

AUDIOSCRIPT

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1: PHOTOS

Strategy Practice (page 34)

1. Look at the picture marked number 1 in your book.
(A) The motorcycles are running down the road.
(B) The tree branches are lying on the ground.
(C) The door to the building is open.
(D) The bicycles are leaning against the tree.
2. Look at the picture marked number 2 in your book.
(A) The business colleagues are shaking hands with each other.
(B) The doctor is smiling at the patient.
(C) The men are standing inside the building.
(D) The businessmen are buying new suits.
3. Look at the picture marked number 3 in your book.
(A) The newspaper is on the stand.
(B) The table is set for breakfast.
(C) The coffee cups are on the shelf.
(D) The pots are in the basket.
4. Look at the picture marked number 4 in your book.
(A) The plumbers are repairing the pipes.
(B) The architects are designing a building.
(C) The construction workers are walking across the beam.
(D) The children are playing with building blocks.
5. Look at the picture marked number 5 in your book.
(A) He's hammering a nail into the wall.
(B) He's measuring the height of the tool.
(C) He's mailing the card in his hands.
(D) He's putting a note in his wallet.
6. Look at the picture marked number 6 in your book.
(A) She's putting the hares in a cage.
(B) She's hearing it again.
(C) She's sleeping in the chair.
(D) She's getting her hair done.
7. Look at the picture marked number 7 in your book.
(A) The lamp is in the middle of the room.
(B) The hotel room is ready for occupancy.
(C) Dirty clothes are piled on the floor.
(D) A suitcase is on the bed.
8. Look at the picture marked number 8 in your book.
(A) The shopping bags are empty.
(B) The passenger is checking his luggage.
(C) The tourist is pulling his suitcase behind him.
(D) The sidewalk is long and narrow.
9. Look at the picture marked number 9 in your book.
(A) A white boat moves down the river.
(B) There is a fight on the boat.
(C) People are standing on the bridge.
(D) The river is covered with ice.
10. Look at the picture marked number 10 in your book.
(A) They're changing the locks.
(B) They're holding a box.
(C) They're opening a package.
(D) They're sealing an envelope.

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE

Identifying Time (page 42)

1. You were here this morning, weren't you?
(A) The sky was very clear this morning.
(B) No, I had a meeting at the hotel.
(C) He wasn't here.

2. When will you move your office?
(A) At the end of the month, I hope.
(B) It's my office.
(C) I don't go to the movies often.
3. Mark is always on time for dinner, isn't he?
(A) Yes, he's never late for anything.
(B) Yes, he looks a lot thinner.
(C) Yes, it takes a long time.
4. Has everyone shown up for the meeting yet?
(A) I really enjoyed meeting everyone.
(B) Yes, he is.
(C) We're still waiting for Mr. Roberts.
5. When is the new manager going to start work?
(A) Next Monday will be his first day.
(B) I knew him in high school.
(C) She goes to work by bus.
6. How much longer should we wait for them to arrive?
(A) He'll be here soon.
(B) This room is longer than the other one.
(C) Let's just wait another few minutes.
7. How long is the movie?
(A) About two and a half hours.
(B) About five miles.
(C) About two people falling in love.
8. Your meeting was shorter than expected, wasn't it?
(A) Yes, it's too small for me.
(B) Yes, it was over in less than an hour.
(C) Yes, he's shorter than I am.
9. What time does the plane take off?
(A) It leaves for New York.
(B) It leaves from Gate 15.
(C) It leaves at 5:45.
10. When is your appointment with Dr. Kovacs?
(A) It's tomorrow afternoon.
(B) It's in his office.
(C) It's a doctor's appointment.
2. Whose name is the reservation under?
(A) It's under the table.
(B) It's under my name.
(C) It's the same.
3. Who didn't go to the meeting yesterday?
(A) Martha wasn't there.
(B) Yes, he did, and he told me all about it.
(C) It was a very informative meeting.
4. Who's helping you with that report?
(A) It's Susan's.
(B) Eric's working on it with me.
(C) Yes, it's very important.
5. What's the director's name?
(A) Let me give you the directions.
(B) We have the same one.
(C) It's Mrs. Sullivan.
6. Who did you invite to the picnic?
(A) No, the picnic's not at night.
(B) Everybody in the office.
(C) We'll go inside if it rains.
7. Is that man your new assistant?
(A) Yes, he started working for me yesterday.
(B) No, he doesn't need any assistance.
(C) I love my new apartment.
8. Whose computer needs repairs?
(A) George is an excellent repairman.
(B) John's hasn't been working since yesterday.
(C) Judy is our computer expert.
9. Who has copies of the report?
(A) I copied it last night.
(B) Sam can make copies for us.
(C) I sent copies to everyone in our department.
10. Who's the new manager?
(A) Her name is Samantha.
(B) It belongs to Silvia.
(C) I can manage it alone.

Identifying People (page 44)

1. Is the new secretary's name Bill or John?
(A) He paid those bills yesterday.
(B) I think he's called Bill.
(C) He'll fill those orders for you.

Identifying an Opinion (page 46)

1. How is the new technician doing?
(A) He's doing a great job.
(B) He's repairing the fax machine.
(C) His name is Bob.

2. What's your opinion of the plans for the new office?
 (A) We'll have a planning meeting next week.
 (B) We don't have any openings right now.
 (C) I think they're wonderful.
3. Do you think Sara will finish that report on time?
 (A) Not unless she works faster.
 (B) It's time to go to work.
 (C) I heard the news report on the radio last night.
4. How does Bob like his new job?
 (A) He's about thirty-five years old.
 (B) I don't think he's very happy there.
 (C) It's a new job.
5. What do you think of this weather?
 (A) I'm not sure whether I'll go.
 (B) Yes, let's get together.
 (C) I love a rainy day.
6. Do you think John will be at the party?
 (A) No, he wasn't there.
 (B) No, I don't really enjoy parties.
 (C) No, he's too busy this week.
7. How was the conference?
 (A) It lasted several days.
 (B) I thought it was boring.
 (C) She's doing very well, thank you.
8. What's Nina's opinion of the change in plans?
 (A) She says it's a good idea.
 (B) She's all out of change.
 (C) No, she didn't have to change planes.
9. What do you think of this color for my office?
 (A) You should fill out the blue form.
 (B) It's a bit cooler in here.
 (C) I really don't like it at all.
10. What's your opinion of Albert's work?
 (A) Yes, he works here.
 (B) He always does an excellent job.
 (C) He walks fast.

Identifying a Choice (page 48)

1. Should I fax my reply or send it by e-mail?
 (A) Please fax it.
 (B) Yes, you should try.
 (C) I think you should relax.
2. Should we take a taxi or the bus?
 (A) A taxi would be faster.
 (B) Yes, I think we should.
 (C) Pay your taxes on time.
3. Would you rather see a movie or watch TV?
 (A) I need a new watch.
 (B) That TV show was very moving.
 (C) Let's go to a movie.
4. Should we eat at home or go to a restaurant?
 (A) I'd rather stay home.
 (B) You can eat the rest.
 (C) I don't think they're home yet.
5. Which do you prefer, an aisle seat or a window seat?
 (A) I'll sit down.
 (B) I always sit by the window.
 (C) Have a seat, please.
6. Which is better, the brown suit or the gray one?
 (A) Fruit is better for you.
 (B) The gray suit looks more professional.
 (C) It's an old suit.
7. Would you prefer coffee or a cup of hot tea?
 (A) Cold weather always makes me cough.
 (B) Yes, it's very hot up here.
 (C) Coffee with a little sugar would be nice.
8. Should I call you tonight or tomorrow?
 (A) Tomorrow would be better.
 (B) I'll stay two nights.
 (C) Yes, I'll call you.
9. Would you rather take a plane or a train?
 (A) Please take your time.
 (B) Yes, I think it might rain.
 (C) I'd feel more comfortable on a train.

10. Which do you like better, Italian food or Chinese?
(A) I really enjoyed my trip to Italy.
(B) I almost never eat Chinese food.
(C) I'm learning to speak Chinese.

Identifying a Suggestion (page 50)

1. Don't leave the office without telling me.
(A) Don't worry, I won't.
(B) Yes, you can telephone me at my office.
(C) No, he didn't leave the office.
2. Can't you figure out a cheaper way to get there?
(A) You can sleep when we get there.
(B) It wasn't too far away.
(C) These are the cheapest tickets I could find.
3. Isn't it time to sign the contract?
(A) Yes, we'll sign it tomorrow.
(B) Yes, I saw the sign.
(C) Yes, the train is on Track 9.
4. Would you like me to fax this for you?
(A) Yes, I have all the facts.
(B) No, don't bother.
(C) I haven't faxed it.
5. Shouldn't we leave for the airport soon?
(A) I don't think we need to hurry.
(B) That report will be finished soon.
(C) Yes, I left it at the airport.
6. Why don't we have lunch at the coffee shop?
(A) The coffee shop is downstairs.
(B) I don't drink much coffee.
(C) That's a good idea.
7. Let's spend our vacation at the beach.
(A) We had a great vacation.
(B) That sounds like fun.
(C) No, we didn't spend a lot of money there.
8. Wouldn't you like me to help you carry those packages?
(A) Thank you, but they're not very heavy.
(B) You can check your baggage over there.
(C) Yes, these packages are for me.

9. Why don't you wait for me downstairs?
(A) We waited for hours.
(B) OK, look for me by the front door.
(C) Yes, my weight has gone down.

10. Why don't you paint your office a different color?
(A) Your office is cooler.
(B) My collar is too tight.
(C) I like the color it is now.

Identifying a Reason (page 52)

1. Why didn't you make those photocopies?
(A) Yes, I made the copies.
(B) The copy machine is broken again.
(C) They're very nice photographs.
2. Why is Boris always late for meetings?
(A) He's never on time for anything.
(B) Let's wait for him here.
(C) The meeting starts at eight.
3. Did you take the bus to work again?
(A) Yes, I'm tired of driving all the time.
(B) The buses are all working.
(C) Let's take a walk in the rain.
4. Why isn't Yoko in her office?
(A) The inner office is Yoko's.
(B) Yes, this is her office.
(C) She had to go to a conference downtown.
5. Why don't you ever answer your phone?
(A) You can cancel it by phone.
(B) I'm always too busy to talk on the phone.
(C) I don't know the answer.
6. Will Irene be at the meeting?
(A) Yes, she was there.
(B) Yes, I enjoyed meeting her.
(C) Yes, because she has to give the budget report.
7. Did Joe have an excuse for missing work yesterday?
(A) Yes, he had a doctor's appointment.
(B) Yes, I miss him very much.
(C) Yes, it was yesterday.
8. Why did you lock your office?
(A) I need a new clock in my office.
(B) There were some robberies around here recently.
(C) It's about a block from the office.

9. Why are you using my computer?
(A) My computer is broken.
(B) Yes, you can borrow my computer.
(C) A computer is a useful machine.
10. Do you have a reason for leaving early?
(A) She left early.
(B) Spring is my favorite season.
(C) Yes, I have to catch a plane.

Identifying a Location (page 54)

1. Where will you spend your vacation?
(A) Perhaps I'll take the bus.
(B) I'm going skiing in the mountains.
(C) I won't spend much time there.
2. He's not from Tokyo, is he?
(A) No, but he travels there often.
(B) That plane isn't going to Tokyo.
(C) Yes, he took yours.
3. Is there a bank near here?
(A) Yes, I drank some, too.
(B) Yes, there's one right next door.
(C) Yes, Frank is here.
4. How far is it to the water fountain?
(A) The mountains aren't far from the city.
(B) It's just at the end of the hall.
(C) The weather will be fair tomorrow.
5. Where do you keep the paper?
(A) There's some on that shelf behind the desk.
(B) I left the key in the door.
(C) I usually buy the morning paper at the corner store.
6. What's behind that door?
(A) Sam works right next door.
(B) I'll get you some more.
(C) It's the supply closet.
7. Is the restaurant far from here?
(A) It's all the way downtown.
(B) You can rest here.
(C) It's a fantastic restaurant.
8. Do you know where Janet is this week?
(A) Yes, it's this week.
(B) She's at a conference.
(C) She doesn't know what to wear.
9. Are there any good hotels downtown?
(A) It's an excellent hotel.
(B) Yes, there's one right near my office.
(C) OK, I won't tell anyone.

10. Where did you put my messages?
(A) I'll leave you a message.
(B) Yes, you got several messages.
(C) They're on your desk.

Strategy Practice (page 57)

1. When do you plan to retire?
(A) I had a flat tire.
(B) By the end of next year.
(C) They aren't required.
2. I can't understand this new computer program.
(A) Lee can show you how to use it.
(B) It's Lee's computer.
(C) Yes, I do.
3. What do you think of the job applicants?
(A) This appliance will do the job.
(B) That's Bob's application.
(C) Not one of them is qualified for the job.
4. Do you want that sent to your home or office?
(A) Yes, please.
(B) I'll be home afterwards.
(C) Please send it to my office.
5. Shouldn't we send this by registered mail?
(A) Yes, that's a good idea.
(B) The mail hasn't arrived yet.
(C) I registered yesterday.
6. Why does this photocopy machine keep breaking down?
(A) I'm making copies now.
(B) It's time for a coffee break.
(C) It's a very old machine.
7. I'm in the mood for a chicken sandwich.
(A) There's sand in my food.
(B) Which chickens are yours?
(C) Me, too. Let's go eat lunch.
8. The bus will be here soon, won't it?
(A) He'll be here shortly.
(B) It should be here in five minutes.
(C) It's almost noon.
9. Is Mr. Kim the new director?
(A) No, Mrs. Cho is.
(B) He's a very direct person.
(C) Yes, I know the director.

10. How's that book you're reading?
(A) I'm really enjoying it.
(B) Writing takes a long time.
(C) No, it isn't.
11. Oh, no. I forgot to order all the supplies.
(A) The supplies are all in order.
(B) Don't worry. Lucy did it for you.
(C) I'm sorry, it's out of order.
12. Would you like me to help you finish that assignment?
(A) I like this assignment.
(B) No, you don't have to sign it.
(C) Yes, I could really use some help.
13. Why didn't your wife come to the office party?
(A) The party was last night.
(B) She was busy at her job.
(C) Yes, she'll come to the party.
14. Where can I find the manager?
(A) Her office is upstairs.
(B) She's a very kind manager.
(C) I can manage her.
15. How long does it take to get downtown?
(A) I usually take the bus.
(B) He took it there.
(C) About twenty minutes.
16. Whose signature do we need on this document?
(A) I'll read it.
(B) Mary did.
(C) The director has to sign it.
17. That's the last time I'm staying at some convention hotel.
(A) I thought it was very pleasant.
(B) Yes, I would like some.
(C) We stayed three nights.
18. Would you prefer to eat in the office or should we go out?
(A) Yes, I would, thank you.
(B) Let's go out to eat.
(C) We should meet in the office.
19. Where should I put these letters?
(A) Just leave them on my desk.
(B) You can do it later.
(C) Mail the letters today, please.
20. When is your next dentist appointment?
(A) It was a real disappointment.
(B) It's a week from tomorrow.
(C) I think John will be appointed.

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS

Identifying Time (page 61)

1. *Woman:* I ordered that software last Tuesday. It should have arrived by now.
Man: This package came for you this morning. Maybe it's your new software.
Woman: It is. Finally it's here.
Man: Good. Now maybe you can help me with my computer.
2. *Man:* What a great time we had in Paris. Let's go back soon.
Woman: Oh, I'd love to, but don't you think we should wait until next year?
Man: Maybe you're right. It was only last month that we were there.
3. *Woman:* Hey, Mark. I hear you got a new job. Congratulations!
Man: Isn't it great? But they want me to start this Monday. That's so soon.
Woman: That is a little odd. Usually they give you two weeks.
4. *Man:* You travel a lot for your job, don't you?
Woman: Yes, I go to Tokyo at least once a month.
Man: I suffer from jet lag. Once a year would be enough for me.
Woman: You get used to it when you fly all the time.
5. *Woman:* Isn't the contract ready yet? We're all ready to sign it.
Man: I called the office this morning. They said we'd have it by this afternoon.
Woman: This afternoon? I guess that's OK, as long as it's here before three.
6. *Man:* I bought this cell phone just last week and already it's stopped working.
Woman: It has a one-year guarantee, so I'd be happy to give you a new one for free.
Man: Could you give me a better one this time? How about one with a five-year guarantee?
Woman: Sorry. I don't make the rules.

7. *Woman:* Did you sign up for next month's business conference?
Man: Not yet. I plan to send in my registration tomorrow.
Woman: You'd better do it soon. Friday is the last day for registration.
8. *Man:* I can't give you any copier paper today. I'm all out. You'll have to wait until next week.
Woman: Next week? Why? Can't you get any before then, Tim?
Man: I only order office supplies once a month. Sorry.
9. *Woman:* I'm calling to find out when the repairs on my car will be finished.
Man: We're working on it now, and your car should be ready the day after tomorrow.
Woman: That soon? Great! I thought I'd have to leave it there until Friday at least.
10. *Man:* Am I very late? Have you been waiting for me long?
Woman: Not really. My train arrived just fifteen minutes ago.
Man: I'm sorry. I thought it wasn't supposed to arrive until 10:30.
Woman: It did, but you didn't. Don't worry about it.
3. *Man:* What are your specials tonight?
Woman: We have fresh shrimp and roast beef.
Man: Hmm. I think I'll just order something from the regular menu.
Woman: Here's your menu. Let me know when you're ready to order.
4. *Man:* Did anyone call while I was out?
Woman: You have a message from Mr. Peters. He says he's finished painting the new office.
Man: Great. Please call him back and ask him to send the bill to the accounting office.
5. *Woman:* Is this your office, John?
Man: No, it's Cindy's. Mine's the one at the end of the hall.
Woman: How did you get such a nice office? Your boss must really like you.
Man: He respects my opinion . . . and I was here first.
6. *Man:* I just received a bill from Mrs. Ortega.
Woman: Mrs. Ortega is your accountant? I thought Mr. Wilson was.
Man: He was. But then Bob recommended Mrs. Ortega. She does a much better job.

Identifying People (page 64)

1. *Woman:* Did you hear that Sam got a promotion?
Man: Yeah, Jim told me. Isn't it great?
Woman: Yes, but I wish Pat had gotten one too. She really deserves it.
Man: Why? For taking every sick day she can?
2. *Woman:* This is Ms. Fujita. May I help you?
Man: Yes, I'm calling from the accounting office. May I speak with the director?
Woman: I'm sorry, she's not in. I'm her assistant. Perhaps I can help you.
7. *Woman:* What's your daughter doing these days, Frank?
Man: She's at the university now. She's studying economics.
Woman: Economics? I thought she would become a lawyer like you.
8. *Man:* Oh, Marsha, have you seen Jim since his surgery?
Woman: No, but . . . uh . . . Linda and I plan to visit him in the hospital this afternoon.
Man: Good, because his wife says he really wants visitors.

9. *Woman:* Martin, isn't that Sandy's car parked by the front door?
Man: No, it's Tom's. You know, the new secretary.
Woman: Well, he'd better move it. He parked in the director's space.
10. *Man:* How much is the bus fare?
Woman: It's \$1.50. Do you want a transfer?
Man: No, but please tell me when we get to my stop. I'm going to the central post office.
Woman: It's the third stop after this.

Identifying Intent (page 67)

1. *Woman:* Well, I made the call, and I got the tickets for Sunday evening.
Man: Great. I'm so looking forward to this. They're my favorite band.
Woman: Mine too. It's at the Capital Theater. That's the best place for a concert.
2. *Man:* I'm so tired of this office. It's so ugly.
Woman: Why don't you buy some new furniture? Or at least get a new rug.
Man: Hmm. New things are so expensive. But I could paint the furniture I have now.
3. *Woman:* I'd like to order a small plain pizza.
Man: Would you like that delivered, or will you pick it up?
Woman: I'll pick it up.
Man: I'll send you a text message on your cell when it's ready to be picked up.
4. *Man:* I'm freezing cold.
Woman: Then you probably don't want any ice cream.
Man: No. I need something to warm me up, like a cup of tea.
Woman: Well, maybe you should put on a sweater, and then we can have ice cream.
5. *Woman:* Let's take a cab. It's raining.
Man: But just a little, and I have an umbrella. Let's walk.
Woman: No, it's starting to rain harder. And here's a cab. Get in.
6. *Man:* Here's your order, ma'am. That'll be twenty-five dollars.
Woman: Let me check my wallet. No, I don't have cash. Will a credit card do?
Man: That will be fine.
7. *Woman:* It's really cold in here. Why don't you turn off the air-conditioning?
Man: Why would the air-conditioning be on? It's winter.
Woman: Oh, I see the problem. Someone left the window open.
8. *Man:* This old fax machine never works. It's time to get a new one.
Woman: Are you sure? Maybe it's not plugged in.
Man: Oh, you're right. How embarrassing.
9. *Woman:* Is that today's paper? Would you lend it to me a minute?
Man: Sure. Do you want to see today's headlines?
Woman: No, I just want to check the movie schedule.
Man: There isn't any movie worth seeing. Trust me.
10. *Man:* Buy this sweater. It looks good on you.
Woman: Yes, and it goes well with my skirt. But for the party I need a dress.
Man: You're right. It's a formal party, and a long dress is more suitable than a skirt.

Identifying the Topic (page 69)

1. *Woman:* I'm so tired of having car problems.
Man: What, your car broke down again?
Woman: You won't believe this, but I ran out of gas.
Man: You should start taking the bus.
2. *Man:* This steak is delicious. You should try it.
Woman: Oh, no thanks. I don't like steak.
Man: You'll like this. It's the cook's specialty.
Woman: Perhaps, but I still don't eat meat.
3. *Woman:* I saw a nice-looking restaurant not far from here.
Man: Yes, but I never go there. The service is terrible.
Woman: That's too bad.
Man: It doesn't matter how good the food is, the service is what's important.
4. *Man:* I've booked you on the 4:30 flight.
Woman: Wonderful. Where can I pick up the tickets?
Man: You can get them at the airport when you check in.
Woman: Oh, then I had better leave early to have enough time at check in.
5. *Woman:* Are you interested in that lecture called "Buying your first home"?
Man: No. I'd love to buy my own place to live, but I just don't have enough money.
Woman: Maybe the speaker has some ideas about how to do it without a lot of money.
6. *Man:* The show starts at 5:15, so I'll meet you in front of the theater at 5:00.
Woman: OK. I can't wait to see this one. All my favorite actors are in it.
Man: I'll bring some snacks in case we get hungry during the show.

7. *Woman:* I'm sending this hamburger back to the kitchen.
Man: Why? It looks nice and tasty to me. Is it undercooked?
Woman: It's overcooked. Look how burnt it is.
Man: That's the way I like it.
8. *Man:* Did you see the headlines this morning?
Woman: No. I didn't buy the paper because I was out of cash.
Man: You can read my copy. It's over there on my desk.
Woman: That saves me 35 cents.
9. *Woman:* If you want to learn how to manage your finances, you should read this book.
Man: I don't have time for books like that. What I need is to earn more money.
Woman: Maybe you should look for a new job then.
10. *Man:* Can you come to my party? It's on Friday after work.
Woman: I'd love to. Can I bring something to eat?
Man: There'll be plenty of food there, but you could bring something to drink.
Woman: I'd rather bring food.

Identifying a Reason (page 72)

1. *Woman:* This new conference room is nice, but where will everybody sit down?
Man: We ordered the new chairs last week, but they haven't arrived yet.
Woman: Well, I don't know what to do for now. We can't ask people to sit on the floor.
2. *Man:* I really need some help with this report I'm preparing for the board meeting.
Woman: Why don't you call me at home this evening and we can talk it over.
Man: Thank you. I'll call you after dinner.

3. *Woman:* Well, see you later. I'm off to buy some clothes for my trip to Hawaii.
Man: Hawaii? I'd love to visit there. That's a great place for a vacation.
Woman: It is, but I'm going there for a conference.
4. *Man:* You got here so late. We thought you had an accident.
Woman: Not exactly. I had a flat tire.
Man: I'm sorry. Well, come on in. Everybody's waiting for you.
Woman: I'm sorry to be so late.
5. *Woman:* Do you mind if I open the window? It's so warm in here.
Man: Please don't. The street noise really bothers me.
Woman: I'll turn on the air-conditioning then. I need some cool air.
Man: I like it warm. Why don't you just take off your coat?
6. *Man:* This elevator is so slow. Let's take the stairs.
Woman: I can't walk down all those stairs.
Man: Sure you can. Come on, I'm tired of waiting for this elevator.
Woman: You go ahead. I'll wait for the elevator.
7. *Woman:* You're still here? I thought you'd finished all your work for today.
Man: I have, but I'm waiting for an important phone call.
Woman: Well, don't stay too late or you'll be tired all day tomorrow.
8. *Man:* Why are we meeting in this uncomfortable office?
Woman: They're still painting the big conference room.
Man: Well, I don't see how we can fit enough chairs in this small room.
Woman: It will be tight, but it's a short meeting.

