ a microphone.
3. A man is _____ some bushes.
4. The man is _____ a keyboard.
5. He is _____ some packages.
6. They are _____ some artwork in a gallery.
7. The man is _____ some dishes.
8. He is _____ some plants.
9. The man is _____ a cart.
10. He is _____ the table.

Verbs 3 Frequency of correct answer choices ●○○

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| ▪ cut | ▪ shop |
| ▪ fix | ▪ wait |
| ▪ adjust | ▪ watch |
| ▪ drive | ▪ write |
| ▪ ride | ▪ seat |
| ▪ shake | ▪ fill |

[Check-up 7]

1. He is _____ the grass.
2. He is _____ a wheel.
3. He is _____ some equipment.
4. He is _____ a vehicle.
5. Some people are _____ bicycles by the water.
6. The men are _____ hands.
7. The man is _____ for groceries.
8. They are _____ in a line.
9. Some people are _____ a performance.
10. She is _____ in a notebook.
11. They are _____ in a row.
12. She is _____ her car with fuel.

Answers: page 262

Practice with Possible Statements

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph. Then, listen again and fill the missing words in the gapped statements below.

1-1-06

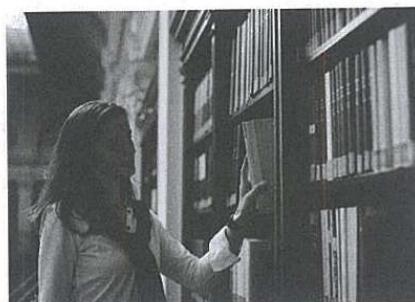
1.



- (A) She _____ the stairs.
(B) She _____ on the handrail.
(C) She _____ the stairs.

■ handrail

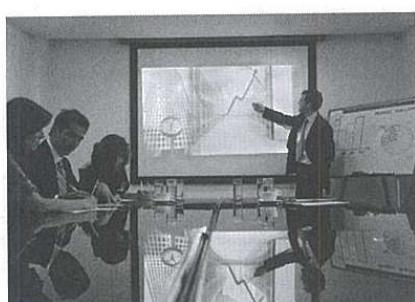
2.



- (A) She _____ a _____.
(B) She _____ a _____ from the shelf.
(C) She _____ a _____ at a library.

■ shelf

3.



- (A) A _____ is _____ on the screen.
(B) One man is _____ the screen.
(C) Some people are _____ their _____.

■ screen

4.



nsnow A (A)

- (A) The man _____ a suitcase.
(B) The man _____ a suit.
(C) The man _____ the sofa.

■ suitcase suit

5.



ens vonT (A)

- (A) They _____ just _____ the finish line.
(B) The bikers _____ helmets.
(C) The bicycles _____ on the front.

■ finish line biker helmet front

6.



at en2 (A)

- (A) The man is _____ the lawn.
(B) The man is _____ some _____.
(C) The man is _____.

■ lawn

7.



(A) A woman _____ a broom.

(B) The area is _____.

(C) A woman is _____ the _____.

■ broom area

8.



(A) They are _____.

(B) They are (A) in a circle.

(C) They are (B) in step.

■ in a circle in step

9.



(A) She is _____ the clothing item.

(B) She is (A) the item.

(C) She is (B).

■ clothing item

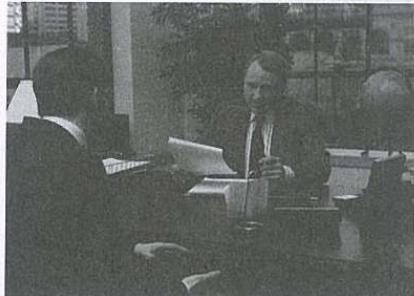
10-11

10.

- (A) He is _____ some _____.
 (B) He is _____ some _____.
 (C) He is _____ some _____.

11.

- (A) She is _____ her _____.
 (B) She is _____ at her _____.
 (C) She is _____ some _____.

12.

