



Score Page

This is the end of your test.

Reading Score	Listening Score	Speaking Score	Writing Score
2 out of 3 (66%)	2 out of 3 (66%)	N/A	N/A

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

EXERCISE 11: In this exercise, underline the expression of agreement in each short conversation. Then read the question and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that shows agreement.

1. (woman) *These paintings are really fascinating!*
 (man) *Aren't they?*
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*

- (A) These paintings aren't very interesting.
 (B) He isn't fascinated by these paintings.
 (C) He isn't sure how he feels.
 (D) He finds these paintings quite interesting.

2. (woman) *I don't really care for the way the building was renovated.*
 (man) *I don't either.*
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*

- (A) He thinks the building was not renovated.
 (B) He has the same opinion of the building as the woman.
 (C) He doesn't care about the renovation of the building.
 (D) He suggests being careful in the renovated building.

3. (man) *I think that both candidates for county supervisor are unqualified.*
 (woman) *Me, too.*
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

- (A) She agrees with the man.
 (B) She thinks he should become county supervisor.
 (C) She thinks the candidates are qualified.
 (D) She has no opinion about the candidates for county supervisor.

TOEFL EXERCISE 11: In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question in the recording program, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should pay attention to expressions of agreement.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING PROGRAM AT TOEFL EXERCISE 11.

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 wonders 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.

SKILL 12: LISTEN FOR EXPRESSIONS OF UNCERTAINTY AND SUGGESTION

Expressions of uncertainty and suggestion are common in Listening Part A, so you should become familiar with them. The following example shows an expression of uncertainty.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) Do you know anything about the final exam in Physics?
 (woman) It's going to be rather difficult, isn't it?
 (narrator) What does the woman mean?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) The exam is not going to be too difficult.
 (B) She's positive that it's going to be hard.
 (C) She thinks that it might be hard.
 (D) She has no idea about the exam.

The tag question *isn't it* changes a definite statement into a statement that shows uncertainty, so the best answer is one that expresses uncertainty. The best answer to this question is answer (C) because the words *thinks* and *might* express uncertainty.

Other expressions that are common in Listening Part A are expressions of suggestion.

Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (man) *I'll never have time to type my paper tomorrow.*
 (woman) *Why not do it now?*
 (narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Finishing the paper today.
 (B) Not working on the paper now.
 (C) Never typing the paper.
 (D) Taking time out from the paper now.

In this example, the expression *why not* is an expression of suggestion, so the woman suggests *doing it now*. In this suggestion, the woman is referring to the paper that the man needs to type, so the best answer is answer (A).

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>

EXERCISE 12: In this exercise, underline the expression of uncertainty or suggestion in each short conversation. Then read the question and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that shows uncertainty or suggestion.

- (man) *Do you know what time they're leaving for the city?*
 (woman) *They have to leave at four o'clock, don't they?*
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A) She's not completely sure when they are leaving.
 (B) They are returning from the city at about 4:00.
 (C) She knows when they are leaving.
 (D) She doesn't have any idea when they are leaving.
- (woman) *I'm so thirsty from all this walking.*
 (man) *Let's stop and get a drink.*
 (narrator) *What does the man suggest?*

(A) They should stop drinking.
 (B) They should go for a walk.
 (C) They should walk thirty miles.
 (D) They should take a break and have a drink.

3. (man) *Is the exam still scheduled for 1:00 on Thursday?*
 (woman) *As far as I know.*
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

- (A) The exam is far away.
 (B) She knows that the exam schedule has been changed.
 (C) She is sure that the exam is set for Thursday.
 (D) She thinks she knows when the test is.

TOEFL EXERCISE 12: In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question in the recording program, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should be particularly careful of expressions of uncertainty and suggestion.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING PROGRAM AT TOEFL EXERCISE 12.

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.

SKILL 13: LISTEN FOR EMPHATIC EXPRESSIONS OF SURPRISE

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

Example

On the recording, you hear:

- (woman) Did you see Paul driving around in his Mustang?
 (man) Then, he **DID** get a new car.
 (narrator) What had the man thought?

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Paul would definitely get a Mustang.
 (B) Paul did not know how to drive.
 (C) Paul did not like Mustangs.
 (D) Paul would not get a new car.

In this conversation the emphatic form *he did get* is used to show the man's surprise that Paul got a new car. It means that the man expected that Paul *would not get* a new car, so the best answer is answer (D).

The following chart outlines various ways to express emphatic surprise:

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