9. *Woman:* You should take the subway to the office today.
Man: Why? Driving's faster and I'm already late.
Woman: Traffic's really heavy today because several streets are closed for construction.
10. *Man:* I didn't get any lunch, and now I'm really hungry.
Woman: I thought you went to the cafeteria.
Man: Yes, but it was late and by the time I got there, there was nothing good left.
Woman: You should have told me. I would have brought you something.

Identifying a Location (page 75)

1. *Man:* I'm getting together later with some friends from the office.
Woman: Will you be at that café downstairs?
Man: No, we're going to that other café, the one next to the park.
Woman: Oh, I love that place. It has a great view of the park.
2. *Man:* Are you waiting for the number four? I think the rain is making it late.
Woman: Probably, but I wish it would get here soon. I hate standing out here in the rain.
Man: Me too. I can't wait to get home and take off these wet clothes.
3. *Woman:* I have a reservation for tonight and tomorrow night.
Man: Yes, you're in room twenty-three on the second floor. Here's the key.
Woman: Thank you. Can somebody help me with my bags?
Man: I'm sorry, we don't have any porters to help you at this time of night, and the elevator is out of order. I'd help you, but I can't leave the front desk.

4. *Man:* I've looked all over the office, but I can't find my cell phone.
Woman: Hmm. Did you take a cab?
Man: Maybe you left it in the cab.
Woman: No, I took a bus. I know, I left it at the restaurant where I had lunch.
Man: Let's go back to the restaurant or at least call them.
5. *Woman:* Wait for me downstairs.
Man: OK. Should I wait out by the front door?
Woman: No, don't go outside. Just stand near the elevator.
Man: OK. I'll see you downstairs in a few minutes.
6. *Man:* You can leave me on the next block. It's that blue house.
Woman: All right. The fare's seven dollars and fifty cents.
Man: Here you are. Keep the change.
7. *Woman:* Can you tell me where the frozen dinners are?
Man: They're in the frozen food section, aisle five.
Woman: Aisle five. They're on sale this week, right?
Man: Yes. But the sale ends tomorrow.
8. *Man:* Are you ready to go? Do you have all your books?
Woman: Yes. Some of these books I'm returning are overdue, you know.
Man: Then you'll have to pay a late fine.
9. *Woman:* We'll be landing in Los Angeles soon.
Man: I have to catch the connecting flight to Hawaii as soon as we land.
Woman: I believe that flight is leaving from gate fifty-four. We're on time, so you'll be able to make your connection.

10. *Man:* This is a nice park. I should come here more often.
Woman: It's really close to the office, and it's a good place to take a walk.
Man: Yes, it's good to get a little exercise.
Woman: You should take more walks in the park.

Identifying an Opinion (page 77)

1. *Woman:* I never take the bus. It's so inconvenient.
Man: Really? I think it's relaxing. And it's inexpensive, too.
Woman: Maybe, but the subway is faster.
Man: Who likes to be underground? Not me.
2. *Man:* I don't know what to do about Bob.
Woman: Yes, his work isn't very good. We'll have to talk to him.
Man: He might lose his job if he doesn't improve.
Woman: He has to learn to fit into the company.
3. *Woman:* This is a nice hotel, don't you think?
Man: Yes. It isn't very big, but I like it.
Woman: The beds are so comfortable, and I've never had better service.
Man: I hope the restaurant is as good.
4. *Man:* This is a nice city, except for the cold weather.
Woman: I know. The snow is pretty, but I prefer a warmer climate.
Man: At least it isn't raining.
5. *Woman:* Have you seen any good TV programs lately?
Man: I never watch TV. It's boring.
Woman: Maybe you're right. There really aren't many interesting or funny programs.
Man: Let's get some DVDs.

6. *Man:* What did you think of last night's lecture?
Woman: I thought it was terribly interesting.
Man: I enjoyed it, too, though it was a bit too long.
7. *Woman:* How do you like your new job, José?
Man: It's difficult so far, but I like it.
Woman: That's good. It's important to like your job.
Man: It'd be better to like it and have it be easy.
8. *Man:* Are you having fun in your Spanish class, Sally?
Woman: No, I don't really like it. It's too easy.
Man: Maybe you can sign up for a harder class next semester.
Woman: I like a challenge.
9. *Woman:* Have you seen Bill lately?
Man: No, he's almost never here, and he doesn't do any work when he is.
Woman: You're right. He always takes sick days. What a lazy guy.
10. *Man:* This pizza is delicious.
Woman: You think it's good? It's terrible.
Man: Why? Is it too greasy for you?
Woman: Greasy, cold, the tomato sauce is runny, and the cheese tastes old.

Identifying Stress and Tone (page 80)

1. *Man:* The copy machine isn't broken again?
Woman: Yep. The repair person must be getting really tired of trying to fix this thing.
Man: It seems like every time we turn this machine on it breaks down.
Woman: Maybe the solution is not turn it on.
2. *Woman:* You're picking up the check?
Man: I thought I should pay for tonight's meal.
Woman: You've never paid for dinner before.
Man: Don't you remember that time in 1996?
3. *Man:* You didn't stay at the office all night?
Woman: I did. I had a lot of work to do.
Man: You must be really sleepy. Why don't you go home and get some rest?
Woman: No, I still have more to do.
4. *Woman:* I'm starving. Is the chicken ready yet?
Man: Chicken? You said you didn't like chicken, or fish. You said you wanted hamburgers.
Woman: I didn't say I didn't like chicken. I love chicken. It's hamburgers I don't like.
Man: Well, tonight it's hamburgers... or we go out.
5. *Man:* That meeting wasn't really useful.
Woman: Didn't you think it was informative? I thought it was very interesting.
Man: No, it was a real waste of time.
Woman: Maybe that's why you fell asleep.
6. *Woman:* When you go to the bank, could you cash this check for me?
Man: I'm not going to the bank. I'm just going to call the bank.
Woman: Oh. I thought you said you were going to put money into your account.
7. *Man:* It's so hot outside you could cook on the sidewalk.
Woman: Then you don't want to go to that soccer game?
Man: Of course I do. Do you think I just want to stay inside all day watching TV?
8. *Woman:* This is really awful food.
Man: I thought you would like this restaurant. It's the most popular one in town.
Woman: Really? Then people must not care about bad food and high prices.
9. *Man:* This job is the best, isn't it?
Woman: I know I shouldn't complain, but things could be better.
Man: I don't think so. I've never had a more interesting job than this one.

10. *Woman:* You finished all that work already?
Man: No, but I was tired, so I left the office early.
Woman: That wasn't a good idea. You should've just had some coffee and continued working.
Man: I don't see you volunteering to work all night.

Strategy Practice (page 83)

Questions 1 through 3 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* This line is too long. We've already been waiting 15 minutes.
Man: We're only buying these two shirts. Let's go to the express checkout lane. It's a lot shorter. Do you have your credit card ready?
Woman: The express lane is cash only, but I don't have enough cash.

Questions 4 through 6 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I really want to spend our vacation at the beach again this year. I know you want to go to the lake, but it always rains there, and it's so far away, and none of our friends go there.
Man: I know, but the fishing there is the best, and you enjoy the swimming.
Woman: I prefer swimming at the beach, and they have a better tennis club.
Man: We go there every year. This year we're flying to the lake.

Questions 7 through 9 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* Tina missed the staff meeting yesterday. Was she sick?
Man: No, she got here too late because she was stuck in traffic.
Woman: Oh, right. That accident downtown caused a big traffic jam, didn't it? Well, Tina missed some important information at the meeting, and I have to review the new budget report with her. Please tell her to see me in my office at 11.

Questions 10 through 12 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* My new job at the hospital is so great, and much better than my old office job. And my co-workers are so nice.
Man: Good. That's important, to feel comfortable with your co-workers.
Woman: There's just one tiny problem. I only get paid once a month.
Man: That's terrible. You should work in a school like I do. I get my paycheck every two weeks.

Questions 13 through 15 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* I'm taking this jacket right back to the store.
Woman: Why? It looks so good on you. Green is your color.
Man: It's brand new, and already it's lost a button. And it was expensive! \$370!

PART 4: TALKS

Identifying the Sequence (page 89)

1. When you get your test, please write your name at the top. Write your name in capital letters before you do anything else. Be sure to read the directions carefully before you answer the questions. Make sure you mark your answers on the answer sheet. If you don't have a pencil, let me know. When you have finished, turn in your test and then you may go home.
2. Welcome to Philharmonic Hall. We are pleased to present Ms. Sue Kim playing a violin concerto. The concert this evening will be preceded by a brief talk by Professor Robert Simon on the history of the violin. Mr. Simon has lectured on the violin all around the world. Following the performance, we will all go to the lobby to enjoy refreshments. Now, here is our director, who will introduce Professor Simon.
3. When entering the building, please sign in at the desk and get a visitor's pass. Do not lose this pass. You will need to wear it at all times when you are in the building. Then wait for an escort to accompany you to your destination. You must also be escorted back to the reception desk. Please don't forget to sign out and return your pass when leaving. Thank you for your cooperation.
4. Attention customers. The store will close in fifteen minutes. Take all your purchases to the cashier now. If you are buying five or fewer items and are paying with cash, you can use the express checkout lane. Please have your receipt ready to show the guard when leaving the store. Check to make sure all your items are the right size and color before you pay, as we don't accept returns.
5. Coming up after the news is our weekend weather report. Then reporter Tom Tales will interview Susan Gilbert about her new book, *How to Get Rich in the Stock Market*. Ms. Gilbert is a renowned expert on investing and finances and writes the weekly newspaper column "You and Your Money." That should be a very informative show. Now, here's Peter Cook with the news.
6. There should be a large turnout for tomorrow afternoon's National Day parade. It will be preceded by speeches by the mayor and the chief of police. Then everyone is invited to enjoy a barbecue and fireworks at City Park in the evening. These are free events. And don't forget to attend the morning soccer game at National Stadium. Attendance at the game is also free, but arrive early if you want to be sure of getting a good seat.
7. A few changes have been made to our conference schedule. Because of a scheduling conflict, Professor Jamison will speak immediately following lunch instead of before. Morning coffee will be served in the front hall instead of in the dining room. The morning workshops will begin at ten o'clock, as originally scheduled, but the afternoon sessions won't begin until 1:30. And now Ms. Carter will give the opening talk.
8. The president left today for a visit to Latin America. He'll head first to a meeting in Mexico City with leaders from Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico. Following a few days of rest at a Mexican beach resort, he will go on to meetings with heads of state in Peru and Ecuador. In addition, he will tour factories and meet with union leaders in both countries.
9. Congratulations on becoming an owner of the Bread-o-riffic 2010 breadmaking machine. You're sure to enjoy the luxury of having fresh-baked bread every day right in your own home. It's easy to use your new bread machine. Simply choose a recipe from the instruction book, assemble and measure your ingredients, then place them in the machine. As the bread bakes, you won't be able to wait for your first taste.
10. Now you can register for classes by phone and avoid the long lines at the registration office. Just call 555-2445.

Press 1 if you are a new student, or press 2 if you are a returning student. Enter your Social Security number, then the class number. After you have selected all your classes, enter your credit card number, then hang up. You will receive a receipt by mail within five days.

Identifying the Audience (page 92)

1. Welcome to Introduction to Economics. The textbook for this course, *Economics for the New Millennium*, is available at the university bookstore. The price is a bit steep, but I think you will find it is well worth it. Please bring your books to the next class. There will be two exams—a midterm and a final—in addition to which you will write several short research papers.
2. All of you need to be aware of our return policy. Please don't accept any returns from customers without a dated receipt. Also make sure all returned items are in good condition before accepting them. Check the items carefully as we have had problems in the past with customers returning damaged goods. Remember we issue store credit, not cash, for returns. If you receive complaints about this, please let me know.
3. You have reached Dr. Galbraith's office. If this is an emergency, please hang up and call an ambulance. If you would like to make an appointment or ask for medical advice, please call back during our regular office hours. We are open from ten to six Monday through Friday, and from nine to twelve on the first Saturday of each month. You need to make an appointment because we don't accept walk-ins. Thank you.
4. Remind the passengers that we will be landing shortly. Check to make sure all seat belts are fastened and ask the passengers to turn off all cell phones and recording devices. Find out if there is anyone with small children requiring extra assistance or if anyone needs help getting to a connecting flight.
5. The following is a public service announcement, brought to you by Radio XYZ. Because of the drought, government officials are asking all city residents to conserve water. Residents are asked not to fill their swimming pools or water their gardens until further notice. Right now, the government is asking residents to do this on a voluntary basis, although if the situation becomes severe, it is possible that fines will be imposed. Stay tuned to Radio XYZ for all the latest updates.
6. Thank you for calling the city hotline, your information source for all city events. For theater schedules and ticket orders, press 1. For museum information, including information on special exhibits, the lecture series at the art museum, and the foreign film series at the history museum, press 2. To hear about upcoming sports events at the city stadium, press 3. To speak to an operator, please stay on the line.
7. The history museum is our last stop today. We will spend two hours here. Recorded tours are available at the front desk for a small fee. I also have free informational brochures about the permanent exhibits for anyone who is interested. You are asked to return to the bus no later than 5:30. The bus will take us to our hotel, where we will enjoy dinner and an evening program.
8. We have heavy traffic this morning because of a car breakdown on Route One near the airport. Avoid Route One if at all possible. In addition, road construction is slowing traffic over the City Bridge. Be prepared for a long, slow drive to work this morning. If you can, take the bus or subway.
9. Is your company looking to hire skilled computer technicians? Do you want to hire technicians who have been trained with state-of-the-art equipment? Look no more. Graduates of the Computer Technology Institute are highly trained and skilled technicians able to handle all your routine technical problems. All institute graduates are eligible to become certified computer technicians. Hire one today.

10. Buying a house can be confusing, especially in today's market. The first step is obtaining a loan from the bank. To apply for a home mortgage, you'll need to get the necessary paperwork from a bank officer. You will have to have proof of your income and financial assets. This will help the officer determine how large a loan you qualify for.

Identifying a Location (page 94)

1. We are having a sale on specialty coffee. Today only you can get two pounds of coffee for the price of one. All of our South American and Central American blends are on sale. Our coffee is available whole bean or ground. Coffee is located on aisle five next to the produce section. There is a limit of four pounds per customer.
2. Good morning, passengers. This is the green line train to the airport. Please remember that the specially marked seats next to the doors are reserved for physically challenged passengers. Smoking, eating, and drinking are not allowed. Next stop, Central Square. Transfer there to the blue line for all uptown destinations.
3. All members of the soccer team are reminded that the bus to the out-of-town game will leave from the front of the school at 3:15. Please be on the bus and ready to go by then. The computer club will meet in the auditorium today and the Spanish Club will meet in the cafeteria. Due to the illness of several of its members, the graduation dance committee meeting has been postponed until next week.
4. Hi, it's Martha. I guess you've already left home. OK, well, I'm leaving the gym now. I had a great workout and now I'm really hungry and looking forward to dinner. So you'd better not be late. It'll probably take me about twenty minutes to get to the restaurant. I'm walking because I don't want to have to park the car. See you soon.
5. Move to the back, move to the back, please. The fare's \$1.50, exact change only. Please stand behind the white line. Move away from the door, please. I can't go anywhere until you let me close the door. Thank you. Next stop, Fifth Avenue, Fifth Avenue and the downtown shopping district.
6. To your right are several paintings by Picasso. Close examination shows the fine brushwork he used. These paintings represent some of Picasso's lesser-known work and are among our more recent acquisitions. We'll take a restroom break next, then continue on to the second floor galleries, where we'll view works by nineteenth-century artists. We'll start in the East Room, which houses our collection of pastoral landscapes.
7. Smith, party of four, your table is ready now. Follow me, please. Sorry to have kept you waiting. As you can see, we're very busy tonight. We reserved a place for you by the window with a view of the water. Here we are. You can hang your coats right over here. Would you like to order drinks and appetizers first?
8. All swimmers, get out of the water immediately. Dangerous thunderstorms are approaching. Parents, keep an eye on your children. There will be no running and no horsing around near the pool, or we may have to ask you to leave. Stay away from the pool until the lifeguard indicates that it is safe to return to the water.
9. May I have your attention, please? We will be closing in a few minutes. Please bring the books you wish to borrow to the checkout desk now. Remember, all books checked out today are due back on April 15th. There is a late fee of twenty-five cents a day, but you can renew your books before their due date by calling 555-0923. Thank you for your patronage and please come back again soon.
10. Hi Sam, it's Donna. I've been waiting for you here at the airport. You were supposed to pick me up. What happened? Well, you're not at the airport and you're not at your office, so where are you? I hope you're not on your way here now because I'm going to take a taxi to the office. See you soon, I hope.

Identifying the Topic (page 97)

1. I am pleased to introduce Mr. Lee Kim, author of *Amazon Adventure*. Mr. Kim, a retired lawyer, amateur photographer, and now a writer, spent the last year traveling by canoe down the Amazon River. He will discuss his travels in the Amazon region on which he based his book, and show some of the photographs he took during his trip. He's sure to have some amazing stories, so hold on to your seats.
2. Thank you all for taking the time to attend this meeting. I'd like to keep it brief, so let me get straight to the point. Staff members have been making unauthorized charges to the office expense account for things like lunches and taxi rides that are not related to your jobs. As a result of this, in the future, all charges to the office expense account must be approved by me ahead of time.
3. All schools will be closed today because of last night's snowstorm. The streets are still icy and dangerous for cars and buses. It is possible that schools will remain closed for several days as it could take some time to get all the streets cleared and safe for travel. Listen to the evening news to find out tomorrow's school schedule.
4. Do you get your sports news from television? Are you getting tired of all the commercial interruptions on TV? You don't have to be annoyed by commercials any more. Our magazine gives you all the latest sports news commercial-free. Read it to find out what's happening in the world of football, baseball, and basketball. Learn all about your favorite athletes. Our magazine gives you all this and more. Subscribe today.
5. Let Services, Inc. plan your next conference. We take care of it all—reserving rooms, printing schedules, ordering food, arranging entertainment. Our experienced planners take the headache out of conferences. Services, Inc. guarantees that your next conference will be a success. Call today for your free initial consultation.
6. Winter weather got you down? Chase those winter blues away by taking a trip to a sun-filled island. We offer both weekend and weeklong packages to the Sunshine Islands. Choose a cruise, stay at a resort, or relax at a quaint village inn. Take a fast-paced tour of the island hot spots, or opt for a slow-paced, low-key visit to the beach. You'll love our luxury accommodations and our economical prices. Call today to book your tour.
7. Believe it or not, breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Some people skip breakfast as part of a weight-reducing plan, but this is not a good idea. Studies have shown that people who don't eat a complete meal including fruit every morning actually end up gaining weight. They also often feel tired later in the day and compensate for this by eating unhealthy food. Healthy people never skip breakfast.
8. Does your health insurance cover all your needs? Will it pay for hospitalization? Will it cover you if you have an accident far from home? Will it pay for prescription medicine? Does it provide coverage for your husband or wife and other family members? Don't spend your life worrying as your insurance rates get higher and higher. Our insurance plan covers all your medical expenses at reasonable rates, wherever you may be.
9. We have a new schedule here at Radio 2000. We begin this afternoon with three solid hours of classic rock music. That's three solid hours with no commercial interruptions. That'll be followed by an exciting new interview show in which we talk with all your favorite rock musicians, both past and current. We'll have the weather report at five before we move on to our new evening news analysis program.
10. A protest against the increase in the sales tax took place in front of the presidential

palace yesterday. Protesters say the sales tax isn't fair to business owners or consumers. Our newly elected mayor supports the tax increase. She says it will help, not harm, small businesses and strengthen the city's economy. The new tax goes into effect next month.

Identifying a Request (page 99)

1. Next stop, Greenwich. Please remain seated until the train has come to a complete stop. Again, we ask all passengers not to stand up until we have stopped at the station. This is for your own safety. Please check around your seat to make sure you have left nothing behind. Thank you for riding the commuter rail service and have a pleasant trip.
2. Welcome to the Franklin Theater. Tonight's performance is the opening show of our twenty-fifth season. As a courtesy to those around you, members of the audience are asked to turn off all cell phones, pagers, and recording devices before the show begins. Also, the use of cameras is not permitted while the actors are on stage. This includes video and digital cameras. Information on upcoming shows is available in the lobby.
3. You have reached the voice mail of Martin Schwartz. I am either away from my desk or out of the office. If you'd like to make an appointment, please press 1 to speak with my assistant. Otherwise, wait for the beep and leave a message. I'll return your call as soon as I can.
4. Flight 15 is now ready for boarding. All passengers please line up at the gate and have your boarding pass ready to show to the flight attendant. Let a flight attendant know if you are traveling with small children or need special assistance boarding the plane. If your carry-on bags are too large, you may be asked to check them. We'd like to remind you that this is a nonsmoking flight.
5. A traffic accident downtown is causing major delays on several main roads. Drivers are asked to avoid North State Street. Use Constitution Avenue instead if you must drive downtown. Even on Constitution Avenue, however, you may still experience some delays. Officials expect the delays to last for several hours.
6. Thank you for calling Countway Computers. We value your call. All of our lines are busy now. If you want to reach technical support, hang up and dial 555-3456. If you wish to speak to a customer service representative, please stay on the line and your call will be answered in turn. Right now there is a wait of approximately five minutes.
7. Springfield was struck by a hurricane last week that left millions of dollars of property damage in its wake. Thousands of people have been left homeless and can expect to spend several weeks living in shelters. The city is seeking donations of food and clothing for hurricane victims. If you would like to help, please send your donations to the Springfield Rescue Committee.
8. I'm happy to introduce Mrs. Jackson, who has just joined our staff as the new manager's assistant. I ask all staff members to please help her out during her first few days here, as she learns our office routine. I know you are all ready to help her feel welcome to our office and I appreciate your cooperation in this matter.
9. Attention staff. The fire alarm system is being tested this morning. You may hear the alarm go off several times in the course of the morning. When you hear the alarm, please remain calm. There is no need to leave the building or to avoid using the elevator. Just continue with your usual routine. Thank you for your patience.
10. Will the driver of the white car that is parked near the back entrance please

move your car? You are parked illegally. You need to move your car immediately or it will be ticketed and towed. You can park in the visitor parking area that is located near the front of the building. The parking area by the back entrance is for delivery vehicles only.

Strategy Practice (page 103)

Questions 1 through 3 refer to the following announcement.

We hope you enjoyed this evening's talk by author Marvin Howard. If you would like to hear more, Mr. Howard will be interviewed on radio station PQR tomorrow morning at 11:30. If you would like a copy of Mr. Howard's book, we will have some available for sale up front. Mr. Howard will remain here a short while to sign books and answer questions.

Questions 4 through 6 refer to the following announcement.

Get out your winter coats and scarves because this morning's rain will turn to snow by early afternoon. You can expect three to four inches of snow before it ends this evening, so be careful on the drive home from work and be prepared for possible traffic delays. Tomorrow will be cold and windy, and the roads will probably be very icy. Fortunately, schools will be closed for the holiday, so we don't have to worry about the safety of our children. Expect warmer weather by the weekend.

Questions 7 through 9 refer to the following message.

Hi Charles. It's Mary. I just called to say that my plane arrives at the airport at four tomorrow. I'll probably want to go straight to the hotel, so I'll just take a taxi and meet you there at seven, OK? That'll give me a chance to rest a bit. I made

dinner reservations at the Colonial Restaurant. It's not far from the hotel. Also, I know you mentioned going to the movies after dinner, but I think I'd prefer to just sit and talk. We haven't seen each other for so long. Hope that's OK. Can't wait to see you. Bye.

Questions 10 through 12 refer to the following announcement.

Good evening, everyone. I'm your hostess, Matilda Wimple, and I am happy to welcome you to this evening's program, the third in the After Dinner lecture series. This evening we will begin with a brief musical performance by students from the City School of Music. Then we will hear Dr. Arthur James speak on Italian Art, and he has a fascinating slide show to accompany his talk. During the refreshment break, wine and cheese will be served in the cafeteria, and, of course, we will finish the evening with the usual question and answer session.

Questions 13 through 15 refer to the following talk.

Welcome to the Palm Breeze Hotel. We have a room ready for you on the third floor, for two nights as you requested. I've given you a room with an ocean view, but if you'd prefer to look over the pool, I also have a pool-view room available. No? All right, ocean view. You can leave your car by the front door while you unload your luggage, then please park it in the lot by the side of the building. I'm sorry, but the garage is full. All hotel guests are invited to a free breakfast, served in the dining room from 7 to 9. If you'd like to use the fitness room or sauna, there is a small charge. Here's your key.