- (A) They are sitting _____ each other.
 (B) They are _____ by the _____.
 (C) The flowerpot _____ the
 _____.
 ■ flowerpot

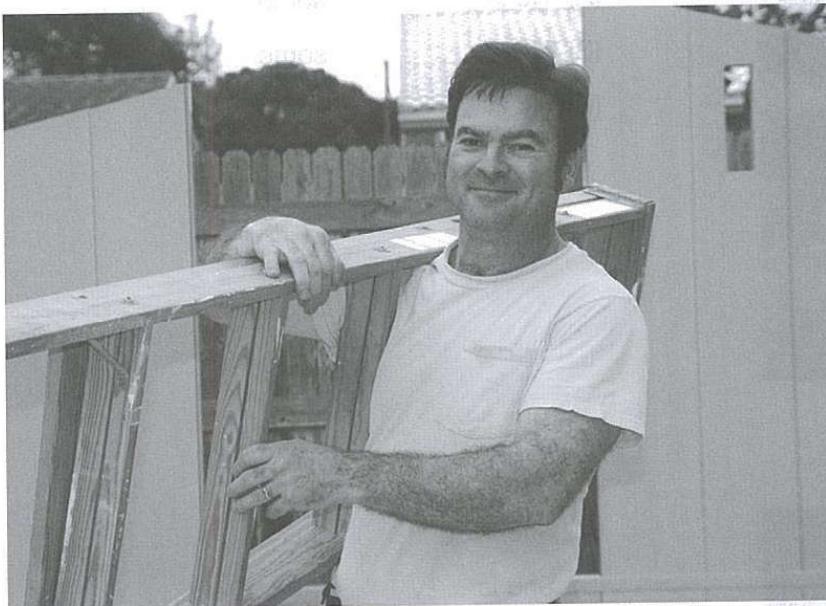
Answers: page 262

Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions

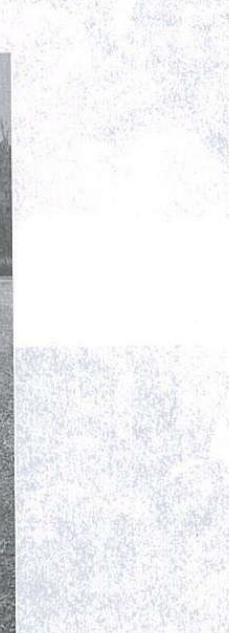
Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

● 1-1-07

1.



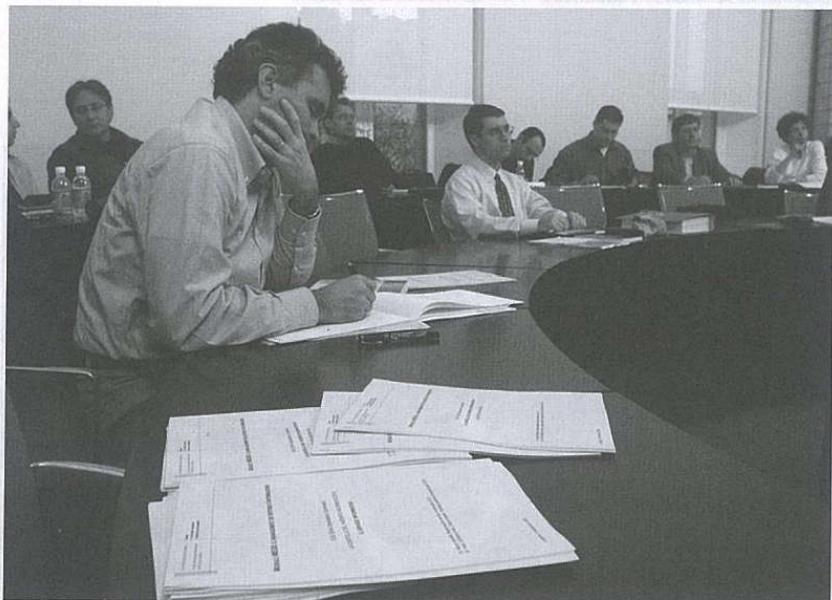
2.



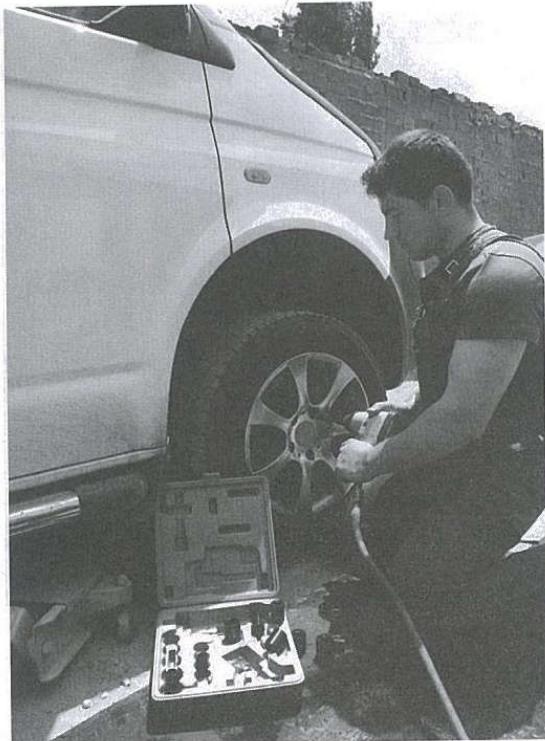
3.



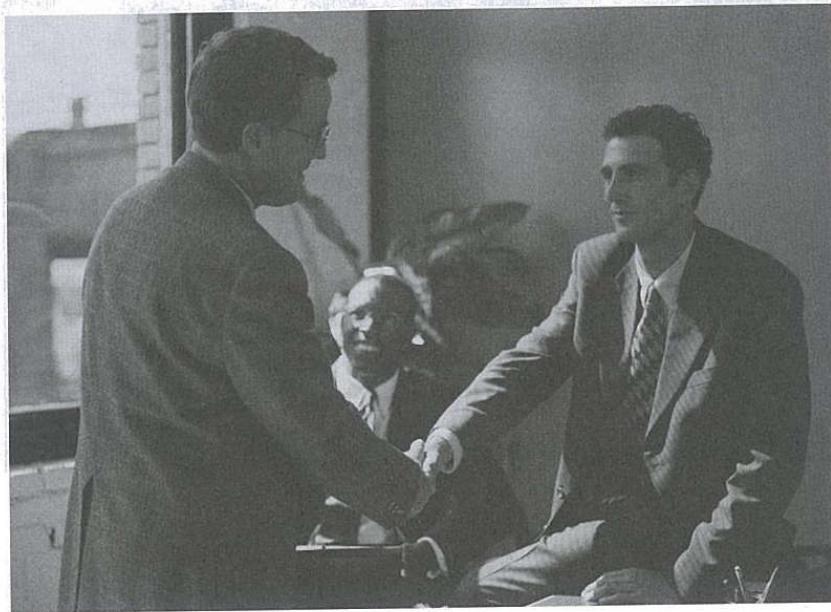
4.



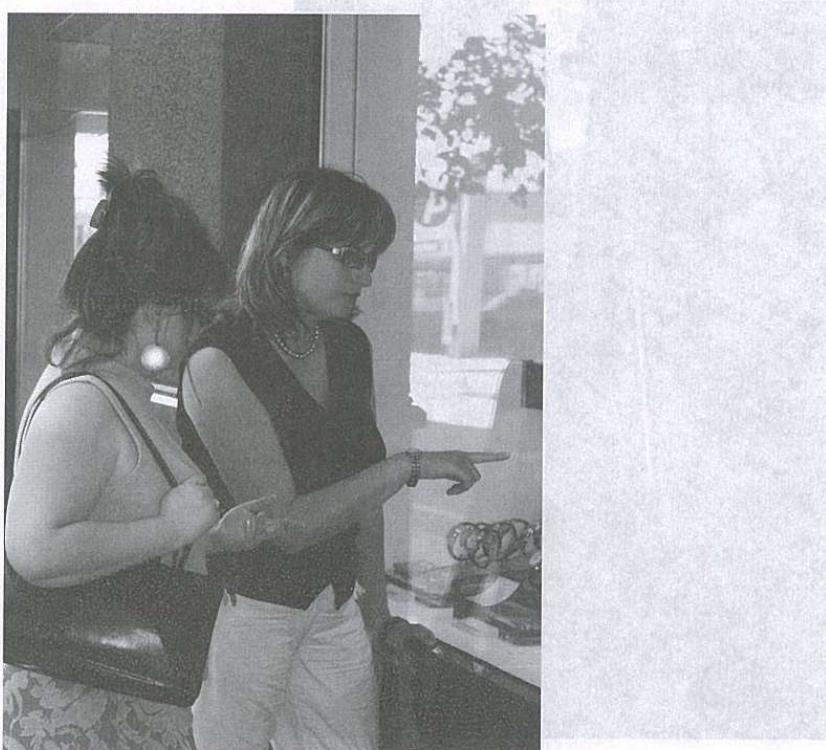
5.