AUDIOSCRIPT

LISTENING COMPREHENSION REVIEW

PART 1 (PAGE 106)

1. Look at the picture marked number 1 in your book.
(A) He's photocopying a document.
(B) He's opening a drawer.
(C) He's buying more paper.
(D) He's handing over the file.
2. Look at the picture marked number 2 in your book.
(A) They're raking the leaves.
(B) They're climbing the trees.
(C) They're wading through water.
(D) They're walking beside the wall.
3. Look at the picture marked number 3 in your book.
(A) The cycles are stopped at the light.
(B) The motorbikes are parked in the lot.
(C) The bicycles are stored in the garage.
(D) The drivers are crowded in the park.
4. Look at the picture marked number 4 in your book.
(A) They're waiting to cross the street.
(B) They're shopping for bags.
(C) They're getting into a car.
(D) They're writing a greeting card.
5. Look at the picture marked number 5 in your book.
(A) The patrons are eating a meal.
(B) The waiters are serving the customers.
(C) The chefs are cooking with chopsticks.
(D) The diners are paying the bill.
6. Look at the picture marked number 6 in your book.
(A) He's walking to his home.
(B) He's using a microscope.
(C) He's speaking on the telephone.
(D) He's talking into a microphone.
7. Look at the picture marked number 7 in your book.
(A) The snow covers the highway.
(B) The road is lined with trees.
(C) The path is crowded with pedestrians.
(D) The forest is by the sea.
8. Look at the picture marked number 8 in your book.
(A) She's watering the plants.
(B) She's cleaning her clothes.
(C) She's taking a bath.
(D) She's washing dishes.
9. Look at the picture marked number 9 in your book.
(A) The pilots are packing their suitcases.
(B) The passengers are closing the overhead bins.
(C) The travelers are checking in for the flight.
(D) The attendants are shutting the door to the plane.
10. Look at the picture marked number 10 in your book.
(A) The architect is drawing up the specifications.
(B) The construction manager is looking at the plans.
(C) The supervisor is taking a break.
(D) The road crew is stopping the traffic.

PART 2 (PAGE 111)

11. What time is Ms. Sanchez arriving?
(A) On the corner.
(B) At three o'clock.
(C) For twenty minutes.

12. Have you found out when the flight gets in?
(A) No, but I'll call the airline now.
(B) Yes, I found it on the desk.
(C) I'll get it in a light color.
13. I'll need to be picked up on Saturday morning.
(A) We picked up the room.
(B) I'll come get you at ten.
(C) Yes, it's on Saturday.
14. Where should we have the office party this year?
(A) I think we should have it at my house.
(B) There's a party there every year.
(C) My office is very near.
15. What's the name of the accounting firm we use?
(A) The accounts are in order.
(B) It's a firm offer.
(C) I think it's Sanderson Accounting.
16. I think we're getting close.
(A) You buy the clothes.
(B) I think we're lost.
(C) I got it the last time.
17. Haven't they located the problem yet?
(A) Not that I know of.
(B) Yes, though not at this location.
(C) No, I don't have that kind of problem yet.
18. Will the seminar be held here or at the main office?
(A) Yes, they're planning a long meeting.
(B) No, they can't hear from so far away.
(C) As far as I know, it'll be held at this office.
19. Who are the board members this year?
(A) They're not as bored as you think.
(B) They're the same as last year.
(C) They're staying aboard the plane.
20. How much will this project cost the firm?
(A) About thirty-eight hundred dollars.
(B) I lowered the figures by ten percent.
(C) The project will be finished soon.
21. This bus is really crowded.
(A) Let's hope everybody gets off at the next stop.
(B) At least no one is on it.
(C) I like really cloudy days.
22. Are the board minutes ready for distribution?
(A) No, they weren't distributed last Friday.
(B) Not yet. I haven't read the final draft.
(C) Yes, they're meeting in about an hour.
23. How about a long lunch break if we finish early?
(A) Sounds good to me!
(B) We finished earlier than expected.
(C) Our lunch break is over already.
24. How far do you think the convention center is from our hotel?
(A) Yes, the center sure is inconvenient.
(B) I think I'll stay at the hotel for now.
(C) I'd say about a fifteen-minute walk.
25. Save my seat. I'll be right back.
(A) Try the left side.
(B) You better hurry. The show's about to start.
(C) You are never wrong.
26. Your vacation time was approved, wasn't it?
(A) It's about time I took a vacation.
(B) No, I have to pick new dates.
(C) I didn't have time to approve it.
27. Doesn't our company get a special price on cell phones?
(A) Yes, if we buy in quantity.
(B) Yes, I'd appreciate your company on the trip.
(C) No, I'll phone you at your office.
28. Would you like to come to our picnic on Sunday?
(A) We picked out some clothes for Sunday.
(B) Yes, it sure was a fun picnic.
(C) Sorry, I have to work that day.
29. Where do you suggest I stay in Singapore?
(A) Your best bet is the Hotel International.
(B) I always suggest places to stay.
(C) Your stay in Singapore is paid for.
30. Have you ordered the supplies I asked for?
(A) I've run out of staples and paper.
(B) Yes, they should arrive tomorrow.
(C) No, I had to pay for them on my own.

31. When can you move the copy machine?
(A) Right after lunch.
(B) I moved last month.
(C) About ten to twenty minutes.
32. Are you our new committee chairperson?
(A) Yes, we bought several new chairs.
(B) No, you aren't on the committee.
(C) No, I'm new to this organization.
33. These pants are too big on me.
(A) You should learn to dance.
(B) France is a large country.
(C) It looks like you've lost some weight.
34. How can I get more information about health insurance?
(A) Talk to Mrs. Durfee in Human Resources.
(B) I already have car insurance.
(C) You're in good health.
35. The manager was present at yesterday's staff meeting, wasn't he?
(A) No, it wasn't a staff meeting.
(B) No, he didn't attend.
(C) Yes, he gave everyone a present.
36. Why didn't you tell your supervisor?
(A) I thought I could handle it myself.
(B) I didn't tell her why.
(C) No problem.
37. Isn't this the same place we had lunch last Tuesday?
(A) The race is on Tuesday.
(B) I always have the same thing for lunch.
(C) Do you want to eat somewhere else?
38. It's very cold in here.
(A) Put on a sweater.
(B) She's not very old.
(C) Turn off the heat.
39. Why does Michael always watch the news during coffee break?
(A) He knew he broke his watch.
(B) He always drinks coffee for breakfast.
(C) He likes to be informed of events.
40. Isn't this suit already discounted?
(A) Yes, I think it suits you very well.
(B) There are discounts to suit everyone.
(C) Yes, that's the sale price you're looking at.

PART 3 (PAGE 112)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* You've been at your computer all morning.
Man: I have lots of e-mail to answer.
Woman: Well, it's lunchtime. Let's go eat.
Man: You go ahead. I'll see you in the cafeteria in 15 minutes.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I stowed my laptop in the overhead compartment because I didn't think I could use it on board.
Man: Sure you can. I always use mine when I fly.
Woman: I'm too tired for that. I think I'll take a nap.
Man: Well, I'm hungry. I hope they serve a meal on this flight.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* Good afternoon. May I help you?
Woman: I have an appointment with Mr. Wong at one o'clock. I hope I'm not late for it.
Man: Not at all. Please have a seat, and I'll tell him you're here.
Woman: Thank you. You're very kind.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* You're inviting people for dinner on Thursday? Why did you choose that night? Don't you think Friday or Saturday would be better?
Woman: People are usually busy then.
Man: Who will you invite? People from school?
Woman: No, just some neighbors. I'm planning for six guests.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* When does the cooking demonstration begin?
- Woman:* There are two presentations—one at nine and another at eleven.
- Man:* Let's go to the later one. Then we can have lunch. We'll be hungry.
- Woman:* Fine. Then we'll be able to catch the two o'clock train home.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I had thought the new expense report was due Wednesday.
- Man:* Me, too. The manager said it was due the middle of the week.
- Woman:* I know. But when I asked again, he said Tuesday, before the meeting.
- Man:* That makes me mad. Now we'll have to work late on Monday to finish it.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* I'm sure glad we decided to come here. This resort has everything!
- Woman:* You can say that again. Good restaurants. Huge pool. And best of all, comfortable beds.
- Man:* I plan to spend all day in the fitness room. I want to get a lot of exercise.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* I checked for the self-adhesive envelopes you were looking for, and we do have several boxes in stock. However, they're all the small size. Is that what you wanted?
- Woman:* That's too bad. I need the business-letter size.

- Man:* If you like, I could place an order for you.
- Woman:* I can't wait for that. I'll have to buy them elsewhere.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* I can't believe all the work we did today—we wrote several letters, read e-mail, answered about ten phone calls . . .
- Woman:* And I'm still expecting a package. When it comes, I'll have to work on the contents immediately.
- Man:* Really? I was hoping for your help writing this report.
- Woman:* I can help you now. Let's use the computer in your office. It's cleaner there.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I'm sorry, I didn't realize you don't take credit cards. I'll have to check and see if I have any cash on me.
- Man:* We take money orders, too. If you'd like, I can keep the shoes on hold for you for a few days.
- Woman:* Just let me look in my purse. Yes, here's a \$100 bill.
- Man:* The shoes are \$75, so here's your \$25 change.

PART 4 (PAGE 115)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following announcement.

This is your captain. I hope you're enjoying the flight. It's a beautiful day out there. Off the left of the aircraft you can see Mt. Rushmore, and on the right, the approach to Deadwood, South Dakota. Our radar indicates some turbulence ahead, so I'm going to ask you all to fasten your seat belts and stay in your seats.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following announcement.

Welcome aboard our Tropical Garden Tour. I'm Kathy, your tram operator and tour guide. Please remain seated in the tram for the duration of the tour. I also ask that you please keep from leaning out the windows. Sometimes I'll be taking us very close to some large tree branches, and I don't want anyone getting hurt. Also, please refrain from picking any leaves or flowers. Our plants are for everyone to enjoy! So much for the precautions. Our first stop is coming up on your left. It's our rare orchid collection. About half of these plants are in full bloom. Some give off a very pleasant scent, and they're all colorful.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following message.

Next week is our community clean-up drive. Last year it was a dismal failure. Only fifteen people showed up. This year we hope to do better—much better. I want to see all of you at this year's event. To help convince you to participate, I remind you that making our neighborhood clean of trash and litter is for *your* benefit. Also, to help you convince members of your family to join the drive, remind them that when we finish, there will be free hot dogs and refreshments as well as games for the kids. See you next Saturday. We'll start at ten in the morning and finish at one in the afternoon.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following radio show.

Hello. Welcome to Sunday Evening Radio News Talk. Our guest this evening is Dr. Quimby Jones, professor of economics at National University. During the first half hour of the show, Dr. Jones will talk about the current economic situation in our country, especially about the problems in the agricultural sector, and answer your questions about the economy. So please call us at 649-555-2594 to speak with Dr. Jones. Following that, we will have our usual weekly news

review. During the last ten minutes of the show we will read from your letters and e-mails commenting on last week's show. So settle in for the next hour to enjoy Sunday Evening Radio News Talk.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following lecture.

Good afternoon, class. Today we'll continue our discussion of ancient Chinese history. I'm sorry, the video I planned to show is unavailable. Instead, I have some slides to show you. These slides show some examples of ancient Chinese art and architecture, some views of the Great Wall, and some other things. If you read the assignment in your textbook, then you already have some background on the building of the Great Wall. Speaking of assignments, I have some articles for you to read for next week, some of the best written on the subject of Chinese history, in my opinion. Also, don't forget that next week we have a special guest, Dr. Smith, our own university president, who will talk about his recent trip to China.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following weather report.

This is a special weather report. Please be aware that the entire region is under a flood watch. We are currently experiencing heavy rains, which we expect to continue for the next twenty-four hours. While there is little wind now, heavy winds may move into the area overnight, bringing even more rain and possibly hailstorms with them. By tomorrow, flooding is expected in low-lying areas and may become widespread if the heavy rain continues. Everyone living within a mile of the Green River should listen tomorrow for evacuation orders.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following speech.

Welcome to our annual sales review luncheon meeting. I hope you enjoyed the delicious food as much as I did. We were able to provide such good food thanks to a slight increase in revenue

over the past year. The purpose of my talk today is to review the past year and plan for the future. First of all, Internet sales last year did not account for the increase in revenue that we expected. Therefore, in the year to come, I want our sales force to concentrate once again on a more traditional means to get new customers and keep current ones. By this I mean everything from increasing media exposure of our products through television and radio ads to more door-to-door customer contact. This afternoon we'll meet in groups to discuss the specifics.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

I'm very happy to announce that the company is building a new parking garage. It'll replace the parking lot we've used for so many years. Employees and visitors have always complained about the parking lot. If it rained hard, people couldn't stay dry when they had to walk from the lot to the building. In the summertime, their car interiors became like ovens. Construction will start next week and should be finished by the end of the year. During construction, all employees should park their cars across the street. We've made special arrangements with the shopping center to use one of their lots. We apologize for the inconvenience, but it'll be worth it!

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following advertisement.

We buy houses, offering you fast cash and quick closings. Do you own an unwanted house or are you relocating? Need to sell quickly? Is your house vacant or in need of major repairs? These are common problems that can happen to anyone. We buy houses from people in

situations just like yours. We can pay all cash and close quickly. We'll handle all the paperwork and make all the arrangements. We're not realtors. We're real estate investors that buy houses like yours. You'll get a quick sale with no hassles and your worries will be behind you. Call now to find out how we can solve your problem. 603-555-9000. That's 603-555-9000. Call today!

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following announcement.

Attention shoppers! A lost cell phone has been found in the frozen food section, aisle 10. If you think this cell phone may be yours, please go to the customer service office to claim it. Don't forget shoppers, there's a special sale today on apples and pears. They're fresh from the farm and are selling at the low, low price of just one dollar a kilo. So hurry to the produce section and load up on apples and pears. Parents, don't forget that your children need to eat plenty of fresh fruit to stay healthy. Only customers with a Shoppers' Club membership card can take advantage of this special sale. If you don't have a card, hurry to the customer service office to sign up for your shoppers' club membership today.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1: PHOTOS (PAGE 226)

1. Look at the picture marked number 1 in your book.
(A) The carts are by the road.
(B) The cars are on the road.
(C) The drivers are by the car.
(D) The cards are on the shelf.
2. Look at the picture marked number 2 in your book.
(A) The ship's officers are on the boat.
(B) The sheep are in the field.
(C) The sheets are on sale.
(D) The sailors are playing bridge.
3. Look at the picture marked number 3 in your book.
(A) She's talking on the phone.
(B) She's opening a drawer.
(C) She's writing in her book.
(D) She's using her keyboard.
4. Look at the picture marked number 4 in your book.
(A) The farmers are growing vegetables.
(B) The chefs are preparing the food.
(C) The nurses are helping the patients.
(D) The waiters are serving the meal.
5. Look at the picture marked number 5 in your book.
(A) They're sitting by the side of the road.
(B) They're climbing over the fence.
(C) They're watering the plants.
(D) They're digging a hole in the ground.
6. Look at the picture marked number 6 in your book.
(A) He's holding his head.
(B) He's covering his glasses.
(C) He's wiping his face with a napkin.
(D) He's drinking a cup of tea.
7. Look at the picture marked number 7 in your book.
(A) The office is large and spacious.
(B) Three colleagues are talking to a fellow worker.
(C) The men are looking at a computer game.
(D) The headquarters is closed for the holiday.
8. Look at the picture marked number 8 in your book.
(A) He's wearing a hard hat.
(B) He's working inside.
(C) He's looking at the ground.
(D) He's buying some gloves.
9. Look at the picture marked number 9 in your book.
(A) He's checking his bags at the counter.
(B) He's ordering room service.
(C) He's taking the elevator to his room.
(D) He's checking into a hotel.
10. Look at the picture marked number 10 in your book.
(A) She's covering her face.
(B) She's faxing a document.
(C) She's taking a photo of herself.
(D) She's holding the door open for him.

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE (PAGE 232)

11. When does your flight leave?
(A) From the airport.
(B) At 12:30.
(C) From Gate 23.
12. Have we received that fax yet?
(A) I've got it right here.
(B) In about an hour.
(C) I'll fax it now.
13. Ms. Pak, is it? How do you do?
(A) It's my mistake.
(B) I'm a lawyer.
(C) How do you do?

14. Isn't it time for our meeting?
(A) Sometimes I have meat.
(B) A quarter to three.
(C) Yes, but it's been rescheduled.
15. Is the boss in a good mood?
(A) Yes, but he'll be right back.
(B) I've seen him smiling all morning.
(C) No, he's in the cafeteria.
16. I'm extremely tired.
(A) I don't like extreme sports.
(B) When did they fire you?
(C) You should get more sleep.
17. Aren't we opening an office in Tokyo?
(A) It's open from nine to five.
(B) No, I'm not going to the office today.
(C) That's what I've been told.
18. Why haven't we begun the conference?
(A) We're having the meeting in my office.
(B) We're still waiting for Mr. Carter to arrive.
(C) It shouldn't take too long.
19. Hello. Uh . . . who are you?
(A) Fine, thank you.
(B) The new secretary.
(C) Downtown.
20. Whose computer can I use?
(A) Ms. Hoffman's.
(B) The blue one.
(C) Sorry, I need it now.
21. That dripping faucet drives me crazy.
(A) Relax. I'll drive you.
(B) So call a plumber.
(C) I tripped on that carpet, too.
22. How come you're late?
(A) There was a lot of traffic.
(B) No, I'll be there on time.
(C) Yes, I eat very quickly.
23. Did you remember to invite everybody?
(A) Thank you, but I can't come.
(B) Yes, I sent the invitations yesterday.
(C) I remember everyone I've ever met.
24. Have we placed all the newspaper ads?
(A) Yes, they've all gone out.
(B) It should be great for sales.
(C) Yes, I picked up the newspaper.
25. When will the auditors be leaving?
(A) An hour ago.
(B) They're going now.
(C) For an hour.
26. Why don't we take a fifteen-minute break?
(A) No, I didn't break the plate.
(B) It's working just fine.
(C) Good. I need to make a call.
27. This article is poorly written.
(A) There were a lot of errors in it.
(B) You can't get rich riding around.
(C) Art is not for the poor.
28. Where do you come from?
(A) Canada.
(B) The mailroom.
(C) Only a few minutes ago.
29. How about joining us for lunch?
(A) The employee cafeteria's downstairs.
(B) I'd like to very much.
(C) I didn't have time for breakfast.
30. I find this street plan confusing.
(A) I found it for you.
(B) You have the map upside down.
That's why.
(C) We planned to look for it tomorrow.
31. Would you mind if I asked you your age?
(A) That's nice of you.
(B) Not at all.
(C) Certainly.
32. How long a trip is it from here to our Cairo office?
(A) About twelve hours.
(B) About seven thousand miles.
(C) In Egypt.
33. Who are you sending that e-mail for?
(A) The boss asked me to.
(B) The boss. He's expecting it.
(C) The boss. He asked me to.
34. Who are you sending that e-mail to?
(A) The computer.
(B) My new client.
(C) More stamps.

35. Are we going to be offered stock options next year?
 (A) Yes, stocks should go up next year.
 (B) Yes, that's what the boss said.
 (C) No, but maybe next year.
36. You should take a vacation.
 (A) I take public transportation.
 (B) We took her to the station.
 (C) You're right. I work too hard.
37. Can you put in some overtime next week?
 (A) I can start work at four o'clock.
 (B) Sure. I'll put it in here next week.
 (C) It shouldn't be a problem.
38. How much farther is it?
 (A) About 30 minutes.
 (B) About 30 dollars.
 (C) About 30 kilometers.
39. Have you decided to ask for that transfer?
 (A) I'm putting in for vacation soon.
 (B) I have to think about it some more.
 (C) Yes, you could be right.
40. Will I be reimbursed for my expenses on that business trip?
 (A) Yes, if you give us your receipts.
 (B) Yes, business trips can be expensive.
 (C) If you can afford it.

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS (PAGE 233)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* I finished typing up those contracts and mailed them off to Mr. Park this morning.
- Woman:* Great. OK, I'm off to the airport. My flight leaves in 45 minutes.
- Man:* When will we see you back here in the office?
- Woman:* Early next week. Look, it's 11 o'clock already. I have to run.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* Our word processing classes will be starting very soon. Were you interested in a

beginner's class, intermediate, or . . . ?

Man: I'd like to take an advanced class. What's the basic cost?

Woman: Tuition is \$500 for a six-month course.

Man: Fine. I'd like to register for a morning class.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

Man: I know you were expecting Mr. Katz today, but we just found out his flight was delayed because of the bad weather in New York. He'll be here tomorrow morning.

Woman: Oh, yes, I heard about that terrible rainstorm on the radio news.

Man: Well, at least it's not a snowstorm. That would be terrible.

Woman: Or an ice storm. That's the worst.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

Man: Let's have Mr. Lee's retirement party in the conference room.

Woman: I don't think it's big enough for all fifty guests, even if we move the chairs and computers.

Man: Yes, you're right. We'd better have it at a restaurant. What day is the party?

Woman: Friday. That's just two days away, so we have to plan fast.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

Man: I'm afraid you'll have to wait about 45 minutes for a table.

Woman: I don't think we can wait that long. We're starving.

Man: You could try that place around the corner. They serve good food.

Woman: We'll give it a try, then. I hope they don't require reservations.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

Man: Thank you for calling, but I'm sorry to have to tell you that Mr. Curtis is out of town on business. Would you like to leave a message?

Woman: Thank you, but . . . uh . . . I think I'd like to make an appointment for when he returns. I'd like him to take a look at some contracts for me.

Man: Well, Mr. Curtis will be returning tomorrow. I could schedule an appointment for you later in the week.

Woman: Thank you. That would be fine.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

Woman: Things just haven't been the same since Mr. Cho retired last month. There's no one here to tell us jokes.

Man: It's hard to work without Mr. Cho making us laugh.

Woman: Do you know what else isn't the same? Ms. Green didn't bring cookies today.

Man: That's because Ms. Green is on vacation this week. She's the one who always brings them.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

Man: We've been waiting for Janet for half an hour now. I know she was planning to stop at the store after work, but she should be here by now.

Woman: And she was late last time because she had a dentist appointment.

Man: She always has an excuse. It's really annoying.

Woman: Relax. She'll be here.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

Man: This must be a mistake. I called to reserve the room a week ago.

Woman: I'm sorry, but I don't see anything here under your name.

Man: Don't you have some room you can give me? I need one for three days.

Woman: Let's see . . . I have a small one in back, and it costs just 165 dollars a night.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

Woman: Did you hear about Carl's promotion?

Man: Yes, I did. I'm very happy for him.

Woman: I'm sure his wife doesn't feel too bad about it either.

Man: I think we should have a party to celebrate. Let's have it at my house and invite the whole office.

PART 4: TALKS (PAGE 236)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following report.

A careless man started a 520-acre forest fire not far from the town of White River, New York. The fire was 75 percent under control on Wednesday, according to firefighters. It has cost close to one million dollars so far to fight the fire. A spokesperson for the fire department said the cause was a smoker who threw his cigarette out his car window. The fire started in the state park and destroyed campgrounds and recreational areas there. Park visitors, including a group of boy scouts, took shelter in town. The fire also threatened houses just outside of White River. Five hundred people had to flee their homes at the height of the fire Monday night. Fortunately, firefighters were able to save that area. Authorities said the fire should be completely put out by today.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following announcement.

We're changing our name . . . but we're keeping our promises! For decades, Villa Hospitalis has been providing low-income and indigent people with the highest quality medical care. It's time to create a separate identity, so people will recognize what we do. That's why we're changing the name of our facility to the Albert Schweitzer Hospital. Inspired by the work of the great Dr. Schweitzer, we have renewed our commitment to excellence and quality, offering more services and setting new standards for medical treatment. The Albert Schweitzer Hospital . . . another name for positive results!

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following restaurant review.

Fuji House is a Japanese restaurant full of wonderful aromas and tastes. The restaurant specializes in seafood, and its sushi is the best you can find anywhere. It also offers delicious tempura, several tasty chicken dishes, and a wonderful sweet and sour pork. The restaurant serves a variety of vegetarian dishes, too, and all the dishes are moderately priced. Fuji House is open for lunch and dinner seven days a week. It opens early for breakfast on Saturdays and Sundays only. A delicious and reasonably priced business lunch special is available Monday through Friday. If you like traditional Japanese cooking with a modern flair, visit Fuji House.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following talk.

I'd like to thank all of you for coming to this meeting. Once again it's time for us to elect the Employee of the Year. My assistants are now passing out ballot slips. Please use one to write down the name of your choice for Employee of the Year. Please consider someone who you feel has given 110 percent of him- or herself during this past year. Your choice should be someone who is not only a

very hard worker, but is also someone who is kind, friendly, and helpful. In case you've forgotten, let me remind you that the winner will receive a \$1,000 cash prize and a one-week vacation for two in the Bahamas. Okay, I'm now ready to take nominations from the floor.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following speech.

Good morning. My name is Norberto and I'll be your guide this morning as we tour the ruins of Machu Picchu. I hope all of you are wearing comfortable shoes because we'll be climbing up and down a great deal and covering a lot of ground during this tour. We'll start our walk at the main gate of the city, where you'll see the Temple of the Sun, and finish at the main plaza, which you can see in the distance behind me. I ask that you all stay close together as we proceed, and please don't worry; I'll give you plenty of time to ask questions and take pictures at our different stops. If there are no questions right now, let's begin. Please follow me.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following telephone message.

Hello. This is Mrs. Gail Winston. My phone number is 202-555-3434. I'm returning a call from a Mr. Max Amberson or Anderson. I couldn't get his name when he left his message. He wanted to verify my home address. My address is 3647 (thirty-six forty-seven) Delaware Lane. That's 3-6-4-7 Delaware Lane. Be sure to put Lane because there is also a Delaware Road and a Delaware Circle. If Mr. Amberson or Anderson has any further questions, he may call me after three this afternoon.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following report.

Now for the local news. Residents of Marlboro County are still without power. The heavy rains and strong winds that swept through the county last night tore down power lines and left 150,000

residents without electricity. Work crews have been working all night to restore power, but the winds, which remain strong, are making their work difficult. The Power Company expects that the western part of the county will be able to turn on their lights this evening, but the rest of the county will be lucky to have electricity by tomorrow night.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

We are pleased to announce that the LaForce Fitness Center will open the first of the month, November 1. Our year-long renovation is complete, and to celebrate, we are offering free orientation sessions for the citizens of our community. Come and see our 40,000 square-foot complex. Take a swim in our olympic-size pool. Play a round of golf on our championship golf course. Climb on our 60-foot rock wall. For a limited time, we're offering two-for-one memberships. Bring a friend to our orientation sessions. If one of you signs up, the other will receive a club membership free.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following train announcement.

Attention all passengers for Springdale. The 10:30 train to Springdale will begin boarding in five minutes. Reservations

are required for this train. All passengers for Springdale, please go to track 15 now. Passengers with small children will be allowed to board first. If you haven't checked your luggage yet, please do so immediately. Each passenger is allowed to take only one small bag on the train. All other items, including large suitcases, boxes, bags, musical instruments, and pets must be checked in at the baggage office.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following introduction.

Good evening. Welcome to the first lecture in our series "The Wonders of Nature." In this seven-lecture series, we'll cover a variety of interesting topics such as insect life, exotic plants, desert ecology, life in the ocean, and more. We have a number of interesting speakers lined up. Now I'd like to introduce tonight's speaker, Patricia Mora, who will tell us about exotic butterflies of Central America. Before her talk, Ms. Mora will show us a video taken on her recent trip to Central America. And please don't forget, all the wonderful butterfly photos you saw on display when you came in will be on sale at the end of the talk. All proceeds will go to the Save the Butterfly Fund.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1: PHOTOS (PAGE 264)

1. Look at the picture marked number 1 in your book.
(A) They're shaking out the sand.
(B) They're greeting one another.
(C) They're going out to sea.
(D) They're running a mile.
2. Look at the picture marked number 2 in your book.
(A) She's drawing on paper.
(B) She's arranging the tiles.
(C) She's filing her nails.
(D) She's looking in the files.
3. Look at the picture marked number 3 in your book.
(A) The telephones are on the wall.
(B) The signs are under the phones.
(C) The door is behind the sign.
(D) The phones are to the left of the door.
4. Look at the picture marked number 4 in your book.
(A) She's writing some notes.
(B) She's looking through the microscope.
(C) She's cleaning the lab equipment.
(D) She's using a telescope.
5. Look at the picture marked number 5 in your book.
(A) The uniformed guard is by the entrance.
(B) The gate to the courtyard is open.
(C) The pathway circles through the trees.
(D) The tourists line up by the garden door.
6. Look at the picture marked number 6 in your book.
(A) They're riding on the elevator.
(B) They're buying a refrigerator.
(C) They're standing near the escalator.
(D) They're walking up the stairs.
7. Look at the picture marked number 7 in your book.
(A) The tables are set for lunch.
(B) The diners are enjoying a break.
(C) The customers are choosing their seats.
(D) The chairs and tables are empty.
8. Look at the picture marked number 8 in your book.
(A) The cargo is in the hold of the plane.
(B) The boxes are loaded onto the container.
(C) The goods are stacked in the warehouse.
(D) The produce is on the back of the truck.
9. Look at the picture marked number 9 in your book.
(A) They're staying on the platform.
(B) They're opening the window.
(C) They're waiting for the plane.
(D) They're getting on the train.
10. Look at the picture marked number 10 in your book.
(A) She's holding the cup with both hands.
(B) She's walking in the pouring rain.
(C) She's pointing up to the top shelf.
(D) She's pouring a cup of coffee.

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE (PAGE 270)

11. When did the director arrive?
(A) Since this morning.
(B) At the airport.
(C) Late last night.
12. Do you know whose keys these are?
(A) I left them on your desk.
(B) I think they're Mr. Kim's.
(C) They're the keys to the closet door.

13. Where did you put the packages for Ms. Sato?
(A) Ms. Sato is over there.
(B) They're on her desk.
(C) She packed her bags.
14. Are you almost ready for the meeting?
(A) I met him at the reception last night.
(B) No, it's in the big conference room.
(C) Yes, I just have to finish typing these notes.
15. Where do you usually park your car?
(A) There's a beautiful park nearby.
(B) In the garage across the street.
(C) I had to take it to the mechanic last week.
16. When can I call you?
(A) Tomorrow morning is a good time.
(B) Most people just call me Maria.
(C) My office is the best place to talk.
17. It's supposed to rain tomorrow.
(A) You were supposed to come yesterday.
(B) I'd better bring an umbrella.
(C) Tomorrow's train is on time.
18. Who is going to meet Mr. Contini at the airport?
(A) He's at the airport.
(B) Mrs. Garcia will pick him up.
(C) At ten o'clock.
19. Do you know what time the offices close?
(A) I think everyone leaves by 5:30.
(B) Yes, the offices are closed.
(C) You really should buy some new clothes.
20. Why did Ms. Chen call a meeting today?
(A) It's today.
(B) At 2:30, I think.
(C) Because we have to discuss the budget.
21. How often do you have to turn in financial reports?
(A) Mrs. Gomez is our financial manager.
(B) Once every month.
(C) He's a very good reporter.
22. How long does the bus ride take?
(A) It's only about fifteen minutes.
(B) It's not a very big bus.
(C) It's a very pleasant ride.
23. I don't feel very well.
(A) You don't look sick.
(B) She's fine, thank you.
(C) You're welcome.
24. Where would you like to eat dinner?
(A) As soon as I finish typing this document.
(B) We could try that restaurant across the street.
(C) Yes, I would like that very much.
25. Were you able to book a hotel for next week?
(A) I've already read that book.
(B) Yes, I got a room at a nice place downtown.
(C) No, I didn't.
26. She's been waiting for over an hour.
(A) My clock is broken.
(B) Ask her if she wants to sit down and wait.
(C) She's lost a lot of weight.
27. How can I make an appointment with Ms. Lee?
(A) She's very happy about her new position.
(B) You won't be disappointed.
(C) You should speak with her assistant.
28. How long do you plan to stay in Tokyo?
(A) Only about three or four days.
(B) I haven't been there in a long time.
(C) At one of the downtown hotels.
29. Would you like to go to a movie with us after work?
(A) Yes, we took a long walk.
(B) Yes, that's a great idea.
(C) Yes, I worked all afternoon.
30. Did you notice whether Ms. Kovacs was at the reception?
(A) Yes, I took thorough notes.
(B) Yes, she was there.
(C) Yes, she received it.
31. Where can I find Mr. Park?
(A) He should be in his office now.
(B) Usually after lunch.
(C) At 10:45.

32. How many people work in this department?
 (A) Yes, it's quite a big apartment.
 (B) There are fifteen altogether.
 (C) I've worked here for several years.
33. When will you be free to meet for lunch?
 (A) In the cafeteria on the second floor.
 (B) It doesn't cost anything.
 (C) Next Monday is a good time.
34. Did you buy that newspaper downstairs?
 (A) Yes, we'll need some more paper.
 (B) Yes, at the newsstand in the lobby.
 (C) Yes, we said good-bye.
35. When will the new assistant manager start work?
 (A) In the office down the hall.
 (B) Next week, I think.
 (C) She has a lot of experience.
36. We're going to build a new house.
 (A) The new building is next to my home.
 (B) I'm going there, too.
 (C) I can recommend an architect.
37. Is there a discount on this furniture?
 (A) Yes, I can give you twenty-five percent off the regular price.
 (B) Yes, we counted it last night.
 (C) Yes, this is furniture.
38. Why hasn't Mr. Moreno signed those papers yet?
 (A) He buys the newspaper every morning.
 (B) Because he hasn't had a chance to read them.
 (C) No, he hasn't.
39. This grass is higher than ever.
 (A) I'm taller than you.
 (B) It's time to cut it.
 (C) The glass is never clean.
40. You aren't still working for the same company, are you?
 (A) No, I got a new job about a month ago.
 (B) No, I went there alone.
 (C) No, it was a different computer.

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS (PAGE 271)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* This package arrived for Mr. Ozawa this morning.
Man: Who is it from? His boss?
Woman: No, his secretary. It's the report he needs for his meeting with Ms. Jones tomorrow.
Man: He's at lunch, but I'll put it on his desk with the rest of his mail.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* Oh, no! I left my wallet at my desk!
Woman: Don't worry about it. I'll pay for lunch.
Man: Are you sure? I ate such a big meal.
Woman: It's no problem. I'll use my credit card, and you can pay me later.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* Do you have a table for three of us tonight? We don't have reservations.
Woman: I can give you a table for three at nine o'clock, or at 8:45 I have a table next to the kitchen.
Man: We'll take the nine o'clock. We'll just wait in the bar until then.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* White seems to be the best color for these walls, don't you think?
Man: White is good for the windows, but you need a better color on the walls.
Woman: You're right. How about yellow? Or blue? Blue would match the color of the rug and chairs.
Man: Sounds good. I'll get the paints and we'll start the day after tomorrow. On Friday.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* Is Jim still working on that memo? I've got to see him before I leave.
- Woman:* Good luck. He missed the 3:00 meeting because he had to type the final copy.
- Man:* Well, I can't wait. I've got to catch the 6:00 train. I'm already late.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* We can't write this report here. Your office is too noisy. Aren't there desks somewhere where it's quieter?
- Woman:* Hmm. We could take the elevator to the first floor conference room.
- Man:* OK. Let's just take this computer and that folder of papers with us.
- Woman:* Fine. We can leave the pens and notepads here. They have all that downstairs.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* Sam, who will be in your office tomorrow to go over these accounts with me?
- Man:* I'll be at a conference, but my boss will be there after lunch. He'll help you.
- Woman:* Great. He's more helpful than your assistant. I'll take him out to dinner after work as a thank you.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* This is the newspaper ad you were telling me about, right? Briefcases on sale at 15 percent off is a really good deal. They'll probably sell out really fast. You should fax your order today.
- Man:* I think I'd rather call and order one over the phone.

- Woman:* Well, hurry, then. The sale ends tomorrow.
- Man:* No, it doesn't. Look, Saturday's the last day.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I'm so tired of this old photocopier. Did you realize it's broken again? The copies come out too light now.
- Man:* I'm going to report this right away. I have to get these copies made.
- Woman:* I already called the company. A repair person will be here at noon.
- Man:* Great. Well, I guess I'll read my e-mail while I'm waiting.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* We have to discuss the conference plans soon. Can we meet this week?
- Man:* Sorry, I'll be away on a business trip for the rest of this week.
- Woman:* How about next Monday then? I'll see you in your office at 11.
- Man:* Monday's fine, but let's make it at one. I have a morning class.

PART 4: TALKS (PAGE 274)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following announcement.

The 10:30 train to Paris will begin boarding in ten minutes at Gate 15. Passengers who still wish to check luggage should do so now. Passengers with small children or those needing special assistance are asked to arrive at the gate five minutes before boarding time. All other passengers will be boarded in the order that they arrive at the gate. Passengers without tickets can purchase them on the train. Please be advised that on board the train we can accept cash only. Credit cards and personal checks will not be accepted.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following report.

Welcome to the five o'clock weather report. I know you're all tired of this long day of rain, but the good news is that the skies will finally clear up tonight. By tomorrow morning there shouldn't be a cloud in the sky, and it'll be warm and sunny all day. For all you people who've been wanting to make a trip to the beach, tomorrow should be the perfect day for it.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following announcement.

Attention shoppers. Take advantage of today's special in the meat department. Ground beef is on sale at two pounds for the price of one. Don't forget to check out our produce department where we have fresh vegetables and a variety of fruit available. Shoppers purchasing fifteen or fewer items can use our express check-out lanes. Don't wait in line. Just follow the red signs to the express lanes at the front of the store.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following talk.

Good evening, class. I'm Dr. Compton. First, I'd like to explain the requirements of this course. We'll use just one textbook. It's available in the university bookstore and is called *Advanced Algebra*. I'll assign about ten algebra exercises a week for you to do as homework, and you'll have a midterm exam as well as a final exam. Class begins at seven o'clock and I expect everyone to be here on time.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following announcement.

Good afternoon. I hope you're all feeling well-rested and energetic after that delicious lunch. For our next stop, we'll visit the Bob Wilson House. Mr. Wilson is an important figure in our history and was our city's first mayor. The bus driver has informed me that we'll have an hour to spend at the Wilson House. Then we'll go on to see the war-heroes monument. It'll be late by then, and we'll have to

leave the art museum visit for another day.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following announcement.

Attention all employees. There are still a few tickets left for the year-end soccer tournament at the City Stadium. Anyone who wishes to join the company excursion to see the game should go to the front desk today to reserve your tickets. We've hired a bus which will leave from the front of the building on Saturday at six A.M. The bus ride is free. Join us on this exciting trip to watch your favorite players win the trophy.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following speech.

Good evening. I am pleased to introduce Ms. Lucy Park, the award-winning author of *You, Too, Can Become a Millionaire*. Ms. Park will read excerpts from her book and answer questions from the audience. Following that, she will be available to sign copies of her book. You can purchase the book at the back of the auditorium for twenty-five dollars. That's a special price available tonight only and is 10 percent off the usual cost.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

You have reached the office of Pamela Jones, science reporter at the *Daily Times* newspaper. I'll be out of the office all week at the journalists' conference in New York. If you wish to speak to my assistant, press 1. To reach the main switchboard, press 2. To leave a message, please stay on the line. Start speaking at the sound of the beep. Thank you.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following recorded announcement.

You have reached the information hotline of Breezeway Airlines. The following updated flight information is available for this evening's arrivals. Flight 260 from Hong Kong will arrive twenty minutes late. Flight 75 from Sydney will arrive on time. Flight 186 from London

will arrive one hour late. The delay is due to heavy rains over the British Isles. Flight 17 from Paris has been canceled due to a local blizzard. Now is the time to take advantage of our special sale. We still have sale-priced tickets available to selected destinations. Act now because the sale ends next week. Please note we will have a new flight schedule next month. Check our website for details. Thank you for choosing Breezeway Airlines.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following recorded announcement.

Thank you for calling the Starlight Cinema. Today we are showing the

exciting action drama *Lost in the Storm*. We have shows today at 1, 3, 5, and 7:30 P.M. We will also have a special midnight showing of the mystery thriller *Black Night*. Tickets for this show will not be sold to anyone under the age of 18. All shows before five o'clock are half price. Cold drinks, hot popcorn, and other snacks are available for sale in the lobby. Please don't bring outside food into the theater.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1: PHOTOS (PAGE 304)

1. Look at the picture marked number 1 in your book.
(A) This dog was easy to train.
(B) The passengers are buying train tickets.
(C) The rain is coming down fast.
(D) The train is still in the station.
2. Look at the picture marked number 2 in your book.
(A) The chef is working in the kitchen.
(B) The man is eating chicken.
(C) The cook is writing the menu.
(D) The book is sitting on the counter.
3. Look at the picture marked number 3 in your book.
(A) Their pens are in the drawer.
(B) They're looking at a graph.
(C) Dinner is on the table.
(D) The chart is hanging on the wall.
4. Look at the picture marked number 4 in your book.
(A) The sign is on the door.
(B) The woman has a mop.
(C) She's moving to the top.
(D) There's a carpet on the floor.
5. Look at the picture marked number 5 in your book.
(A) The guests are enjoying the meal.
(B) The glasses are on the shelf.
(C) The table is ready for dinner.
(D) The food is on the table.
6. Look at the picture marked number 6 in your book.
(A) He's checking the time.
(B) He's buying a watch.
(C) He's watching a show.
(D) He's wearing his jacket.
7. Look at the picture marked number 7 in your book.
(A) The money is in her hand.
(B) The apron is hanging in the closet.
(C) The cashier is counting the change.
(D) The woman is shopping for groceries.
8. Look at the picture marked number 8 in your book.
(A) The driver is taking a rest.
(B) The truck is on the highway.
(C) The cars are leaving the garage.
(D) The road is empty.
9. Look at the picture marked number 9 in your book.
(A) He's sipping coffee.
(B) He's sitting at his desk.
(C) He's taking notes.
(D) He's choosing a computer.
10. Look at the picture marked number 10 in your book.
(A) The suitcases are in the closet.
(B) The man is getting on the bus.
(C) The man has two suitcases.
(D) The mechanic is fixing the bus.

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE (PAGE 310)

11. Where is Mrs. Wang's office?
(A) She'll be in her office tomorrow.
(B) The officer spoke with her yesterday.
(C) It's just down the hall on the right.
12. Who left this package on my desk?
(A) I think Mary left it there.
(B) Yes, it's on your desk.
(C) They delivered it this morning.
13. What did they discuss at the meeting?
(A) They talked about the budget.
(B) They met yesterday afternoon.
(C) They were reading the newspaper.

14. When will the director return from his trip?
(A) He had a very productive trip.
(B) The directions are easy to follow.
(C) Early next week, I believe.
15. Who can take these packages to the post office?
(A) I packed them.
(B) I can do it after lunch.
(C) I work in this office.
16. How long has Mr. Harrison been working here?
(A) Only three or four months.
(B) He's been doing an excellent job.
(C) Walking has improved his health.
17. Why don't we finish this work after lunch?
(A) Because we're very hungry.
(B) That sounds like a good idea.
(C) I always take a walk after lunch.
18. You look very tired.
(A) It's not a very good book.
(B) I am. I worked late last night.
(C) He retired last year.
19. Who will present our report at the meeting?
(A) It's not a long report.
(B) They were present at the meeting.
(C) Mr. Simon will do it.
20. There will be at least 15 people at the meeting this afternoon.
(A) Yes, he's greeting people.
(B) It was traveling east.
(C) Then we'll need to bring in more chairs.
21. Have you tried that new restaurant yet?
(A) Yes, I would like to take a rest.
(B) Yes, and the food was delicious.
(C) Yes, it's a new restaurant.
22. Prices have gone up a lot recently.
(A) Yes, everything is getting expensive.
(B) It costs under fifty dollars.
(C) I haven't gone there recently.
23. Where is the nearest bank?
(A) There's one around the corner.
(B) The teller was very helpful.
(C) Count your money carefully.
24. Which room do you prefer?
(A) There's a broom in the closet.
(B) I referred him to a doctor.
(C) This one has more natural light.
25. Whose car keys are these?
(A) I think they belong to John.
(B) I parked it in the garage.
(C) I unlocked the door.
26. Where can I find paper for the photocopier?
(A) Mary can make copies for you.
(B) There's some in the supply closet.
(C) He's a very skilled photographer.
27. What were they doing here so late last night?
(A) They got here before eight last night.
(B) They were finishing up the annual report.
(C) They washed the last plate.
28. Who do you think we should hire?
(A) Yes, I agree he should retire very soon.
(B) I think you look very tired.
(C) Mrs. Peters is the best candidate, in my opinion.
29. Where did you work before coming here?
(A) I was with a consulting firm downtown.
(B) I always come here by subway.
(C) I believe they're coming here tomorrow.
30. When will you be ready for dinner?
(A) I got thinner by watching my diet.
(B) That's a good idea. I'm very hungry.
(C) As soon as I finish writing this letter.
31. Where do you want me to put your mail?
(A) Just leave it on my desk.
(B) The main post office is downtown.
(C) Mail them as soon as possible.
32. What's the matter with the fax machine?
(A) It sends and receives faxes.
(B) It wasn't expensive for a fax machine.
(C) It stopped working this morning.
33. Did anyone call while I was out?
(A) Yes, it's out in the hall.
(B) Yes, I left the messages on your desk.
(C) Yes, I recall what it was about.

34. When will you find out about your new job?
 (A) Everybody knew about the job.
 (B) They said they'd call me next week.
 (C) I was very happy to find out.
35. Where will you be next week?
 (A) At a conference in New York.
 (B) I often feel quite weak.
 (C) We'll be there in a week.
36. How long will it take to finish making those copies?
 (A) Those are the copies, not the originals.
 (B) No, I haven't finished them yet.
 (C) One hour at the most.
37. Where can I get a good, quick lunch?
 (A) There's a cafeteria on the first floor.
 (B) No, it wasn't a very good lunch.
 (C) I'm feeling hungry, too.
38. Why hasn't Tom arrived yet?
 (A) He came in by jet.
 (B) No, he hasn't arrived yet.
 (C) He was delayed by traffic.
39. How many people applied for the job?
 (A) Mary applied for the job.
 (B) Only three or four.
 (C) Applications are due next week.
40. When did you last get a salary raise?
 (A) I asked for a salary raise.
 (B) Two years ago.
 (C) A good salary is important.

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS (PAGE 311)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* Can you believe how early the meeting starts? Eight o'clock! We'll have to leave the hotel by six forty-five to get there on time.
- Man:* I don't think so. Remember, it's not at the downtown office. It's at the conference center, which is not so far.
- Woman:* Oh, you're right. I'd forgotten. We won't have to leave till seven thirty if we go by subway.

- Man:* That's probably the best plan. The bus would be too slow, and I don't want to pay for a taxi.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* Can you cash this check for me, please?
- Woman:* Certainly, if you have an account with us. And I'll need to see some form of photo ID.
- Man:* I do have an account here. Here's my account number. And here's my driver's license, for identification.
- Woman:* Thank you. I'll just need you to sign the check on the back. Here's a pen.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman:* I was wondering if we could get together next week to go over the accounts.
- Man:* I'm sorry, but I'll be out of town all next week visiting our branch office in New York. How about Monday of the following week?
- Woman:* I'm afraid I'll be tied up the entire week until Friday. It looks like we'll have to put off our meeting until next month.
- Man:* That's OK. I'll just go check my next month's calendar now, then I'll have my assistant call you back to set an exact date.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man:* When do you think you can have the budget report ready? I plan to present it at the meeting on Friday, so I'll need to see it before then.
- Woman:* Don't worry. I'll have it done in plenty of time. I can work on it all afternoon and have it ready for you tomorrow morning.

Man: That would be great. Could you bring it up to my office when it's ready? You can just leave it in the inbox on my desk.

Woman: Of course. You'll probably also need extra copies to pass out at the meeting, so I'll make some for you. Would eight be enough?

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

Man: I'd like to book a room for next week.

Woman: How many nights will you be staying with us?

Man: Well, I'll get there on Friday and plan to leave Monday morning, so that's three nights, Friday through Sunday.

Woman: Very good. A room for one person for three nights. I'll just need the number of your credit card so I can make the reservation for you.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

Woman: What happened to you? I thought you were taking an early flight to Toronto this morning.

Man: I was, but all flights have been canceled because of the heavy rains.

Woman: Oh. I didn't know that. Do they expect it to clear up soon?

Man: Probably not until tomorrow. I'm going to have to wait until then because not even the trains and buses are running, there's been so much flooding.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

Man: Excuse me. Can you tell me if there's a parking lot near here anywhere?

Woman: There's a garage just down the street on the next block, across from the grocery store.

Man: Great. Do you know what kind of fee they charge? I'm going to have to leave my car there for a while.