6.



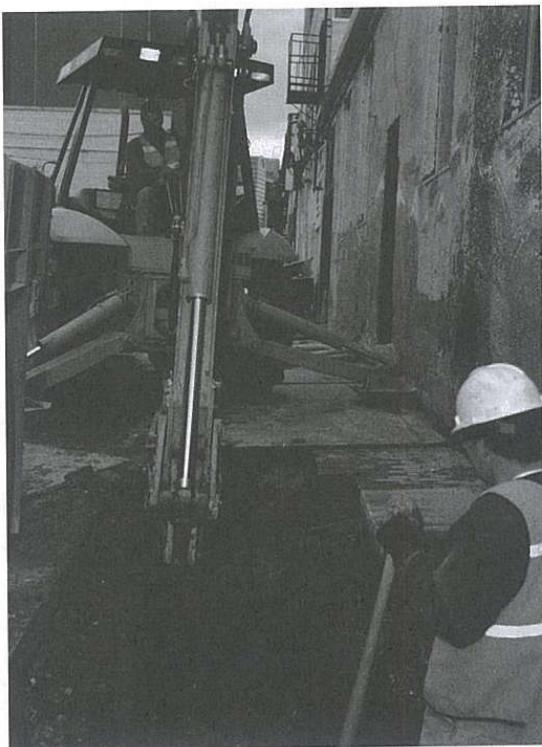
7.



8.



9.



10.



Answers: page 263

Chapter 2

Photographs of Objects/ Scenes

■ Overview

■ Statement Analysis

■ Practice

■ Common Vocabulary in Part 1 (2)

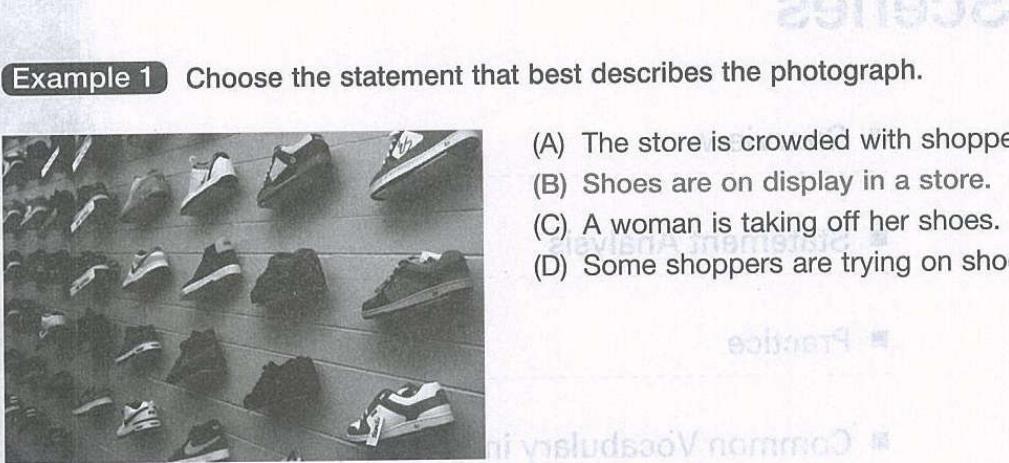
■ Practice with Possible Statements

■ Practice with TOEIC Actual Questions

Overview

Photographs of Objects / Scenes

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



Photograph describing objects

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

Example 1 Choose the statement that best describes the photograph.

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



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

Photograph describing scenes

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

Tip!

Statement Structures

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

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

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

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

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

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

- This structure is primarily used to mention (an) object(s) or (a) person(s) existing somewhere, e.g. *There is a man (sitting alone) at the table.*

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

- The prepositional phrase/adjective right after the verb **be** describes the location/state of the object in the photograph, e.g. *The building is under construction.*

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

- Even though the subjects refer to objects, the verbs can be in the present continuous active, e.g. *The clock is hanging on the wall, The plants are growing in the fields.* If you cannot hear the subjects, you may wrongly think that the statements mention people, not objects.

Structure 6 Subject + verb (present tenses) + object

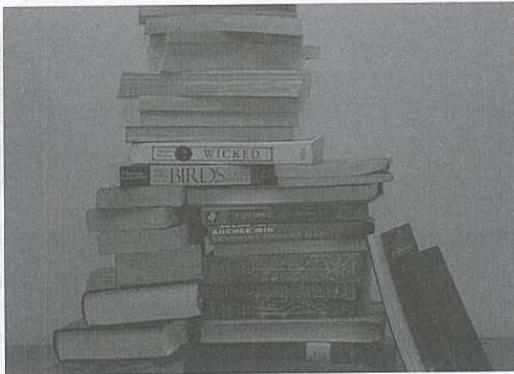
- This active structure is used to describe what people in the photograph are or have been doing. This structure can also be employed for certain objects.

Overview

Check-up

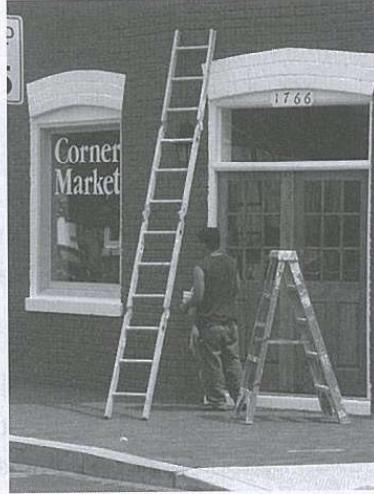
Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph. ● 1-2-02

1.



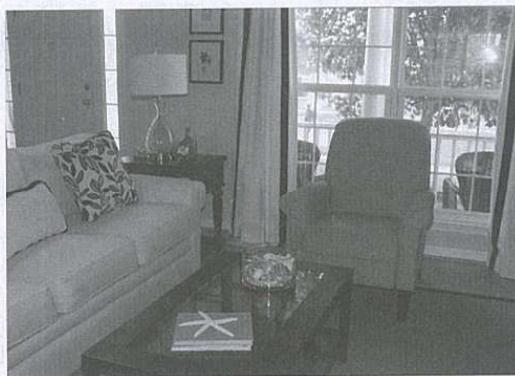
- (A) Books are arranged in rows.
- (B) Books are stacked on the table.

2.



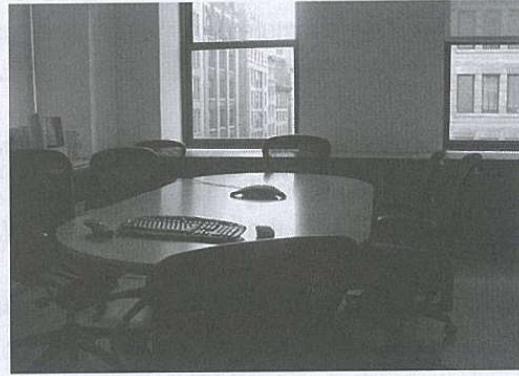
- (A) A man is painting a wall.
- (B) A ladder is leaning against a building.

3.



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

4.



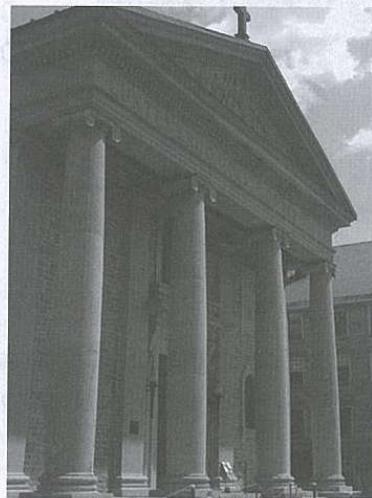
- (A) Chairs have been placed around the table.
- (B) Papers are spread out across the table.

5.



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

6.