Woman: It's a city garage, so I don't think it costs anything. If you leave your car on the street, they charge you plenty, but there's no fee for using the garage.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

Man: Guess what! I got the position I'd been hoping for! I'm moving up in the company, starting next Monday.

Woman: You got the promotion! I'm so glad for you. It'll be such a great change for you. You've seemed so bored at work recently.

Man: I know. I'm looking forward to having a more challenging job. Say, will you celebrate with me? We can go out for dinner tonight.

Woman: Why wait till then? I'm really hungry. Let's celebrate now, over lunch. My treat.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

Woman: I'd like to make dinner reservations for quite a large party of people. There'll be sixteen of us. Can you do that? It's for some out-of-town clients who will be visiting for a few days.

Man: Of course. If you wish, you can also order your meal ahead of time. It's not a requirement, but we do recommend it for large groups.

Woman: Oh, yes, that'll make things much simpler. Your steak dinners are nice. We'll have that.

Man: Very good. I'll tell the kitchen. And, let's see, I can give you a table by the side window.

That's the best seating in the house.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

Woman: I got this beautiful new suit as a present from my husband for my birthday last month. I love it, but I need some shoes to go with it.

Man: What's the matter with the shoes you're wearing now? They look good to me.

Woman: These shoes are way too casual. I'm trying to get ready for a job interview. I can't wear these shoes for that. And I need them in a more serious color, like black.

Man: Oh, that's right. You have that interview next Monday. Why not take a trip to the mall on Saturday? You're sure to find something there.

PART 4: TALKS (PAGE 314)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following announcement.

May I have your attention, please? In approximately thirty minutes, we will be arriving at our final destination, Tokyo, Japan. Flight attendants, meal and beverage service is now over. Please collect all meal trays and glasses. All passengers, please return to your seats now to prepare for landing. Fasten your seat belts and return your seats to the upright position. For passengers needing information about getting around Tokyo and Japan, gate agents will be available after landing to provide you with hotel information, train schedules, and any other assistance you may need. We at Sunrise Airlines wish you a pleasant stay in Tokyo and thank you for flying with us.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following recording.

Thank you for calling the dental office of Dr. Sylvia Peterman, DDS. If you are hearing this recording, the office is

closed. Our normal office hours are Tuesday through Friday from eleven A.M. until eight P.M., and Saturday from nine A.M. until one P.M. If this is an emergency, hang up now and dial our emergency number at 555-8566. To leave a message for Dr. Peterman, press 1. To request an appointment, press 2. At the sound of the beep, leave your name and number and the times of day that are most convenient for you. An assistant will call you back within 24 hours.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following talk.

These days, health experts are recommending forty-five minutes of moderate exercise a day for healthy adults. That may seem like a lot, but it's actually easier than you think. You don't have to spend three quarters of an hour everyday at the gym. It's much easier to incorporate small amounts of exercise into your work day. For example, if you drive to work, park a few blocks from your office, then walk the rest of the way. When you arrive, don't take the elevator up to your office. Use the stairs instead. While you are working, take a break every so often. Get up from your desk and walk around the room or down the hall for five or ten minutes. If you develop habits like these, you'll find that by the end of the afternoon you may well have done more than the minimum amount of exercise recommended.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following advertisement.

This Saturday and Sunday only, Branwell's is celebrating its annual Customer Appreciation Weekend. To show how much we value our customers, we will be offering entertainment, refreshments, and a special two-day sale. Everything in the store will be marked down 25 percent. That's right, everything—men's and women's business suits, formal dresses, sportswear, travel wear, even children's outfits. There's something for the whole family. Special entertainment will be available for the

children, and coffee and snacks will be provided all day. So come on down and celebrate with us. Doors open at ten A.M. both days.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following advertisement.

Out of work? No worries! We at City Jobs Corps can help find the right job for you, whatever your skills and experience are. Are you looking for a job as a computer technician? A hotel manager? An office administrator? We have job openings in all fields. We also provide assistance with résumés, cover letters, and interview skills. All our services are provided free of charge to city residents. Our office is conveniently located at 35 North Main Street. Visit us today. No appointment necessary.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following weather report.

The high winds that are expected to continue throughout the rest of the afternoon and evening have already caused power outages throughout the city. This has led to serious traffic delays in some areas, especially on the roads leading to the Green River Bridge. Trains and subways are running on schedule, however, so we recommend using public transportation today if at all possible. No school closings have been reported. Winds will continue through the night but are expected to diminish by morning. The next few days will be cold but sunny, with a chance of snow for later in the week.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following announcement.

Good morning and welcome to the Business Managers and Administrators Association Conference. Workshops are scheduled to begin in just a few minutes, at ten fifteen, and will go until twelve fifteen. All workshops will be held in the conference rooms on the third and fourth floors. A map is included in your registration packet. If you haven't picked up your packet yet, they are available at the registration desk in the main lobby on

the ground floor. Lunch will be served in the hotel ballroom on the second floor from twelve thirty until one thirty. Following lunch, we will reconvene here in the auditorium to hear a panel discussion on the future of business management. OK, I think that's all. Oh, yes, there's complimentary coffee available in the lobby now if you would like to get some on the way to the morning workshops.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

May I have your attention please? Due to damage caused by flooding on the tracks, train service to New York has been indefinitely suspended. All passengers holding tickets to New York for this afternoon and evening may take advantage of our emergency bus service. Buses are scheduled to leave at two o'clock, four o'clock, and six thirty. Passengers wishing to use this service should proceed to the waiting room half an hour before the scheduled departure. There are no reserved seats but there should be enough seating for everyone. We are very sorry for any inconvenience this situation may cause. At this time it is uncertain when regular train service will resume. We will provide updates as soon as we have any further information.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following news report.

A new bridge will be constructed across the Wilkus River, the mayor announced at a press conference at City Hall this afternoon. The bridge will connect Wilkus Park on the east side of the river with the west side business district. The goal is to ease commuter traffic as well as make the monuments and museums more accessible to tourists. Construction is scheduled to begin next fall and be completed the following September. Tomorrow the mayor intends to present full details of the construction plan, including budget and funding, during her weekly speech.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following talk.

We'll have a special surprise at one of our upcoming weekly staff meetings, let me check, yes, it'll be during the first meeting next month. Dr. Marwella Jones, a world-renowned expert on office management, will be visiting with us to talk about best practices in managing an office. She'll also be showing a video with highlights of her recent

international speaking tour. It should be very interesting, however, the video showing will make our meeting a little longer than usual, so you should plan to be here that morning until lunchtime. This is a very special opportunity, so be sure to put the date on your calendar. If there is some pressing reason why you can't attend, please let me know as soon as possible.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGE 260)

1. (A) The conference is in session.
(B) The movie is about to begin.
(C) The concert hall is empty.
(D) The attendees are standing.
2. (A) They're sitting by the dock.
(B) They're building the engine.
(C) They're assembling the clocks.
(D) They're walking through the facility.
3. (A) The man is taking a nap.
(B) The map is in the book.
(C) The geography book is on the shelf.
(D) The man is putting a pin in the map.
4. (A) Two purses are next to the chart.
(B) One man holds a briefcase.
(C) Both men are standing by the whiteboard.
(D) The men are laughing.
5. (A) They're meeting at the street corner.
(B) They're working with computers.
(C) They're counting their money.
(D) They're operating heavy equipment.
6. (A) She's closing the doors.
(B) She's looking in the drawers.
(C) She's watching the clock.
(D) She's holding a box.
7. (A) He's sitting on the desk.
(B) He's eating a piece of cake.
(C) He's looking at a piece of paper.
(D) He's using a calculator.
8. (A) The coffeemaker is beside the sink.
(B) The pots are being washed.
(C) They're drinking coffee.
(D) The water left a spot.
9. (A) The shelves are under the table.
(B) The lamp is above the workbench.
(C) The technician is at her desk.
(D) The components are in the showroom.

10. (A) They're buying meat.
(B) They're having a discussion.
(C) They're shelving books.
(D) They're wiping the table.

PART 2 (PAGE 266)

11. Where's the newsstand?
(A) The news never changes.
(B) There's one in the lobby.
(C) I'll stand here.
12. Who is at the door?
(A) The guests have just arrived.
(B) The doorman is retired.
(C) The door is green.
13. What do you need from the store?
(A) Just some milk and bread.
(B) The store is open until nine.
(C) He needs to store his bicycle.
14. Why did your broker call you?
(A) He suggested I sell my stock.
(B) He was broke.
(C) I telephoned my brother.
15. When do you want to eat?
(A) As soon as we finish lunch.
(B) Yes, I eat meat.
(C) Whenever you're hungry.
16. Who received an extra paycheck?
(A) The customer paid his check.
(B) I received two paychecks.
(C) She reviewed the accounts payable.
17. I don't have anything to wear to the retirement party.
(A) It's in the lobby of the office building.
(B) You don't have to wear anything fancy.
(C) He hasn't been with the company that long.

18. Who is on the phone?
(A) She recently installed a new phone system.
(B) We have a new telephone.
(C) The receptionist is talking to a customer.
19. When did they complete the project?
(A) They bought the complete edition.
(B) It will take two more years.
(C) They finished it last night.
20. Why is he leaving the company?
(A) He was fired.
(B) The guests had to leave early.
(C) He lives near the company.
21. Is this the last bus?
(A) No, there's one more after this.
(B) Yes, it lasts three hours.
(C) Yes, the bus goes to the station.
22. Who are you expecting?
(A) I expect it will rain.
(B) A package from the office supply store.
(C) The computer saleswoman is coming at one.
23. Who's that man over there?
(A) He's my supervisor.
(B) Yes, he's standing over there.
(C) The men usually go there for lunch.
24. What is her profession?
(A) The professor is not here now.
(B) She's a marketing specialist.
(C) All of them are professionals.
25. I understand you have a new business partner this year.
(A) Yes, his name is Chris Burns.
(B) We've been married for ten years.
(C) I can explain it again if you like.
26. Where were you this morning?
(A) They'll come back tomorrow morning.
(B) You look best in the morning.
(C) I was in a meeting all morning.
27. We are going to start billing on the first day of the month.
(A) They sent an invoice on the thirteenth.
(B) I'd prefer January or February.
(C) OK, I'll notify the clients.
28. Can we start the meeting now?
(A) This is a convenient place.
(B) Yesterday we met all day.
(C) No, not everyone has arrived yet.
29. Don't forget to make those reservations.
(A) I thought you were going to make them.
(B) We'll paint and put new carpets in.
(C) He always remembers to collect our money.
30. Who wants the newspaper?
(A) Not me, thank you. I read it already.
(B) She's a reporter.
(C) Yes, the copier is out of place.
31. Who is listening to the radio?
(A) The news comes on at six.
(B) I am. Is it too loud?
(C) Yes, we should all listen carefully.
32. What equipment are we missing?
(A) Our team is short one player.
(B) We're missing the pump engine and pipes.
(C) The results of the experiment are lost.
33. Where did you send the letter?
(A) I'll send it out now.
(B) I sent it to his office address.
(C) I wouldn't let her go alone.
34. Whom are you waiting to see?
(A) I want to see the office manager.
(B) You waited for an hour.
(C) The boat is at sea.
35. When will the rain stop?
(A) The bus will stop at your corner.
(B) It'll rain tomorrow.
(C) It's expected to stop tonight.
36. You put the new supplies away, didn't you?
(A) Yes, I put them in the supply room.
(B) You can put them anywhere.
(C) No, I didn't like the new ones.
37. When will the building be finished?
(A) The architect is Finnish.
(B) The building has seven stories.
(C) The contractor says in three months.

38. I'll forward this joke to your personal e-mail address.
 (A) James is the best person to ask.
 (B) Thanks. I can't read jokes at work.
 (C) I thought it was really funny.
39. Why isn't the photocopier working?
 (A) We had our photos taken.
 (B) The electricity is off.
 (C) She copied my work.
40. How large is your staff?
 (A) Yes, we have too much stuff.
 (B) My staff works very efficiently.
 (C) We have twelve people.

PART 3 (PAGE 267)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* One new pair of shoes comes to seventeen seventy-five.
- Man* I don't have any cash, but here's my checkbook. Will you take a personal check?
- Woman* Yes, but I'll need to see a credit card for identification. I'm afraid it's a store policy.
- Man* Really? Then I'll just go ahead and pay with the credit card.
- Woman* Whichever is easier for you, sir. We accept all major credit cards with a valid expiration date.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* How long will it take this package to arrive in China?
- Woman* Six days by first class and twelve days by second class.
- Man* Mail it first class, and insure it for a thousand dollars. It contains jewelry.
- Woman* That will be nine dollars for postage and six dollars for the insurance, so your total is fifteen.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* The copy machine broke again this morning. That's the fourth time this month.

- Man* Don't worry. The repairman will be here tomorrow. He was supposed to come today, but there was a problem with the company truck. He's getting a rental car in the morning, and he hopes to be in first thing in the afternoon to fix the machine.

- Woman* But I need these reports copied before the meeting tomorrow. I guess I'll have to go to the photocopy store on the first floor.

- Man* It's not there anymore. But there's one across the street. You could go there.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* It feels like I've been waiting forever. I hope the bus gets here soon.
- Woman* Me too. I'm far from home, and it looks like it might rain.
- Man* Yes, it's very cloudy, but at least it's not cold. I've been waiting 15 minutes already, so the bus should be here any time now.
- Woman* Well, you can never count on this transit system. I wish I lived closer to work so I could just walk home instead.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Your vacation starts Tuesday, doesn't it? I envy you. Will you be gone a week this time?
- Woman* Two weeks, actually. Can you believe it? We're going to New York.
- Man* Really? I thought you liked quiet places like the mountains.
- Woman* Actually, we usually go to the beach, but we decided to take a different kind of trip this time.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* Mr. Kim wasn't at this morning's meeting. I hope he isn't sick.
- Woman* No, he's out of town till next week on a business trip.
- Man* The meeting didn't go well at all. It started late, and very few people showed up. In fact, out of 15 people only 7 showed.
- Woman* I hope things go better at next month's meeting.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I'd like to open a savings account, please.
- Man* Certainly. Just fill out this form. You can do it now or bring it back later.
- Woman* I can do it now. I'd like to use this \$500 check for my initial deposit.
- Man* Great. Just sign it on the back, and write the amount on the deposit slip.
- Woman* Okay. Deposit slip. Now, which one is that, the pink one or the green one?
- Man* Sorry, I should've mentioned that. The deposit slip's always pink. If you're ever in doubt, just look at the bottom left-hand corner of the slip. That will tell you what type of slip it is.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* We're not driving to work in all this snow.
- Woman* You're right. It's dangerous. We'll take the train.
- Man* Is today Wednesday? I have a conference call at ten. We have to hurry.
- Woman* We'll leave as soon as you've finished eating. The next train leaves in 25 minutes, and that should get us there in plenty of time.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* We're all sold out of newspapers. Try the hotel across the street.
- Woman* Oh, that's all right. I'll take this magazine instead.
- Man* That'll be four fifty. Do you want any candy or gum today?
- Woman* Just the magazine is fine. I need some reading material while I wait for my dentist appointment. The magazines at the dentist's are always at least a year old.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* Do you eat here often?
- Man* About once a week. Here, try some bread.
- Woman* It's delicious. I could eat here every day. How's the soup here?
- Man* It's very good, but I think I'll try the fried chicken today.
- Woman* Well, I'm glad you introduced me to this place. It looks like they not only have healthy choices but also decent prices. I'm getting tired of the same old fast-food hamburgers.

PART 4 (PAGE 270)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following business announcement.

Today the officers of the company are announcing revisions on longstanding policies regarding health benefits, security procedures, and off-site training programs. The most significant change has been in our wellness program. In the past, employees with illnesses lasting more than four days were required to bring a note from their doctors. Now, no excuse is required regardless of the length of illness.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following special announcement.

Stay away from the burning building. I repeat, stay away from the burning building. Firefighters need room to do their job properly. Please stay on the other side of the

street so that emergency personnel can get through. Do not interfere with the emergency crew by asking questions or trying to help. Police will have no choice but to apprehend anyone who gets in the way. Keep your children and pets as far from the premises as possible to avoid smoke inhalation.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following news report.

The Space Administration has announced its plans to put a canine on Mars. It's more than a dog in space, it's a dog on Mars. What this animal will do there, we can't imagine. Is there even water on that planet? I imagine the space program will provide some tasty treats for the first pet on Mars. It seems like a waste of money to us, but what do we know? This is the first program of its kind, and let's hope it's the last.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following news report.

After yesterday's run of bad news, there is finally some good news from the Presidential Palace. The president and his wife became parents for the second time today. A baby boy was born at General Hospital at 5:43 A.M., according to staff doctors. Only the mother will be able to rest; the president must leave immediately to fly to Belgium for a noon meeting. He hopes to return to his wife's side by early evening. When asked if he wanted more children, he said he would like three or four, but no more. Certainly not five.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following advertisement.

Do you want to watch television but don't know what's on? You need the program guide *TV Day-by-Day*. We'll give a one-year subscription to *TV Day-by-Day* to the first ten people who buy a new television set today. This offer applies for all models, from black-and-white 10-inch TVs to 42-inch flat screens. Just think, with *TV Day-by-Day* you can cancel the local newspaper that you never get around to reading and save up to \$10 dollars a week.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following recorded announcement.

You have reached a nonworking number. If you would like to make a call, please hang up and try again. If you would like to check

the number you are dialing, please dial 4-1-1 for directory assistance. Don't forget to add the area code to numbers outside the downtown core. Long-distance charges do not apply to local phone calls that require area codes.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following weather report.

Last week's rainy weather is behind us. The cool, windy weather that we were expecting last Monday and Tuesday never happened. You must think we don't know what we're talking about. Well, I'll tell you this and I am sure of it—the warm weather that we're experiencing now will continue for the rest of the week. So this Friday and Saturday, get outside and enjoy it. By Sunday, the temperature will drop and rain is once again in our forecast. And lots of it. You can expect up to 4 inches of rain on Sunday and Monday.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following announcement.

Don't just sit there playing with your pencil. Push that chair back from your desk. Stand up and walk over to Office Supplies, Inc. No, don't walk. Run. This sale started Tuesday, and we've already run out of many of our sale items. We still have high-quality paper and envelopes remaining. Red, blue, green, and, of course, white. We have all colors but yellow on sale. So don't wait. Today, Friday, you can take an additional 10 percent off of any item. Sale ends tomorrow. See you soon.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following news report.

Sparkles Jewelry Store in downtown Shelbyville was robbed last night just before closing. Over \$10,000 in cash was taken, but valuables such as jewelry, watches, and computers were left behind. The robbery occurred at 8:55, according to police. Louise Jefferson, the store owner, was the only person present. All customers and staff had already left. Anyone with information about this crime should call police at 222-555-0800. To leave an anonymous tip online for this or another crime, visit the local police website.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following advertisement.

Please join us at the Sidewalk Café for a meal you won't forget. We're open for lunch and dinner, Tuesday through Sunday. Closed Monday. Think you can eat more than ten giant pancakes in half an hour or less? Take our pancake challenge and get your picture in our infamous photo gallery. Check out our Saturday brunch special all-you-can-eat pancakes for just six dollars. We're located at 23 River Road, one block from the subway station. Free parking in back.

AUDIOSCRIPT

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGE 300)

1. (A) The singers are rehearsing on the stage.
(B) The scientists are analyzing the water.
(C) The group is sitting around a table.
(D) The lawyers are speaking before the court.
2. (A) The gardeners are tending the plants.
(B) The women are having lunch.
(C) The cooks are preparing the meal.
(D) The farmers are growing food.
3. (A) She's having her eyes examined.
(B) She's speaking into a microphone.
(C) She's looking through a microscope.
(D) She's putting the equipment away.
4. (A) The flight attendants serve the meals.
(B) The passengers board the aircraft.
(C) The plane is taking off.
(D) The train is in the station.
5. (A) The writer addresses his mail.
(B) The shopper looks for a new dress.
(C) The speaker addresses the audience.
(D) The loudspeaker is in the back of the room.
6. (A) The painting is being cleaned for the exhibit.
(B) The visitors are admiring art in the museum.
(C) The photographer is displaying his photos.
(D) The students are drawing pictures.
7. (A) She's conducting an orchestra.
(B) She's looking for a new hat.
(C) She's wearing protective clothing.
(D) She's sewing her own clothes.
8. (A) The train is by the platform.
(B) The plane is on the runway.
(C) The passengers wait in the station.
(D) The rain comes every afternoon.

9. (A) The players are on the field.
(B) The match is on the table.
(C) The fruit stand is large.
(D) The balloon is in the air.
10. (A) They're driving the car.
(B) They're shaking hands.
(C) They're handing out computers.
(D) They're taking a walk.

PART 2 (PAGE 306)

Example:

- Where is the meeting room?
- (A) To meet the new director.
(B) It's the first room on the right.
(C) Yes, at two o'clock.
11. Why does he visit Spain every summer?
- (A) Because he has relatives who live there.
(B) The springs are so mild there.
(C) Tourism is their number one industry.
12. How much does this book cost?
- (A) We are not taking reservations right now.
(B) It's twenty-two dollars.
(C) It reads quickly.
13. Who left their coffee on my desk?
- (A) I don't know.
(B) I always have a cup of coffee in the afternoon.
(C) My desk is so cluttered.
14. Too much staff is working right now.
- (A) We'll start working in a few minutes.
(B) They're driving, not walking.
(C) I'll send two people home.
15. When does the express train run?
- (A) It is the fastest.
(B) We usually go jogging every other day.
(C) It leaves here on the hour.

16. Could you tell me how to get to the National Museum?
(A) Take the orange line to the first subway stop.
(B) It is far away from here.
(C) It has many priceless pieces of art.
17. I think Marcy is ready to become a store manager.
(A) Does she have the money to buy it?
(B) Wasn't Ellen in charge yesterday?
(C) Do you think she has enough experience?
18. What kind of books do you read?
(A) I like nonfiction.
(B) I go to the library.
(C) I like to read before I go to bed.
19. Why don't we look over these figures?
(A) I am on a diet.
(B) I can't do that right now.
(C) Maybe you can see.
20. Whose shoes are these?
(A) I find them quite easy.
(B) We might have to sue them.
(C) They're mine.
21. Where is the television cable?
(A) It's on the workbench.
(B) I like to watch TV when I get home.
(C) We should be able to help you.
22. What is your personal identification number?
(A) Our address is 125 North 52nd St.
(B) It's 3256.
(C) The personnel department handles employee problems.
23. What did you do with the inventory sheets?
(A) They're on my desk.
(B) We haven't made the beds.
(C) We came up with many new innovations.
24. What kind of dressing would you like on your salad?
(A) That probably is too big for me.
(B) I prefer to wear work pants.
(C) Oil and vinegar will be fine.
25. Can you take me to the airport?
(A) Most flights leave before 8 P.M.
(B) Yes, but it will cost you an extra five dollars.
(C) The air pollution is worse in the summer.
26. Is there anyone who can translate this?
(A) The order will be transported to another branch.
(B) No one has a watch.
(C) Maybe Mr. Baker can.
27. I'm not going to finish the sales report on time.
(A) Yes, that's the deadline.
(B) It was five hours late.
(C) I can give you an extension.
28. Which files did you transfer?
(A) All the ones that I had.
(B) The hard drive on this computer is full.
(C) You don't need to change subways.
29. What did the president say about the new joint venture?
(A) He didn't say much.
(B) This connection is not very good.
(C) The election campaign was a success.
30. I'm still waiting to see the family doctor.
(A) But your appointment was an hour ago.
(B) I'll be OK. It's just a mild flu.
(C) My daughter's still in medical school.
31. Would you mind getting me a cup of coffee?
(A) I don't drink coffee.
(B) It's my pleasure.
(C) We usually drink it with cream and sugar.
32. Do those components come from Asia?
(A) I don't know how old they are.
(B) Our opponents are from Japan.
(C) Most of them are imported from Eastern Europe.
33. How far away is the car rental company?
(A) It's about two miles down this road.
(B) All of our automobiles are gone.
(C) We only sell cars.

34. Can you give me the number for Post Modern Design?
 (A) Our sign was posted last week.
 (B) The address is 2525 North Sherman Avenue.
 (C) The number is 555-9854.
35. Actually, I asked for a return ticket.
 (A) Sorry, I thought you said one way.
 (B) No, I'm not coming back.
 (C) Don't forget to book your trip.
36. Which would Mr. Jenkins prefer, the blue tie or the green one?
 (A) He usually wears slippers.
 (B) Blue, I think. He never wears green.
 (C) I'll try the green one on.
37. When will the applicants get here?
 (A) She applied for that job over two months ago.
 (B) You must apply direct pressure for at least ten minutes.
 (C) They should start arriving around two o'clock.
38. How old is that chair?
 (A) It's only a few years old.
 (B) The chairman is well over sixty years old.
 (C) The table can seat eight people comfortably.
39. Why is your face so red?
 (A) I've been out in the sun too long.
 (B) I walk at a slow pace.
 (C) I read that article this morning.
40. What is your purpose in coming here?
 (A) I wasn't listening.
 (B) I want to interview you.
 (C) You can go whenever you want to.