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

Answers and explanations

1. (B) The correct answer choice has the structure Subject + are + past participle + prepositional phrase of place, which correctly describes the photograph.

arrange in rows stack

2. (B) The correct answer choice has the structure Subject + is + V-ing + prepositional phrase of place.

lean against

3. (A) The correct answer choice has the structure There is + noun + prepositional phrase of place. There is no vase on the table, so statement (B) is incorrect.

armchair by vase

4. (A) The correct answer choice has the structure Subject + have been + past participle + prepositional phrase of place. No paper is seen on the table, so statement (B) is incorrect.

place spread out across

5. (A) The correct answer choice has the structure Subject + is + prepositional phrase.
 under construction widely

6. (B) The correct answer choice has the structure There are + noun + prepositional phrase of place.
 fence in front of column front

Statement Analysis



Example 1

The subjects of all the statements refer to different objects / scenes in the photograph.

• 1-2-03



- (A) The shelves are filled with books.
- (B) Some books are in boxes.
- (C) The books are stacked on the floor.
- (D) Some boxes have been stacked up.

→ Because the subjects of the four statements are different, you should carefully listen to and observe the objects and scenes in the photograph.

Test-Taking Strategies

1. Focus on the main object and its state.
2. See the connection between the main object and the surroundings.
3. Note that the correct answer choice should describe the main object, not the scene.



Example 2

The subjects of the statements refer to either the person or the objects/scenes in the photograph.



- (A) The man is sketching some artwork.
- (B) Some pictures are on display for sale.
- (C) The man is taking the picture down from the wall.
- (D) All of the paintings have been framed.

→ In this case, the correct answer choice must be the one that best represents what can be seen in the photograph. You have to note the connection between the person and the objects/scenes to decide the correct answer choice.

4. Observe the object, its shape, state, or location to decide whether the features mentioned correspond with the photograph.
5. When describing the location and state of an object, certain verbs and prepositional phrases are frequently used.

Practice

Listen and choose the statement that best describes each photograph.

● 1-2-04

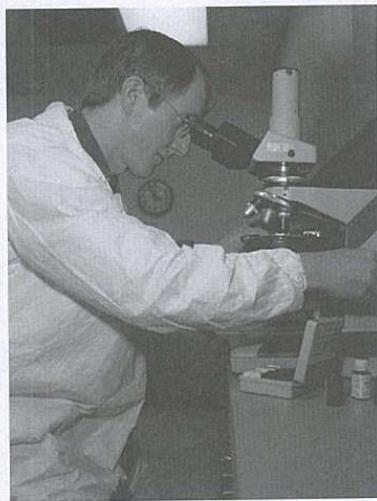
1.



2.



3.

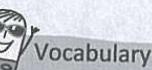


4.



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

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



Vocabulary

1 path
overlook

2 tie
dock

3 look through
telescope
microscope
patient's record

4 platform
empty

co-s-1

5.



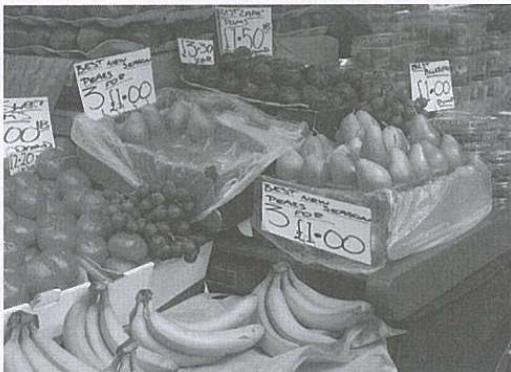
- (A) The dining room is full of people.
- (B) A couple is waiting to take their seats.
- (C) Several tables are by the window.

6.



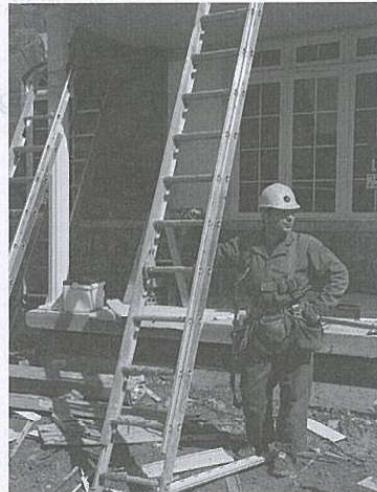
- (A) People are boarding the plane.
- (B) A vehicle is parked in front of a plane.
- (C) The plane is landing on the ground.

7.



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

8.



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

Answers: page 263

5 dining room
be full of
couple
take one's seat

6 board
vehicle
park
land
ground

7 place
on display
garden

8 in front of
climb up
lean against

Common Vocabulary in Part 1

2

First, listen to the words in the box. Then, listen and fill the missing words in the gapped statements below.