PART 3 (PAGE 307)

Questions 41 through 43 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I'm bored. Lets go to the movies.
- Woman* OK. Do you want to see that comedy at the theater downtown?
- Man* That's a good idea. It starts at seven, so we should leave here by six thirty.

- Woman* OK, but it's six fifteen now. We'd better hurry.
- Man* It's not a big deal if we miss the first 15 minutes. All we'll really miss are the previews for upcoming movies.

Questions 44 through 46 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I'm sorry, Mrs. Kowalski is in a meeting and can't take any calls just now. I can take a message, or I can try to answer your questions.
- Woman* That's OK. I'll call later. When's a good time?
- Man* You could call later this afternoon or any time tomorrow.
- Woman* I'm leaving work early today because I have an appointment. I'll try her first thing tomorrow morning. What time does she usually come in?
- Man* She's usually here by 8:30, but it all depends on traffic.

Questions 47 through 49 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I think at least one hundred people are coming to our wedding reception. Or possibly more. Tell the caterer there might be more people coming.
- Woman* All right. I'll tell her to be ready for more guests. Now, do we want the fish dinner or the chicken? Or we could go vegetarian.
- Man* None of that. I want meat at my wedding. Let's order the steak.
- Woman* The steak. OK, I hadn't thought of that. You're right. It's our wedding, and steak is our favorite, so I think that's what we should have. I'll let the caterer know that we've made a decision.

Questions 50 through 52 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I can have your film ready in an hour, but it'll be half the price if you pick it up tomorrow.
- Woman* This afternoon suits me better. I'll pick it up after lunch and pay the higher price.
- Man* All right. Now, there are thirty-six photographs on this roll so it comes out to seventeen dollars.
- Woman* Seventeen dollars! That's a lot! I guess I haven't brought photos in to be developed for a long time. I usually use my digital camera these days. I hope these pictures turn out for that price.

Questions 53 through 55 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* I spent all day Sunday at the library looking up magazine articles online.
- Man* I should've gone with you. I have to do research for a report due Friday.
- Woman* I'm sorry I didn't tell you I was going then, but I'm going again tonight. Do you want to come with me this time?
- Man* I should, but maybe not. I'm really tired. I'd probably just end up falling asleep in a book or something. Thanks for asking, though.

Questions 56 through 58 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* You should put on your boots. It's still snowing.
- Woman* Fine idea. I can change into my dress shoes once we get to the dinner.
- Man* Are we walking or taking a train?
- Woman* Walking? Not in this weather. Anyhow, let's hurry. It's late.
- Man* I can see that you don't want to be late tonight, but you really should think about walking

more. Just because it's winter doesn't mean your body doesn't need the fresh air. I'd walk everywhere if I had the time.

Questions 59 through 61 refer to the following conversation.

- Woman* All club members are entitled to use all the exercise equipment in this room. If you want to go in the pool, it's right through that door.
- Man* Oh, there's a pool? I didn't realize that. Swimming is such great exercise, and it's also refreshing after a long day of work.
- Woman* Yes, and our club members say ours is one of the warmest and cleanest pools in town.
- Man* OK. Is it all right if I look around for an hour?
- Woman* That's fine. Stay as long as you like. We don't close until eight. If you need any more information, I'll be in my office downstairs.

Questions 62 through 64 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* This new theater's really nice, and the seats are so comfortable.
- Woman* And the ticket prices really aren't bad. They were just one hundred and fifteen dollars a piece.
- Man* One hundred and fifteen a piece?! You shouldn't have spent so much. That's way too much money to see a play.
- Woman* It's not too much for orchestra seats like these. Please don't lecture me.

Questions 65 through 67 refer to the following conversation.

- Man* I got the notebooks and envelopes you wanted. The store was out of those special pens, so I had to order them.
- Woman* Really? Will they be here by the end of the week?

Man The man said two days, so, Wednesday. I ordered five dozen. I hope that's right.

Woman Yes, that's what I asked for.

Man Oh, I'm so glad. I must admit, I forgot to write the order down, and I wasn't sure if you wanted five or ten dozen.

Questions 68 through 70 refer to the following conversation.

Woman Why do you have to be at the office before eight tomorrow? Do you have a breakfast meeting?

Man No. I have to finish that report before Mr. Park gets back from his trip.

Woman I thought he came back last night. That's what it says in your daybook. At least, that's what I thought I read.

Man No, it's always been tomorrow afternoon. Anyhow, if I leave home at 6:30, I should be at the office in time. There shouldn't be too much traffic on a Friday.

PART 4 (PAGE 310)

Questions 71 through 73 refer to the following announcement.

Attention! Attention! Will Mr. Bjarin come to New Air's courtesy desk by the ticketing counter immediately. We have an urgent message for you. That's Mr. Bjarin. If you cannot locate the courtesy desk, please ask the customer service representative from any international airlines desk to help you. An airport security guard should also be able to direct you to our counter. Please advance with your luggage immediately. Thank you.

Questions 74 through 76 refer to the following announcement.

Looking to your left, you will see the first religious building in El Kaban, the Damatian temple. This temple was built to the north of the marketplace on a 50-by-100-meter base. This temple was built in the name of the emperor Damatian who claimed himself to be both emperor and god. During excavations, only the head and an arm of a Damatian statue could be found. Considering the head's

dimension of 1.6 meters, it is estimated that the height of the whole statue was 7 meters.

Questions 77 through 79 refer to the following message.

You have reached the office of Randall Svetlanovich. I am not able to take your call at present. I am either away for lunch or in a meeting. If this is a personal phone call, please try my cell phone number. If you want to leave a message on my voice mail, press 1 now. If you want to speak with the receptionist, please wait and your call will be forwarded to him. Thank you for calling, and I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Questions 80 through 82 refer to the following weather announcement.

It's going to be another beautiful day in Sunny Valley. We have a high pressure system covering our region today, so expect blue skies with only a few light clouds, and temperatures in the 70s. It's a nice day to get outside and have a picnic. Don't forget to apply your sunblock today, as the UV rays are extra strong at this time of year. Doctors recommend sunblock with SPF 30 protection for adults and up to SPF 40 for young children.

Questions 83 through 85 refer to the following news item.

Mr. Joseph Robbins was apprehended by Argentinean authorities yesterday. Mr. Robbins has been sought by the police after fleeing the United States under accusations of tax evasion. Mr. Robbins has been living in Argentina under the alias Ricardo Ruiz and was employed as a florist. Argentinean authorities found out about Ruiz's real identity after receiving information from a local merchant. Mr. Robbins will be returned to the United States next week.

Questions 86 through 88 refer to the following announcement.

I just want to add that the time to be on the bus in the morning is 7:10 A.M. I understand that everyone will be late from time to time, but a few people are making a habit of arriving three to five minutes late every day. Other employees are waiting at other stops on the route after our pickup. They are on time and sometimes are waiting in the rain for a

bus that is late. Please be considerate and make it to the bus on time.

Questions 89 through 91 refer to the following advertisement.

Reiser and Sons announces its annual spring weekend sale. Beginning Saturday, we will have reductions on everything . . . that's right . . . everything in the store. Adults' denim shorts and T-shirts have been marked down to only \$9.95, with children's sizes a mere \$7.98. Everything in our infants' and toddlers' sections is half price. Hundreds of bargains on everything. Sale ends Sunday.

Questions 92 through 94 refer to the following news report.

Heavy rains over the weekend caused major flooding throughout the area. Residents of downtown Riverdale had to leave their homes Saturday afternoon when flood waters rose over one and a half meters high. Everyone was able to evacuate safely, with no reports of accidents or injuries. The rain stopped Monday evening, and residents should be able to return home by Wednesday morning.

Questions 95 through 97 refer to the following message.

Thank you for calling Fly-By-Night Airlines. To hear a schedule of flights to Los Angeles, Honolulu, and Tokyo, press 1. To use our automated system to purchase tickets, press 2. To hear size limits on luggage, press 3. To listen to this month's in-flight movie schedule, press 4. To speak with an operator, please stay on the line.

Questions 98 through 100 refer to the following announcement.

The popular rock band, Heavy Stones, will play an outdoor concert in City Park this Saturday at 7:30. The rain date is Sunday at the same time. Tickets are free but required for entry. Pick up your tickets at City Hall or the public library by Friday. If you aren't familiar with this band, but think you might be interested in attending, visit the Heavy Stones website. Here you'll be able to listen to sample tracks from their latest album, and read the band's biography.

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART 1: PHOTOS

Photo 1 (page 7)

- A. 1. (N) 7. (?)
2. (N) 8. (?)
3. (?) 9. (N)
4. (Y) 10. (?)
5. (?) 11. (N)
6. (Y) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (N)
2. (Y) 8. (N)
3. (N) 9. (N)
4. (N) 10. (Y)
5. (N) 11. (N)
6. (Y) 12. (N)
- C. 1. taking
2. giving
3. facing
4. sitting
5. touching
- D. 1. Neither man is wearing a jacket.
2. (Y)
3. (Y)
4. The man on the right has a watch on his left wrist.
5. There are few people in the office.
6. Both men are wearing white shirts.
7. The box is small and may or may not be heavy.
8. The man on the right is wearing a vest.

Photo 2 (page 10)

- A. 1. (N) 7. (?)
2. (?) 8. (N)
3. (Y) 9. (N)
4. (N) 10. (N)
5. (N) 11. (N)
6. (?) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (N) 7. (Y)
2. (Y) 8. (N)
3. (N) 9. (N)
4. (Y) 10. (N)
5. (N) 11. (Y)
6. (N) 12. (N)

- C. 1. wearing
2. looking
3. smiling
4. shaking
5. standing
- D. 1. (Y)
2. Neither man is wearing glasses.
3. Both men are wearing white shirts.
4. Neither man has a long beard.
5. Neither man is dressed casually.
6. Y
7. Neither man is bald.
8. Neither man has a handkerchief in his pocket.

Photo 3 (page 13)

- A. 1. (N) 7. (N)
2. (?) 8. (N)
3. (Y) 9. (?)
4. (N) 10. (N)
5. (N) 11. (N)
6. (?) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (Y)
2. (N) 8. (N)
3. (N) 9. (N)
4. (Y) 10. (?)
5. (N) 11. (N)
6. (N) 12. (?)
- C. 1. watching
2. constructing
3. holding
4. following
5. walking
- D. 1. (Y)
2. (Y)
3. Both men are wearing shoes.
4. Both men are wearing gloves.
5. The man in front is wearing a uniform.
6. The man behind is wearing dark-colored pants.
7. Both men have light-colored hard hats.
8. Both men are wearing long pants.

Photo 4 (page 16)

- A. 1. (?) 7. (?)
 2. (?) 8. (N)
 3. (?) 9. (N)
 4. (N) 10. (Y)
 5. (N) 11. (?)
 6. (N) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (Y)
 2. (Y) 8. (N)
 3. (Y) 9. (N)
 4. (N) 10. (Y)
 5. (Y) 11. (N)
 6. (N) 12. (N)
- C. 1. styling
 2. having
 3. holding
 4. looking
 5. sitting
- D. 1. Both women are wearing dark-colored clothing; one is wearing pants.
 2. (Y)
 3. (Y)
 4. Both women have long hair.
 5. (Y)
 6. The woman on the left is wearing dark-colored pants.
 7. Neither of the women is wearing glasses.
 8. The woman sitting down has light hair.

Photo 5 (page 20)

- A. 1. (N) 7. (Y)
 2. (Y) 8. (Y)
 3. (Y) 9. (Y)
 4. (N) 10. (N)
 5. (N) 11. (N)
 6. (N) 12. (Y)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (N)
 2. (N) 8. (Y)
 3. (N) 9. (N)
 4. (Y) 10. (Y)
 5. (N) 11. (N)
 6. (Y) 12. (Y)
- C. 1. folded
 2. took off
 3. set
 4. filled
 5. placed

- D. 1. (Y)
 2. (Y)
 3. The pitchers are different sizes.
 4. The table is round.
 5. The tablecloth is a light color.
 6. (Y)
 7. (Y)
 8. The plates are clean.

Photo 6 (page 23)

- A. 1. (N) 7. (N)
 2. (Y) 8. (N)
 3. (Y) 9. (?)
 4. (Y) 10. (Y)
 5. (?) 11. (N)
 6. (Y) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (N)
 2. (N) 8. (Y)
 3. (Y) 9. (N)
 4. (N) 10. (N)
 5. (Y) 11. (Y)
 6. (N) 12. (Y)
- C. 1. made
 2. turned on
 3. washed
 4. placed
 5. opened
- D. 1. (Y)
 2. The bed is made.
 3. The rug covers only a small part of the floor.
 4. (Y)
 5. (Y)
 6. (Y)
 7. The sofa can seat two people comfortably.
 8. The curtains are one color.

Photo 7 (page 26)

- A. 1. (Y) 7. (?)
 2. (Y) 8. (N)
 3. (N) 9. (N)
 4. (Y) 10. (Y)
 5. (?) 11. (Y)
 6. (N) 12. (N)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (Y)
 2. (Y) 8. (N)
 3. (N) 9. (N)
 4. (N) 10. (Y)
 5. (N) 11. (N)
 6. (Y) 12. (Y)

- C. 1. leaning
2. closed
3. attached
4. hanging
5. left
- D. 1. (Y)
2. The road is a brick road.
3. There aren't any people on the street.
4. The bicycles are adult-sized.
5. (Y)
6. The building is several stories high.
7. (Y)
8. (Y)

Photo 8 (page 29)

- A. 1. (Y) 7. (?)
2. (N) 8. (Y)
3. (Y) 9. (Y)
4. (?) 10. (?)
5. (Y) 11. (Y)
6. (N) 12. (?)
- B. 1. (Y) 7. (N)
2. (Y) 8. (N)
3. (?) 9. (N)
4. (Y) 10. (N)
5. (Y) 11. (Y)
6. (N) 12. (Y)
- C. 1. planted
2. built
3. separates
4. moves
5. painted
- D. 1. (Y)
2. The leaves are still on the trees.
3. (Y)
4. The boat doesn't have any sails.
5. The river is calm.
6. (Y)
7. There is only one boat on the river.
8. It's a sunny day.

Strategy Practice (page 34)

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

PART 2: QUESTION-RESPONSE

Identifying Time (page 42)

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

Identifying People (page 44)

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

Identifying an Opinion (page 46)

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

Identifying a Choice (page 48)

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

Identifying a Suggestion (page 50)

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

Identifying a Reason (page 52)

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

Identifying a Location (page 54)

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

Strategy Practice (page 57)

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

PART 3: CONVERSATIONS**Identifying Time (page 61)**

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

Identifying People (page 64)

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

Identifying Intent (page 67)

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

Identifying the Topic (page 69)

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

Identifying a Reason (page 72)

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

Identifying a Location (page 75)

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

Identifying an Opinion (page 77)

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

Identifying Stress and Tone (page 80)

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

Strategy Practice (page 83)

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

PART 4: TALKS**Identifying the Sequence (page 89)**

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

Identifying the Audience (page 92)

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

Identifying a Location (page 94)

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

Identifying the Topic (page 97)

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

Identifying a Request (page 99)

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

Strategy Practice (page 103)

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

ANSWER KEY

LISTENING COMPREHENSION REVIEW

PART 1 (PAGE 105)

1. (A) The man is photocopying a document. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by providing incorrect details: He's *lifting the photocopier lid*, not *opening a drawer*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the related word *paper*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the related word *file* and provides incorrect details: The man's *hand is on the paper*, but he's not *handing it over* to anyone.
2. (D) The girls are walking through the leaves beside the wall. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *raking* for *walking*. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *trees* for *leaves* and provides incorrect details: They're *walking alongside the trees*, not *climbing the trees*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: They're *wading* through the *leaves*, not the *water*.
3. (B) The motorbikes are parked in a lot. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: There is no light in the picture, and the cycles are *parked*, not *stopped*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *bicycles* for *motorcycles*. Choice (D) uses the word *park* in a different context: The cycles are *parked*, but we do not see the driver and do not know if they're in a *park* (recreational area).
4. (A) We can assume the women on the sidewalk in front of the pedestrian crossing are waiting to cross the street. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: One woman is carrying a *handbag* and one has a *suitcase*, but they're not *shopping for bags*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: While there are cars in the picture, the women are not getting into any of them. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *writing* for *waiting*.
5. (A) The patrons are eating a meal. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the related words *waiter*, *serving*, and *customers*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the related words *chefs* and *cooking*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the related word *diners*.
6. (D) A man is talking into a microphone. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *talking* and *walking* and *microphone* and *home*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *microphone* and *microscope*. Choice (C) correctly identifies the action, *speaking*, but confuses *microphone* with *telephone*.
7. (B) The road is lined with trees. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: There are *sand dunes* in the picture, not *snow*; the road is *small*, not a *highway*, and is not covered with snow. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: There is *only one* person on a bike on the road. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using related words *forest* (many trees) and *sea* (sand).
8. (D) The woman is washing the dishes. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: She is *washing a water glass*, not *watering the plants*. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: She is cleaning the *dishes*, not her *clothes*. Choice (C) incorrectly infers she is taking a *bath*.
9. (B) The passengers are closing the overhead bins on the plane. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the related word *suitcases*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the related word *flight*. Choice (D) provides incorrect details: They're shutting the *overhead bins*, not the *door to the plane*. All of the subjects are words associated with air travel.

10. (B) We can assume the man looking at the plans is the construction manager. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the related word *specifications*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the related word *supervisor*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the related word *crew*.

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11. (B) *At 3 o'clock* answers *when* (what time). Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (C) answers *how long*.
12. (A) *No, but I'll call the airline* answers the *yes/no* question and provides an action. Choice (B) repeats the word *found*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *light* and *flight*.
13. (B) *I'll come get you* responds to *need to be picked up*. Choice (A) repeats the words *picked up*. Choice (C) repeats the word *Saturday*.
14. (A) *At my house* answers *where*. Choice (B) repeats the words *party* and *year*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office* and confuses similar sounds *near* and *year*.
15. (C) *Sanderson Accounting* answers *what's the name of*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *accounts* and *accounting*. Choice (B) repeats the word *firm*.
16. (B) *I think we're lost* responds to the statement *We're getting close*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds of *close* and *clothes*. Choice (C) repeats forms of the verb *get/got*.
17. (A) *Not that I know of* answers *Haven't they located the problem yet*. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *location* and *located*. Choice (C) repeats the words *have*, *problem*, and *yet*.
18. (C) *It'll be held at this office* answers *Will the seminar be held here or at the main office*. Choice (A) confuses *meeting* and *seminar*. Choice (B) confuses *hear* and *here*.
19. (B) *The same as last year* answers *Who are the board members this year*. Choice (A) confuses *bored* and *board*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *aboard* and *board*.
20. (A) *About thirty-eight hundred dollars* answers *how much*. Choice (B) associates *figures* with *cost*. Choice (C) repeats the word *project* and answers *when*.
21. (A) *Let's hope everybody gets off at the next stop* responds to the statement *This bus is really crowded*. Choice (B) contradicts the meaning of the statement. There are many people on the bus. Choice (C) repeats the word *really* and confuses the similar-sounding word *cloudy* for *crowded*.
22. (B) *Not yet* answers *Are the board minutes ready*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *distributed* and *distribution*. Choice (C) confuses the *board meeting* and the *board minutes*.
23. (A) *Sounds good to me* is an enthusiastic response to *How about a long lunch break*. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *earlier* and *early*. Choice (C) repeats the phrase *lunch break* and confuses *over already* and *finish early*.
24. (C) *A fifteen-minute walk* answers *how far*. Choice (A) repeats the word *center* and confuses similar sounds *inconvenient* and *convention*. Choice (B) repeats the word *hotel* and confuses similar sounds *now* and *how*.
25. (B) *You better hurry. The show's about to start* responds to the request *Save my seat*. Choice (A) uses the associated word *left* for the direction *right*. However, in this context *right* means *very soon*. Choice (C) uses the associated word *wrong* for *right*. Again, *right* has a different meaning in this context.
26. (B) *No, I have to pick new dates* provides a negative response with a reason it wasn't approved. Choice (A) repeats the word *vacation*. Choice (C) repeats the word *approve*.
27. (A) *Yes, if we buy in quantity* answers the *yes/no* question *Doesn't our company get a special price*. Choice (B) confuses *company* (companionship) and *company* (business). Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *phone* and *phones* and associates *office* with *company*.

28. (C) *Sorry, I have to work that day* provides a response by giving the reason that the speaker cannot come. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *picked* and *picnic* and repeats the word *Sunday*. Choice (B) repeats the word *picnic* and confuses similar sounds *fun* and *come*.
29. (A) *The Hotel International* answers *where*. Choice (B) repeats the words *suggest* and *stay*. Choice (C) confuses *stay* (n.) and *stay* (v.) and repeats the word *Singapore*.
30. (B) *Yes, they should arrive tomorrow* answers the *yes/no* question *Have you ordered the supplies*. Choice (A) associates *staples* and *paper* with *supplies*. Choice (C) repeats the word *for* and associates *pay* with *order*.
31. (A) *Right after lunch* answers *when*. Choice (B) confuses *When did you move* and *When can you move the copy machine*. Choice (C) associates *minutes* with *time* and answers *how long will it take*.
32. (C) *No, I'm new* answers the *yes/no* question *Are you our new committee chairperson*. Choice (A) confuses *chairs* and *chairperson*. Choice (B) repeats the word *committee* and answers *Am I on the committee*.
33. (C) *It looks like you've lost some weight* is an observation on the *pants* that are *too big*. Choice (A) uses similar-sounding *dance* for *pants*. Choice (B) uses the similar-sounding *France* for *pants* and the synonym *large* for *big*.
34. (A) *Talk to Mrs. Durfee in Human Resources* answers *how can I get more information*. Choice (B) confuses *car insurance* and *health insurance*. Choice (C) repeats the word *health*.
35. (B) *No, he didn't attend* answers the *yes/no* question *The manager was present at yesterday's staff meeting*. Choice (A) repeats the phrase *staff meeting*. Choice (C) confuses *present* (n.) and *present* (v.).
36. (A) *I thought I could handle it myself* answers *Why didn't you tell* by giving a reason. Choices (B) and (C) are not appropriate responses.
37. (C) *Do you want to eat somewhere else* answers *Isn't this the same place* by offering an alternative. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *race* and *place* and repeats the word *Tuesday*. Choice (B) repeats the words *same* and *lunch*.
38. (A) *Put on a sweater* is the advice given to someone who thinks *It's very cold in here*. Choice (B) repeats the word *very* and uses the similar-sounding *old* for *cold* and the word *She* for a word that sounds like *her*: *here*. Choice (C) contradicts the meaning of the statement. If it is cold, you turn on the heat, not off.
39. (C) *He likes to be informed of events* answers *Why does Michael always watch the news*. Choice (A) confuses the similar sounds *knew* and *news*, and *broke* and *break*, and confuses *watch* (n.) and *watch* (v.). Choice (B) repeats the word *always* and confuses similar sounds *breakfast* and *break*.
40. (C) *Yes, that's the sale price you're looking at* answers *Isn't this suit already discounted*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *suits* (v.) and *suit* (n.). Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *discounts* and *discounted* and *suit* (v.) and *suit* (n.).

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41. (B) The man says *I have lots of e-mail to answer*. Choice (A) confuses *mailing a letter* with *e-mail*. Choice (C) confuses *answering the phone* with *e-mail to answer*. Choice (D) repeats the word *computer*, but the man is using the computer, not repairing it.
42. (A) The woman says *Let's go eat*. Choice (B) associates *coffee* with *cafeteria*. Choice (C) confuses *go to bed* with the similar-sounding *go ahead*. Choice (D) confuses the word *seat* with the similar-sounding word *eat*.
43. (D) The man says he'll be in the cafeteria in fifteen minutes. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) confuses the *teen* of *fifteen* with the similar-sounding word *ten*. Choice (C) confuses *five* with *fifteen*.

44. (C) The speakers mention *overhead compartment, on board, fly, and flight*, so they are on a plane. Choice (A) confuses *apartment* with the similar-sounding word *compartment*. Choice (B) associates *office* with *laptop*. Choice (D) associates *hotel* with *nap* and *serve a meal*.
45. (A) The woman says *I'll take a nap*. Choice (B) associates *work* with *laptop*. Choice (C) associates *cook* with *meal*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
46. (D) The man says that he is hungry. Choice (A) confuses *bored* with *board*. Choice (B) is how the woman feels. Choice (C) confuses *angry* with the similar-sounding word *hungry*.
47. (B) The man is helping a woman who has arrived for an appointment, so he is a receptionist. Choice (A) uses the word *clock* in a different context. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses the job of an usher with the man's offer to *have a seat*.
48. (A) The woman says she has an appointment at 1:00. Choice (B) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *for*. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *late*. Choice (D) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *kind*.
49. (B) The woman accepts the man's offer to have a seat. Choice (A) confuses *call* with the similar-sounding word *all*. Choice (C) confuses *ball* with the similar-sounding word *all*. Choice (D) repeats the word *appointment*, but the woman never says she wants a new one.
50. (B) Thursday is the day the woman plans to invite people for dinner. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *Thursday*. Choices (C) and (D) are days mentioned by the man.
51. (C) The woman plans to invite neighbors. Choice (A) confuses *business* with the similar-sounding word *busy*. Choice (B) is mentioned by the man. Choice (D) confuses *sisters* with the similar-sounding words *six guests*.
52. (C) The woman says that she is planning for six guests. Choice (A) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *to*. Choice (B) confuses *four* with the similar-sounding word *for*. Choice (D) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*.
53. (B) The speakers agree to go to the later presentation, which begins at 11:00. Choice (A) is the time of the earlier presentation. Choice (C) uses the word *one* in a different context. Choice (D) is the time their train will leave.
54. (A) It is a cooking demonstration. Choice (B) confuses *books* with the similar-sounding word *cook*. Choice (C) repeats a word mentioned in another part of the conversation. Choice (D) confuses *games* with the similar-sounding word *train*.
55. (B) The man suggests having lunch. Choice (A) is what the woman suggests doing. Choice (C) confuses *watch* with the similar-sounding word *catch*. Choice (D) confuses *look* with the similar-sounding word *cook*.
56. (B) The manager said that the report is due Tuesday. Choice (A) is the day the speakers will work on the report. Choice (C) is the day the speakers thought that the report was due. Choice (D) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding word *Tuesday*.
57. (C) The woman calls it an expense report. Choice (A) confuses *news* with *new*. Choice (B) confuses *management* with *manager*. Choice (D) repeats the word *meeting* in a different context.
58. (D) The man says that he is mad. Choice (A) confuses *sad* with the similar-sounding word *mad*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *ill* with the similar-sounding word *will*.
59. (A) The speakers mention a *resort, restaurants, pool, beds, and fitness room*, so they are in a hotel. Choice (B) repeats the word *restaurant*. Choice (C) associates *beach* with *resort*. Choice (D) associates *apartment building* with *beds, pool, and fitness room*.

60. (C) The woman says *And best of all, comfortable beds*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things mentioned by the speakers but none is mentioned as the woman's favorite.
61. (D) The man says he plans to spend the day in the fitness room. Choice (A) associates *sleep* with *beds*. Choice (B) associates *eat* with *restaurants*. Choice (C) associates *swim* with *pool*.
62. (B) The woman is shopping for envelopes in a store. Choice (A) confuses *waiting room* with the related word *wait*. Choice (C) associates *post office* with *letter*. Choice (D) associates *library* with *books* by confusing *books* with the similar-sounding word *box*.
63. (C) The woman is shopping for envelopes. Choice (A) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *box*. Choice (B) confuses *adhesive tape* with *self-adhesive envelopes*. Choice (D) confuses *letter paper* with *business-letter size envelopes*.
64. (A) The man offers to order the kind of envelope that the woman wants. Choice (B) is the kind of envelope that is in the store. Choice (C) is what the woman says she will do. Choice (D) repeats the word *box*.
65. (D) The man says they answered ten phone calls. Choice (A) confuses *two* with *to*. Choice (B) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
66. (C) The woman says that she is expecting a package. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things the man mentioned when describing the work they had already done.
67. (A) The man asks the woman to help him write a report. Choice (B) associates *mail* with *letters*. Choice (C) is confused with the woman's mention that the man's office is cleaner. Choice (D) repeats the word *computer*.
68. (C) The woman pays with a \$100 bill. Choice (A) uses the word *check* in a different context. Choice (B) is the way the woman originally wants to pay. Choice (D) is mentioned by the man as an acceptable form of payment.
69. (B) The woman is buying shoes. Choice (A) confuses *cards* with *credit cards*. Choice (C) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) repeats the word *purse*.
70. (C) The man says that the shoes are \$75. Choice (A) confuses \$17.50 with the similar-sounding number 75. Choice (B) is the amount of change the man gives the woman. Choice (D) is the size of the bill the woman uses to pay for the shoes.

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71. (C) The speaker is the *captain* and mentions *flight*, *radar*, *turbulence*, and *seatbelts*. Choice (A) is a different form of transportation. Choice (B) associates *airport* with *airplane*. Choice (D) is a different form of transportation.
72. (A) The speaker says *This is your captain*. Choice (B) associates *tour guide* with what the passengers can see from the plane. Choice (C) associates *weather forecaster* with *turbulence*. Choice (D) associates flying with *passenger*.
73. (D) The speaker says *You can see Mt. Rushmore*. Choice (A) confuses *cemetery* with *Deadwood*. Choice (B) uses *radar* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *woods* with *Deadwood*.
74. (A) The speaker says *Welcome aboard our Tropical Garden Tour*. Choice (B) associates *forest* with *large tree branches*. Choice (C) associates *museum* with *collection*. Choice (D) associates *flower shop* with *flowers*.
75. (C) The speaker asks participants to *remain seated*. Choice (A) is what the tour guide asks participants not to do. Choice (B) confuses *close* with the similar-sounding *clothes*. Choice (D) confuses *clean the windows* with *keep from leaning out the windows*.
76. (B) The speaker says the first stop is *on your left*. Choice (A) mentions trees in a different context. Choice (C) mentions *river branches* not *tree branches*. Choice (D) confuses *rear* with the similar-sounding *rare*.

77. (D) The speaker mentions a *community clean-up drive*. Choice (A) associates *garbage collectors* with *trash and litter*. Choice (B) repeats the word *community*. Choice (C) repeats the words *kids* and *Saturdays*.
78. (C) The speaker says the clean-up *was a dismal failure* and *only 15 people showed up*. Choice (A) is not mentioned in relation to last year's drive. Choice (B) confuses 50 with the similar-sounding 15. Choice (D) is not correct because the speaker mentions *15 people*.
79. (A) The speaker says *We'll start at ten in the morning*. Choice (B) is when the drive will finish. Choice (C) confuses *three* with the similar-sounding *free*. Choice (D) confuses *three* with the similar-sounding *free* and repeats *15* in a different context.
80. (C) The speaker says that Dr. Jones is a *professor of economics*. Choice (A) is what the announcer is. Choice (B) associates *Dr.* with medicine. Choice (D) associates *farmer* with *agricultural sector*.
81. (B) The speaker says *We will read from your letters*. Choices (A) and (C) are topics the guest will talk about. Choice (D) associates *farmer* with *agricultural*.
82. (C) The speaker mentions *the next hour*. Choice (A) is how long the announcer will read letters and e-mails. Choice (B) is how long the guest will be on the show. Choice (D) is not the correct total.
83. (C) The speaker says *Good afternoon, class*. Choice (A) will be next week's special guest. Choice (B) is who will come next week. Choice (D) confuses the speaker with the class.
84. (A) The speaker mentions ancient Chinese history. Choice (B) confuses *art history* with *art*. Choice (C) confuses *writing* with the related word *written*. Choice (D) confuses *travel* with the guest's *trip*.
85. (B) The speaker says they will see slides instead of the video. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is what they were going to do, but the *video* is unavailable. Choice (D) associates *art museum* with *art*.
86. (B) The speaker mentions heavy rains. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all things that may happen.
87. (C) The speaker mentions problems during the next 24 hours. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
88. (C) The speaker says to listen for evacuation orders. Choice (A) confuses *vacation orders* with the similar-sounding *evacuation orders*. Choice (B) confuses *train* with the similar-sounding *rain*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
89. (B) The speaker mentions that the food was paid for thanks to a slight increase in revenue over the past year. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *generosity* with *thanks*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
90. (A) The speaker mentions that the purpose of the talk is to plan for the future. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is not the main purpose of the speech. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
91. (B) The speaker says in the afternoon they will meet in groups. Choice (A) confuses *write new ads* with *radio ads*. Choice (C) confuses *visit customers' homes* with *more door-to-door contact*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
92. (C) The speaker says *people couldn't stay dry* and *interiors became like ovens*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
93. (A) The speaker says *by the end of the year*. Choice (B) is the beginning of another year. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
94. (D) The speaker mentions special arrangements with a shopping center to use one of their lots. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
95. (C) The number is 603-555-9000. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.
96. (D) The speaker says *We're real estate investors*. Choice (A) confuses *investment bankers* with *investors*. Choice (B) confuses *real estate company* with *real estate investors*. Choice (C) is what the speaker says they are not.

97. (A) The speaker wants to buy houses from people. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all people who might want to buy a house, not sell a house.
98. (C) The speaker mentions *frozen food, aisle 10, apples, pears, and fresh fruit*, all things in a grocery store. Choice (A) associates *a farm* with *apples, pears, and fresh fruit*. Choice (B) confuses *theater* with the similar-sounding words *there's a*. Choice (D) associates *cell phone store* with *cell phone*.
99. (D) The speaker mentions going to the customer service office to claim it. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all mentioned, but they are not the place to claim the lost cell phone.
100. (A) The speaker says *Only customers with a Shoppers' Club membership*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned, but they are not correct answers.

ANSWER KEY

READING

PART 5: INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Word Families (page 122)

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

Similar Words (page 125)

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

Pronouns (page 127)

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

Prepositions (page 129)

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

Coordinate Conjunctions (page 131)

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

Subordinate Conjunctions (page 134)

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

Verb Tenses (page 136)

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

Phrasal Verbs (page 138)

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

Strategy Practice (page 141)

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

PART 6: TEXT COMPLETION

Words in Context (page 144)

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

Possessive Adjectives and Pronouns (page 146)

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

Prepositions: Time (page 148)

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

Verb Tense: Time Clauses (page 150)

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

Adjective Comparisons (page 153)

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

Gerunds or Infinitives (page 155)

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

Strategy Practice (page 158)

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 7. (D) |
| 2. (D) | 8. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 9. (C) |
| 4. (A) | 10. (B) |
| 5. (D) | 11. (C) |
| 6. (B) | 12. (B) |

**PART 7: READING COMPREHENSION
(PAGE 167)**

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

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 25. (C) | 43. (A) |
| 26. (D) | 44. (D) |
| 27. (D) | 45. (B) |
| 28. (D) | 46. (C) |
| 29. (C) | 47. (B) |
| 30. (B) | 48. (C) |
| 31. (A) | 49. (A) |
| 32. (D) | 50. (D) |
| 33. (D) | 51. (A) |
| 34. (A) | 52. (D) |
| 35. (B) | 53. (B) |
| 36. (D) | 54. (C) |
| 37. (D) | 55. (D) |
| 38. (B) | 56. (B) |
| 39. (B) | 57. (D) |
| 40. (B) | 58. (A) |
| 41. (C) | 59. (D) |
| 42. (C) | 60. (B) |

**Strategy Practice
Single Passages (page 189)**

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

Double Passages (page 196)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 21. (C) | 26. (A) |
| 22. (C) | 27. (A) |
| 23. (A) | 28. (C) |
| 24. (D) | 29. (D) |
| 25. (A) | 30. (C) |

ANSWER KEY

READING REVIEW

PART 5 (PAGE 200)

101. (D) A past participle is required after *were* to make the passive voice: *were organized*. Choices (A) and (B) are nouns. Choice (C) is the base verb form.
102. (C) A past participle adjective describes the noun *sales plan*. Choice (A) is the base verb form. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the present participle.
103. (B) The subordinate conjunction *because* is needed to explain why the action was taken. Choice (A) goes with the other clause: *There were many customer complaints; therefore, we withdrew the item from the market*. Choice (C) is contrary to the idea. Choice (D) doesn't make sense in this context.
104. (A) A past participle is required after *is* to make the passive voice: *is respected*. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (C) is the base verb form. Choice (D) is the present participle.
105. (C) *Increased*, which means "made more or longer" in this case, is the only idea that is logical for this sentence. Choice (A), *insisted*, means "demanded" or "required." Choice (B), *installed*, means "put in place." Choice (D), *intruded*, means "put or forced in without being asked or wanted."
106. (B) A noun used as an adjective, *sales*, is required to explain what the report is about. Choice (A) is a present participle. Choice (C) is the base verb form. Choice (D) is the simple present.
107. (B) A singular noun is required because of the article *a*. Choice (A) is a gerund but has a different meaning. Choice (C) is a plural noun. Choice (D) is the simple past.
108. (C) *At* is the preposition used when specifying an exact time. Choices (A) and (B) are prepositions that are not used with time phrases containing hours and minutes. Choice (D) is used with nouns that represent a period of time: *the winter, the war, the meeting*.
109. (A) *Instructions*, which means "how to do something," is the only noun that is logical for this sentence. Choice (B), *delays*, means "postponements." Choice (C), *reservations*, means "something to be set aside for future use." Choice (D), *adjustments*, means "changes made to correct something."
110. (C) A past participle is required here. It represents a reduced passive voice: *any other project that has been undertaken*. Choice (A) is a present participle. Choice (B) is the simple past. Choice (D) is the base verb form.
111. (A) An adverb is required to describe the adjective *changing*. Choice (B) is a gerund. Choice (C) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the simple past.
112. (C) The preposition *beyond* is the only one that is logical in this sentence. In this case it means "more/greater than." Choice (A), *outside*, means "not related to" in this context. Choice (B), *inside*, means "agrees with" in this context. Choice (D), *before*, is not logical in this idea.
113. (A) An adjective is required to describe the noun *demands*. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is a gerund.
114. (D) The noun which means "the people who plan something" is required as the subject in this sentence. Choice (A) is the noun for things. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the simple past.

115. (B) The third person singular, masculine possessive adjective is required. Choice (A) is the direct object form. Choice (C) is the subject form. Choice (D) is the reflexive pronoun.
116. (A) *Indications*, which means “things that show you something,” is the only logical idea for this sentence. Choice (B), *solutions*, means “ways to solve a problem.” Choice (C), *proposals*, means “suggestions.” Choice (D), *revisions*, means “changes to improve something.”
117. (D) *Enter*, which means “putting information into a computer,” is the only logical idea for this sentence. Choice (A), *submerge*, means “to put or go under water.” Choice (B), *propose*, means “to suggest.” Choice (C), *admit*, means “to allow to enter or pass.”
118. (C) The subordinate conjunction *although* is required to introduce this clause. It means that what follows is contrary to a logical conclusion. Choices (A) and (D), which carry the idea of *but*, would work at the beginning of the second clause. Choice (B) is illogical in this context.
119. (A) When negative adverbs of frequency are used at the beginning of a sentence, there is a word inversion that looks like a question form: *Never have the employees complained . . .* Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not negatives and are also illogical for this idea.
120. (D) The preposition *from* explains where these people are originating. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not logical prepositions for describing these people.
121. (B) An adverb is required to describe how the crew worked. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun or verb. Choice (D) is a comparative adjective phrase.
122. (C) An adjective is required to describe the noun phrase *job performance*. Choice (A) is a preposition. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adverb.
123. (B) A noun is required after the definite article *the*. In this case we need the noun that means “the event.” Choice (A) is the simple past. Choice (C) is the noun for a person. Choice (D) is the simple present.
124. (A) The expression *to have a clue* means “to understand” or “to have an idea about something.” Choices (B), (C), and (D) carry the basic idea needed but are not used in this expression.
125. (C) The preposition *without* is required with the noun phrase *a good credit history*. Choices (A) and (D) are illogical in this idea. Choice (B) is a conjunction.
126. (C) A verb is required after the subject of the sentence. Choices (A) and (D) are nouns. Choice (B) is the present participle.
127. (A) The reflexive pronoun is used here to show that the subject does the action alone. Choice (B) is a subject pronoun. Choice (C) is an object pronoun. Choice (D) is a possessive pronoun.
128. (D) *Minimize*, which means “to make as little or small as possible,” is the only verb that is logical in this sentence. Choice (A), *criticize*, means “to judge the good or bad points of something.” Choice (B), *localize*, means “to restrict to a particular area.” Choice (C), *sanitize*, means “to make clean and hygienic.”
129. (C) *Impatient*, which means “not willing to wait,” is the only adjective that is logical in this sentence. Choice (A), *evident*, means “obvious, clear.” Choice (B), *extraordinary*, means “more than usual, special.” Choice (D), *inconclusive*, means “not completely sure or proven.”
130. (C) A noun is required before the verb *broke down*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B) is the simple past. Choice (D) is the base verb form.

131. (D) The pronoun *what*, which means “the particular thing that . . .,” is required as the subject. Choice (A) is a pronoun but means something already indicated, so it doesn’t work here. Choice (B) is a pronoun but means a particular thing in a selection, so it doesn’t work here. Choice (C) is a pronoun referring to people, so it doesn’t work here.
132. (A) *Proposed*, which means “suggested” or “asked to be considered,” is the only one of these past participles that is logical for the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *propelled*, means “caused to be set in motion.” Choice (C), *preferred*, means “liked the most.” Choice (D), *preordained*, means “made to be someone’s fate or destiny.”
133. (B) The subject of this sentence must be a noun. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is both the simple past and the past participle adjective. Choice (D) is the present participle.
134. (A) *Refrain*, which means “to keep or stop from doing something,” is the only logical idea for this sentence. Choice (B), *respect*, means “to have high regard or esteem for.” Choice (C), *reserve*, means “to keep for a special use.” Choice (D), *restore*, means “to bring back to the original condition.”
135. (C) The present participle, or *-ing*, adjective is required to describe *the news*. Use this adjective form when the person or thing described is creating the feeling. Choice (A) is the base verb form. Choice (B) is the simple past or past participle adjective. Choice (D) is the simple present.
136. (D) *Inadequate*, which means “insufficient” or “not enough,” is the only adjective that is logical to complete the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *improper*, means “not correct or appropriate.” Choice (B), *unlikely*, means “improbable.” Choice (C), *unlucky*, means “not having luck.”
137. (B) *Attitude*, which means “a state of mind” or “feeling,” is the only noun that is logical to complete the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *alteration*, means “a change, making something different.” Choice (C), *anxiety*, means “a state of uneasiness and worry.” Choice (D), *ambivalence*, means “feeling two different ways about something or somebody at the same time.”
138. (C) The construction *so . . . that . . .* quantifies how something was. *So* is always followed by an adjective or adverb. Choice (A) has the same construction, *such . . . that . . .*, but *such* is followed by a noun phrase: *such a hot day*; *such a well-written report*. Choices (B) and (D) are not logical for the idea of this sentence.
139. (D) A noun for a thing must be used as the subject of this sentence. Choice (A) is a noun but means the person. Choice (B) is the base verb form. Choice (C) is an adjective.
140. (C) *Therefore* is a conjunction meaning “because of what I have just said” or “for this reason.” Choices (A), (B), and (D) are conjunctions but are not logical for the idea of this sentence.

PART 6 (PAGE 204)

141. (C) We know that the writer is currently at his new job because of the use of the present perfect tense in the first sentence: *My first week . . . has been very good*. Therefore, the present progressive form *am enjoying* is correct. Choice (A) is simple past. Choice (B) is future. Choice (D) is past progressive.
142. (A) *First* introduces the first problem that the writer mentions. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are words to introduce items that follow the first item on a list.
143. (B) The adverb *slowly* describes how the computer works. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a comparative adjective. Choice (D) is a noun.
144. (B) This announcement is about helping people who have suffered during a disaster, in other words, *victims*. Choice (A) means “people who watch something.” Choice (C) means “people

- who plan something.” Choice (D) means “people who tell about what happened.”
145. (D) A noun is needed here as an object of the verb *lost*. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (B) is a past tense verb. Choice (C) is a present participle.
 146. (D) The announcement asks people to give money, or a *donation*, to help the flood victims. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are things one could *make*, but they do not fit the context.
 147. (D) Mr. Miser’s prices are compared to all the other prices in town, so the superlative form of the adjective is required here. Choice (A) is a simple adjective form. Choice (B) is a comparative adjective. Choice (C) looks like a comparative adjective but is actually a present tense verb.
 148. (C) This part of the ad talks about the *places*, or *locations*, where you can find Mr. Miser’s agencies. Choices (A), (B), and (D) mention other aspects of Mr. Miser’s car rental business.
 149. (A) This is an imperative sentence, which uses the base form of the verb. Choice (B) is the simple tense. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the future.
 150. (A) *Turn off* means to stop the electricity. Choices (B), (C), and (D) would form phrasal verbs with meanings that do not fit the context of the sentence.
 151. (B) *Inconvenience* means *problems* or *difficulties*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
 152. (A) *Patience* is a noun following the preposition *for*. Choice (B) is also a noun but has a different meaning. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is an adjective, or the singular form of the noun *patients*.

PART 7 (PAGE 207)

153. (B) *Professionals* is the correct answer because all the specific information given is about professionals. Choice (A) associates *laborers* with work. Choice (C) is incorrect because the information is specifically about professional workers. Choice (D) is the people who did the study.
154. (A) The report states that *Ten years ago, most professional people worked 40 hours a week or less*, so the correct answer is *40 or less*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) confuse other numbers in the report.
155. (B) The numbers were released last week, so the correct answer is *7 days ago*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) confuse other times mentioned in the report.
156. (C) *100* is the correct answer. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are the number of liters sold in other months.
157. (C) *May* is the correct answer. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are amounts of ice cream during other months.
158. (B) *February* is the correct answer. Ike sold only 90 liters of ice cream during that month, but he sold larger amounts during all the other months. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other months on the graph.
159. (C) The graph covers the six months from January through June, so the correct answer is *half a year*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
160. (A) In the first sentence of the letter, Charles Chung states *I am interested in working at the Worldwide Travel Agency*, so *He wants a job* is the correct answer. Choice (B) confuses *experience working with computers* with wanting to buy a computer. Choice (C) associates the travel agency with taking a trip. Choice

- (D) confuses *enclosing my résumé* with writing a *résumé*.
161. (D) The letter states *I have five years' experience as a travel agent*, so the correct answer is *He worked as a travel agent*. Choice (A) is incorrect because we don't know how long he studied computers. Choice (B) is incorrect because he wants to work with Ms. Greene in the future, but he hasn't worked with her yet. Choice (C) associates the travel agency with traveling.
162. (C) The announcement says *Our new address, starting April 12*, so the correct answer is *April 12*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) confuse 12 with similar-looking numbers.
163. (A) *On Oakland Avenue* is the correct answer. Choice (B) confuses the street address with the suite number. Choice (C) is a nearby street. Choice (D) confuses *across the street from a bank* with *next to a bank*.
164. (C) The announcement says *Our phone number will stay the same*, so the correct answer is *the telephone number*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all things that will change.
165. (B) *Three hours* is the correct answer. Choices (A) and (C) confuse other periods of time mentioned in the article. Choice (D) is the length of the trip on the regular train.
166. (C) *Four* is the correct answer. Choices (A), (B), and (D) confuse other numbers mentioned in the article.
167. (B) The article states *Many people will prefer the regular trains because the tickets are cheaper*, so *The tickets are less expensive* is the correct answer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) mention things that are true about the express trains, not the regular trains.
168. (C) The train will start operating between the two cities. The other options do not fit the context.
169. (A) The business sells fruit and meat by the kilo and cookies by the bag, which are things sold at a *grocery store*. Choice (B) associates the name of the market ABC with *school*. Choice (C) associates food with *restaurant*. Choice (D) associates *cookies* with *bakery*.
170. (C) The sale is *this weekend only*, so the correct answer is *Saturday and Sunday*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) confuse the days the store is open.
171. (C) Fresh produce is produce that has just been picked. The other options do not fit the context.
172. (B) *\$2.50 a bag* is the correct answer. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is incorrect because a customer has to pay for two bags before getting one bag for free.
173. (D) 45% chose soccer as their favorite sport. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have lower percentages.
174. (B) 20% prefer basketball. Choices (A), (C), and (D) match other sports on the chart.
175. (C) This is a form for subscribing to something that will arrive in your home monthly, so the correct answer is *a magazine*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that one does not normally subscribe to.
176. (B) Helena Bishop is ordering a one-year subscription. The cost for one year is \$45. Choice (A) is the cost for six months. Choice (C) is the cost for two years. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
177. (C) Helena marked *credit card* on the form, so the correct answer is *credit card*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are methods she did not choose.
178. (D) Employees who wish to smoke must go outdoors but not near the main entrance. Choice (A) associates *picnic area* with *outdoors*. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
179. (B) Employees who smoke feel like they are being treated like second-class citizens. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because there is no employee lounge; it is something that's being suggested. Choice (D) confuses *the*

weather making it hard to work and having to smoke outdoors in the bad weather.