© 1-2-05

Nouns 1 Transportation and Structures

- car
- boat
- ship
- train
- airplane
- vehicle
- bicycle
- truck
- platform
- intersection
- building
- bridge
- area
- stair/step

[Check-up 1]

1. Some _____ are parked near a building.
2. The _____ is next to the dock.
3. The _____ is waiting in the railway station.
4. There are _____ on the highway.
5. The _____ are parked in a row.
6. Some _____ are crossing a bridge.
7. The _____ is empty.
8. The _____ is deserted.
9. Boats are going under the _____.
10. A flowerpot has been placed on the _____.

Nouns 2 Furniture and Office Facilities

- chair
- table
- picture
- clock
- furniture
- sofa
- drawer
- cabinet
- light
- lamp
- document
- paper

[Check-up 2]

1. There are _____ on the lawn.
2. A _____ has been hung on the wall.
3. The _____ are lined up on a wall.
4. There is _____ by the doorway.



5. Some _____ are arranged around the table.
6. The _____ is full of folders.
7. There are _____ under the counter.
8. Some _____ have been turned on.
9. _____ are displayed by the wall.
10. Some _____ have been organized on a counter.

Nouns 3 Displayed Merchandise and Containers

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| ▪ display shelf (pl. shelves) | ▪ suitcase |
| ▪ shirt | ▪ book |
| ▪ merchandise | ▪ globe |
| ▪ basket | ▪ guitar |
| ▪ box | ▪ food |
| ▪ carton | ▪ dish |
| ▪ container | |

[Check-up 3]

1. Display _____ are stocked with products.
2. Some _____ are on display in a store.
3. There is _____ on the shelves.
4. Some _____ are filled with food.
5. There are _____ in a vehicle.
6. Some _____ are arranged in a row.
7. The _____ is filled with clothes.
8. The _____ are different sizes.
9. Some _____ are hanging on a wall.
10. _____ are stacked on the table.

Nouns 4 Floral Decoration and Crops

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ▪ plant (cf. potted plant) | ▪ flower arrangements |
| ▪ fruit | ▪ grassy area |
| ▪ flower | ▪ crop |

[Check-up 4]

1. Some _____ are behind the sofa.
2. _____ has been placed on the table.
3. _____ are on display.



4. There is a _____ beside the path.
5. _____ have been planted in rows.

Nouns 5 Tools and Equipment

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| ▪ ladder | ▪ instrument |
| ▪ equipment | ▪ tool |
| ▪ machine | ▪ cord |

[Check-up 5]

1. The _____ is leaning against the tree.
2. Some _____ has been arranged in front of the man.
3. There are _____ at a construction site.
4. There are _____ leaning against the wall.
5. There are some _____ next to a work area.

Verbs 1 Past Participles

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ▪ parked | ▪ displayed |
| ▪ arranged | ▪ stacked |
| ▪ placed | ▪ attached |
| ▪ unoccupied | ▪ connected |
| ▪ lined up | ▪ piled up |

[Check-up 6]

1. Cars are _____ along the street.
2. The merchandise is _____ in rows.
3. A picture has _____ over the bed.
4. The room is _____.
5. Trucks are _____ on the street.
6. Some food items for sale are _____.
7. Books are _____ on the shelves.
8. There are cords _____ to the machine.
9. The train cars are _____.
10. Some building materials are _____ up.



Verbs 2 Past Participles

- filled with
- organized
- posted
- set
- situated
- stocked
- surrounded
- taken out
- turned on
- laid out

[Check-up 7]

1. Some baskets are _____ food.
2. Some documents have been _____ on the desk.
3. Some papers have _____ on the board.
4. A table has _____ for a meal.
5. Two chairs have _____ on the lawn.
6. The shelf is _____ products.
7. The house is _____ by a fence.
8. The boats have _____ on the water.
9. Some lights have _____.
10. Some products are _____ for sale.

Verbs 3

- hang
- lean
- cast
- cross
- float
- grow
- stand
- approach

[Check-up 8]

1. Some shirts are _____ in a store.
2. Chairs are _____ against the tables.
3. The ladder is _____ shadows.
4. Some trucks are _____ a bridge.
5. A bicycle is _____ against the wall.