180. (B) Ms. Dunnaway is requesting a meeting with Ms. Fagan for the employees who smoke. Choice (A) confuses the request and Ms. Fagan's decision to make the mill off limits to smokers. Choice (C) is incorrect because she suggests one employee lounge in her letter. Choice (D) is incorrect because the location of the meeting is not mentioned.
181. (D) The e-mail reports that the location of the meeting was changed to the lounge. Choice (A) was the original location of the meeting. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is confused with the agenda item about conference plans.
182. (C) The e-mail says that the third item on the agenda was discussed first. By looking at the agenda, we see the *new hiring policy* is the third item. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are the other agenda items.
183. (A) The e-mail, which is sent to Sam Blair, states that *everyone was there, except you*. Choice (B) wrote the e-mail. Choices (C) and (D) are names mentioned on the meeting agenda who attended the meeting.
184. (B) According to the e-mail, the meeting lasted two and a half hours. Choice (A) looks similar to the correct answer. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the time the meeting started.
185. (D) The e-mail says that next month's meeting will be held on the 18th. We see on the agenda that this month is April, so the next meeting will take place on May 18th. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct.
186. (D) The schedule lists Monday–Wednesday classes, Tuesday–Thursday classes, and one Saturday class. That adds up to five days. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct.
187. (B) The instructions following the class schedule say to mail a completed registration form to the school. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
188. (A) Elizabeth's class begins at 6:00, and she says that that gives her half an hour to get there after leaving work, so she leaves work at 5:30. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not correct.
189. (D) Elizabeth says that she wants to take a word processing class that begins at 7:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays. By looking at the schedule we see that the only word processing class at that time is Level IV. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct.
190. (D) Elizabeth mentions two classes that she wants to take. By looking at the schedule, we see that each class costs \$275, making the total cost for two classes \$550. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct.
191. (A) Although the memo says that both conference rooms need painting, it only mentions one that will actually be painted now. Choice (B) is the number of conference rooms that need painting. Choices (C) and (D) are other rooms mentioned in the memo and e-mail.
192. (A) The memo states that the painting *should take no more than two days*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not correct.
193. (D) In the e-mail, George explains why he needs to use the conference room and then asks the question *Would it be possible to schedule the painting so that it begins on Wednesday or Thursday?* Choice (A) is confused with George wanting to use the conference room for a meeting. Choice (B) is confused with George's mention of his office. Choice (C) is confused with George's explanation of why he can't use other rooms.
194. (A) In his e-mail George says that his meeting is planned for *the day painting begins*. We know from the first memo that the painting will begin on Tuesday. Choices (B) and (C) are the days George suggests that the painting begin. Choice (D) is confused with *Conference Room 2 is already booked through Friday*.

195. (C) In his e-mail George says the *meeting place you suggest is too informal*. By looking at the first memo, we see that Luis suggests using the cafeteria for meetings while the conference room is being painted. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are places mentioned in the memo and e-mail, but they are not the correct answers.
196. (B) The ad gives Ms. Kovacs' title as *Director of Human Resources*. Choice (A) is the title of the advertised position. Choice (C) is confused with the *team of market researchers*. Choice (D) is confused with Ms. Choi's psychology degree.
197. (D) The letter states that *the position that we advertised has already been filled*. Choice (A) is not correct because we can tell that Ms. Kovacs has read the résumé by her knowledge of Ms. Choi's background. There is nothing to indicate that choice (B) is true. Choice (C) is not true because Ms. Kovacs points out several qualifications in the letter.
198. (C) The letter states *you have the educational level we require*. By looking at the ad, we see that the required educational level is a Master's in Business Administration. Choice (A) is confused with Ms. Choi's *Bachelor's* degree in Psychology. Choice (B) is confused with the business degree and the title of the position *associate researcher*. Choice (D) is confused with the *Master's* degree in Business Administration.
199. (D) The letter states that Ms. Choi has *more years of experience in the field than we asked for*, and we see in the ad that three to five years are required. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are confused with the actual number of years required.
200. (B) At the end of the letter Ms. Kovacs suggests that Ms. Choi call her in six months. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are confused with other things mentioned in the letter.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGE 226)

1. (B) The cars are on the road. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *carts* for *cars*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: The drivers are inside driving the cars, they're not by the car. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding *cards* for *cars*.
2. (A) We can assume the men in uniform are the ship's officers and they are on the boat. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *sheep* for *ship*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *sheets* for *ship* and by confusing *sail* for *sailors*. Choice (D) mentions *sailors*, but they are not playing bridge.
3. (A) The woman is talking on the phone. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: An *open book* is on the table, but there is no *open drawer*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: She has a *pen in her hand* and an *open book in front of her*, but she is not *writing* in it. Choice (D) provides incorrect details: There is a keyboard in the background, but she is not using it.
4. (B) Several chefs are in a kitchen preparing food. Choice (A) correctly identifies the vegetable, but incorrectly identifies the occupation and activity of the people. Choice (C) incorrectly identifies the occupation of the people. Choice (D) associates *waiters* and *meal* with the scene, but the meal is not ready to be served.
5. (D) The men are digging a hole in the ground. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: They're *standing*, not *sitting*. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: They're *digging near the fence*, not *climbing the fence*. Choice (C) incorrectly associates *watering plants* with *digging in the garden*.
6. (D) The man is drinking from a teacup. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: He is *holding a cup*, not *holding his head*. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: He is *wearing glasses*, not *covering his glasses*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: There are napkins on the table, but he is not using them.
7. (B) The three men are talking to a female colleague. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: The office is small and cramped. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: The men are *looking at the woman*, not a *computer game*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *headquarters* for *heads*.
8. (A) The man is working on a construction site and wearing a hard hat. Choice (B) is the opposite of what the photo shows: the man is *outside*, not *inside*. Choice (C) is also the opposite of what the photo shows: the man is looking *up*, not *down* at the ground. Choice (D) mentions the man's *gloves*, but he is *wearing* them, not *buying* them.
9. (D) The man is checking into a hotel. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the related words *checking* and *counter*. Incorrect details are provided: There are no *bags* in the picture. Choice (B) provides incorrect details: The man is not ordering room service. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using related words *elevator* and *room*.
10. (B) The woman is faxing a document. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: the woman's *hair covers her face*, but the woman is not *covering her face*. Choice (C) confuses by using the related word *photo*, which refers to a different piece of office equipment, a photocopy machine. Choice (D) provides incorrect details: She's *putting the document in the document feeder*, not *holding open a door*.

PART 2 (PAGE 232)

11. (B) *At 12:30* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *airport* with *fight* and answers *where*. Choice (C) associates *Gate* with *flight* but answers *where*.
12. (A) *I've got it [the fax] right here* answers *have we received the fax?* Choice (B) *In about an hour* answers *when*. Choice (C) repeats the word *fax* but answers *when will you fax it?*
13. (C) *How do you do* answers the question. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *mistake* and *Ms. Pak*. Choice (B) answers *what do you do*.
14. (C) *Yes, [it is time for our meeting] but it's been rescheduled* answers the question. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *meat* and *meeting*. Choice (B) answers *when is our meeting*.
15. (B) *I've seen him smiling* answers the *yes/no* question by associating *smiling* with *being in a good mood*. Choice (A) answers *has the boss left*. Choice (C) answers *where*.
16. (C) *You should get more sleep* responds to the statement *I'm extremely tired*. Choice (A) repeats the word *extreme*. Choice (B) uses the similar-sounding word *fire* for *tired*.
17. (C) *That's what I've been told* answers the *yes/no* question by confirming the man heard the Tokyo office would be opened. Choice (A) uses the word *open* but answers with the hours of operation. Choice (B) repeats the word *office* but answers *where are you going*.
18. (B) *We're still waiting* answers *why*. Choice (A) associates *meeting* with *conference* but answers *where*. Choice (C) answers *when*.
19. (B) *The new secretary* answers *Who are you*. Choice (A) answers *how are you*. Choice (C) answers *where are you*.
20. (A) *Ms. Hoffman's* answers *whose computer*. Choice (B) answers *which*. Choice (C) answers *can I use it*.
21. (B) *So call a plumber* identifies the occupation of the person who can fix a *dripping faucet*. Choice (A) repeats the word *drive* but not in the idiomatic sense of being *driven crazy*. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *tripped* for *dripping*.
22. (A) *There was a lot of traffic* is a reason for being late. Choice (B) answers *will you be late*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *ate* and *late* and the opposites *quickly* and *late*.
23. (B) *Yes, I sent the invitations yesterday* answers the *yes/no* question and provides the day they were sent. Choice (A) is a possible response to an invitation. Choice (C) repeats the word *remember* and *every[body]* but does not answer the question.
24. (A) *Yes, they've all gone out* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) associates *sales* with *ads*. Choice (C) repeats the word *newspaper* and answers *did you pick up the newspaper*.
25. (B) *They're going now* answers *when will the auditors be leaving*. Choice (A) answers *when did they leave*. Choice (C) answers *how long have they been here*.
26. (C) is an affirmative response to the suggestion. Choice (A) confuses *break* (chip or crack) with *break* (rest from work or activity). Choice (B) confuses *break* (not working) with *break* (rest from work or activity).
27. (A) *There were a lot of errors in it* responds to the opinion about the *article being poorly written*. Choice (B) uses the word *rich* for its opposite *poor*. However, in this context *poorly* means *not well*. This choice also uses the similar-sounding word *riding* for *written*. Choice (C) uses the similar-sounding word *art* for *article* and repeats the word *poor*.
28. (A) *Canada* answers *Where do you come from?* Choice (B) answers *where did you come from* specifically within the building. Choice (C) answers *when*.
29. (B) *I'd like to* answers the invitation. Choice (A) *The employee cafeteria's downstairs* answers *where should we eat*. Choice (C) associates the meal *breakfast* with *lunch*.

30. (B) *You have the map upside down* is a possible reason that the *street plan* is *confusing*. Choice (A) repeats a form of the verb *find*, *found*. Choice (C) repeats the word *plan* and the associated phrase *to look for* for something you want to *find*.
31. (B) *Not at all* is a polite response to the question. Choices (A) and (C) are not appropriate responses to the question.
32. (A) *About 12 hours* answers *how long*. Choice (B) answers *how far*. Choice (C) associates *Egypt* with *Cairo* and answers *where*.
33. (A) *The boss asked me to* answers *Who are you sending that e-mail for*. Choice (C) answers *who asked you to send the e-mail*. Choice (B) answers *who are you sending the e-mail to*.
34. (B) *My new client* answers *who*. Choice (A) answers *where are you sending the e-mail from*. Choice (C) associates *stamps* with *e-mail*.
35. (B) *Yes, that's what the boss said* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (A) answers *will stocks go up next year*. Choice (C) repeats the phrase *next year*.
36. (C) *You're right. I work too hard* responds to the opinion *You should take a vacation*. Choice (A) repeats the words *I take* and tries to confuse you with the similar-sounding word *transportation* for *vacation*. Choice (B) uses a form of the verb *take* and the similar-sounding word *station* for *vacation*.
37. (C) *Working overtime shouldn't be a problem*. Choice (A) answers *when the man can start work* but not if he *can stay and work overtime*. Choice (B) repeats the word *put* but is in a different context.
38. (C) *About 30 kilometers* answers *how much farther*. Choice (A) answers *how much longer*. Choice (B) answers *how much does it cost*.
39. (B) *I have to think about it some more* is an appropriate response to the question. Choice (A) confuses *vacation* with *transfer*. Choice (C) is a *yes/no* response but does not fit the context.
40. (A) *Yes, if you give us your receipts* answers *will I be reimbursed*. Choice (B) repeats the words *business trips* and confuses similar sounds *expensive* with *expenses*. Choice (C) associates *afford* with *expenses* but is not a correct response.

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41. (C) The man says *back here in the office*. Choice (A) associates *mail* with *post office*. Choice (B) confuses a *park* with *Mr. Park*. Choice (D) is where the woman is going.
42. (D) The man says he mailed the contracts *this morning*. Choice (A) is when the woman will return. Choice (B) repeats the word *morning*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
43. (C) The woman says it's *11 o'clock already*. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *11* with the similar-sounding number *7*. Choice (D) repeats the number *11*.
44. (D) The man wants to take the advanced-level class. Choices (A), (B), and (C) repeat other words mentioned in the conversation but are not correct answers.
45. (C) The woman says the tuition is *\$500*. Choice (A) confuses *90* with the similar-sounding word *fine*. Choice (B) confuses *\$400* with the similar-sounding word *for*. Choice (D) confuses *\$600* with *six-month*.
46. (A) The man will *register for a morning class*. Choices (B) and (C) confuses you with the similar-sounding word *noon*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
47. (C) The man says *He'll be here tomorrow morning*. Choice (A) is when the woman thought Mr. Katz would arrive. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
48. (A) The woman heard about that *terrible rainstorm*. Choices (B) and (C) are other types of weather mentioned by the speakers. Choice (D) confuses *nice* with the similar-sounding word *ice*.
49. (B) The woman says she heard about the storm *on the radio news*. Choice (A) repeats a name mentioned elsewhere in the conversation. Choice (C) confuses *newspaper* with *news*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

50. (D) is the correct answer. Choice (A) is the place the speakers consider but reject. Choice (B) repeats the name of the party honoree, but the party will not be held in his office. Choice (C) repeats the word *party*.
51. (C) is the correct number of guests. Choices (A), (B), and (D) confuse the correct answer with other similar-sounding numbers.
52. (D) The woman says the party will be on Friday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with *two days away*. Choice (B) confuses *Wednesday* with *What day?* Choice (C) is not mentioned.
53. (A) The speakers are talking about *a table*, the woman says they *are starving*, and the man mentions *good food*, so they are in a restaurant. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are places where people might have to wait and might need reservations.
54. (D) is the amount of time mentioned by the man. Choices (A) and (C) confuse the correct answer with other similar-sounding numbers. Choice (B) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*.
55. (C) The man says *You could try that place around the corner*. Choices (A) and (B) repeat other words mentioned in the conversation. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
56. (B) The man says that *Mr. Curtis is out of town on business*. Choice (A) confuses *busy* with the similar-sounding word *business*. Choice (C) confuses *downtown* with *out of town*. Choice (D) associates *calling*, which is what the woman is doing, with *phone*.
57. (C) is what the woman says she will do. Choice (A) is what the man suggests she do. Choice (B) repeats the word *return*. Choice (D) repeats the word *call*.
58. (A) The woman says she'd like him *to look at some contracts*. Choice (B) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (C) confuses *bank* with the similar-sounding word *thank*. Choice (D) confuses *a boat* with the similar-sounding word *about*.
59. (D) Mr. Cho retired. Choice (A) confuses *tired* with the similar-sounding word *retired*. Choice (B) repeats the word *vacation*, which refers to Ms. Green, not Mr. Cho. Choice (C) confuses *fired* with the similar-sounding word *retired*.
60. (D) Last month is when Mr. Cho retired. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *two days* and *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding word *today*. Choice (C) repeats the word *week*.
61. (A) The woman says that without Mr. Cho, *there's no one here to tell us jokes*. Choice (B) confuses *worked hard* with *It's hard to work*. Choice (C) confuses *clean* with the similar-sounding word *Green*. Choice (D) is incorrect because it is Ms. Green, not Mr. Cho, who brings cookies.
62. (A) The man says they have been waiting for *half an hour*. Choice (B) repeats the word *hour*. Choice (C) confuses *8* with the similar-sounding word *late*. Choice (D) confuses *9* with the similar-sounding word *time*.
63. (C) The man tells us that Janet *planned to stop at the store*. Choice (A) was Janet's reason for being late last time. Choice (B) repeats the words *work* and *late* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses *exercise* with the similar-sounding word *excuse*.
64. (B) The man says *It's really annoying*. Choice (A) confuses *happy* with the similar-sounding word *happened*. Choice (C) is not mentioned in the conversation. Choice (D) repeats the word *relax* out of context.
65. (A) The speakers are discussing a hotel reservation and the woman says *I don't see anything here under your name*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
66. (C) The man says *I need one for three days*. Choice (A) repeats the word *one* out of context. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *four* with the word *for*.
67. (D) \$165 is the price the woman mentions. Choices (A), (B), and (C) confuse similar-sounding numbers with the correct answer.

68. (A) The woman mentions Carl's promotion. Choice (B) repeats the word *house*, but it is the speaker's house that is mentioned, not Carl's. Choice (C) associates *got married* with *wife*. Choice (D) repeats the word *office*, but nothing is mentioned about Carl painting an office.
69. (B) The man says that he is *happy* for Carl. Choice (A) confuses *unhappy* with *happy*. Choice (C) confuses *fearful* with the similar-sounding word *feel*. Choice (D) confuses *mad* with the similar-sounding word *bad*.
70. (D) The man suggests having a party. (A) Carl's wife is mentioned in the conversation, but nothing is said about meeting her. (B) The office staff is mentioned, but leaving the office isn't. (C) It is the speaker's house that is mentioned, not Carl's.

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71. (D) A smoker started the fire. Choice (A) associates *park ranger* with *park*. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned in the talk but not as people responsible for the fire.
72. (A) The fire destroyed campgrounds in the park. Choice (B), *houses*, are mentioned as threatened by the fire, but not destroyed. (C) The smoker's *car* is mentioned, but it wasn't destroyed. Choice (D), *a town*, White River, is mentioned as being close to the fire, but not destroyed.
73. (C) They expect the fire to be completely put out by today. Choice (A) is the day people had to flee their homes. Choice (B) is the day the fire was 75 percent under control. Choice (D) confuses *two days* with the similar-sounding word *today*.
74. (D) It is a place that provides *medical care*, so it is a *hospital*. Choices (A) and (B) are other types of places where people can receive services. Choice (C) is confused with the former name of the place *Villa Hospitalis*.
75. (A) The hospital provides care for *low-income* and *indigent people*. These are poor people. Choices (B) and (C) do not fall into the low-income or indigent category. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
76. (C) They are changing the name because they would like to have a separate identity. Choice (A) is not correct because the new name is longer than the old one. Choice (B) may be true but is not the reason for the name change. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
77. (A) The restaurant specializes in seafood. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are dishes served at the restaurant, but they aren't mentioned as specialties.
78. (C) The speaker says that the restaurant is *full of wonderful aromas and tastes*. Choice (A) is incorrect because the speaker says *the dishes are moderately priced*. Choice (B), *vegetarian dishes*, are mentioned, but meat dishes are mentioned as well. Choice (D) is incorrect because the restaurant serves Japanese food only.
79. (A) The speaker says that the restaurant is open *seven days a week*. Choice (B) is not correct. Choice (C) confuses you with the days that breakfast is served. Choice (D) confuses you with the days the business lunch is offered.
80. (C) They are meeting to elect the *Employee of the Year*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not correct.
81. (A) Employees will vote by writing the names of their choice on ballot slips. Choice (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
82. (B) The winner will receive two prizes: a cash prize and a vacation. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not correct.
83. (A) The tour takes place in the morning. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by the tour guide's greeting, *good morning*.
84. (C) The tour will finish at the main plaza. Choice (A) is where the tour starts. Choice (B) is the place they are touring. Choice (D) is what they will see from the main gate.

85. (B) The tour guide requests that the tourists *all stay close together*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
86. (A) The speaker says that she is returning a phone call. Choice (B) confuses you with the speaker giving her own address. Choice (C) is incorrect because it is her address, not her phone number, that Max wanted her to verify. Choice (D) is incorrect because an appointment is never mentioned.
87. (D) The speaker is not sure whether Max's last name is Amberson or Anderson. Choice (A) is incorrect because she knows that Max called to verify her address. Choice (B) confuses you with the speaker giving Max a time to call her back. Choice (C) is incorrect because the speaker clearly states the name of her street.
88. (C) The speaker says to call her back *after three this afternoon*. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *noon* with *afternoon*. Choice (D) confuses *after three days* with *after three this afternoon*.
89. (A) According to the talk, *The heavy rains and strong winds . . . tore down power lines*. Choice (B) repeats the word *residents*. Choice (C) repeats *work crews*. Choice (D) repeats *Power Company*.
90. (D) According to the talk, 150,000 residents were without electricity. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
91. (B) The speaker says *The western part of the county will be able to turn on their lights this evening*. Choice (A) repeats the words *Power Company*. Choice (C) repeats the word *lucky*. Choice (D) repeats the word *county*.
92. (B) The opening of LaForce Fitness Center is being announced. Choice (A) confuses a *golf tournament* and *golf course* being offered at the center. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding *renovation* and *orientation*. Choice (D) is contradicted by *free orientation sessions*.
93. (A) The fitness center will open on November 1. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are dates that sound similar to the correct answer.
94. (C) For a limited time, two-for-one memberships are being offered. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
95. (D) It is the *10:30 train to Springdale*. Choice (A) is when boarding of the train will begin. Choice (B) confuses you with the track number. Choice (C) confuses *seven* with the similar-sounding number *ten*.
96. (B) The speaker says *Passengers with small children will be allowed to board first*. Choice (A) is incorrect because all passengers must have reservations. Choice (C) repeats the word *bags*. Choice (D) repeats the word *pets*.
97. (B) According to the speaker, *Each passenger is allowed to take only one small bag on the train*. Choice (A) confuses you with the long list of things passengers are not allowed to take. Choices (C) and (D) are mentioned as things passengers are not allowed to take.
98. (A) There are seven lectures in the series. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
99. (A) Tonight's speaker will talk about butterflies. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned as the topics of other lectures in the series.
100. (D) The speaker says that photos will be on sale at the end of the talk. Choice (A) confuses you with the topic of the video. Choice (B) confuses you with the photos of butterflies on display. Choice (C) is what will happen before the talk.

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101. (B) A noun is needed after the definite article. *Deductions*, which means "money taken out," is logical here. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a noun but isn't logical here because it deals with insurance. Choice (D) is a gerund but isn't logical here.
102. (A) A past participle is required for the passive voice. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (C) is the basic verb form. Choice (D) is the simple present.

103. (D) The adverb *yet* is used with a negative verb in the present perfect and is always placed after the verb phrase: *hasn't arrived yet*. Choice (A) is an affirmative adverb used with present perfect. Choice (B) works the same as *yet* but is always placed before the verb phrase: *still hasn't arrived*. Choice (C) is illogical in this idea.
104. (C) A past participle is required with the auxiliary *has* to form the present perfect. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (B) is the basic verb form. Choice (D) is the present participle.
105. (A) *Requested*, which means "asked to do something," is the only logical choice for this idea. Choice (B), *referred*, means "directed to a source of help or information." Choice (C), *rejected*, means "refused, denied." Choice (D), *reported*, means "told about."
106. (D) The noun *remarks* is needed to go with the possessive adjective *our*. Choice (A) is a gerund but isn't logical here. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is the simple past.
107. (C) The present participle, or *-ing*, adjective *amazing* is needed to describe the noun *advice*. Use the present participle adjective when describing what causes or creates the feeling: *My cousin's amazing advice*. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (B) is the simple past. It can also be the past participle adjective, which describes the person or people receiving the feeling: *We were amazed*. Choice (D) is a noun.
108. (B) A preposition is needed: *to be surprised at*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't go with *to be surprised*.
109. (D) *Refund*, which means "cash or credit received for a return," is the only logical choice for this sentence. Choice (A), *reimbursement*, means "money you paid that is repaid." Choice (B), *premium*, means "an amount you pay for insurance." Choice (C), *duplication*, means "copying something."
110. (A) *So that* is a conjunction that explains the purpose or intention of doing something for a future result. Choice (B), *because*, explains the past or current situation that causes something to happen. Choices (C) and (D) are not logical in this sentence.
111. (C) The adverb *surprisingly* modifies the adjective *large*: *surprisingly large*. Choice (A) is the simple past. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (D) is a noun.
112. (A) The preposition *within* means "in." It can be used for concrete things (*within the room; within the city*) or with abstract things (*within his job description; within the court's jurisdiction*). Choice (B), *into*, is a preposition of movement and doesn't work in this case. Choice (C), *about*, does not make sense in this context. Choice (D), *inside*, is mostly used with concrete things: *inside the room; inside the city*.
113. (B) *Realistic* is an adjective that means "concerned with facts as they really are" and is appropriate for this sentence. In addition, an adjective is required after the predicate *isn't*. Choice (A) is an adjective but has the wrong meaning for this sentence. It means "not false, not artificial." Choices (C) and (D) are adverbs.
114. (B) The adjective *collaborative* modifies the noun *effort*. Choices (A) and (C) are nouns. Choice (D) is an adverb.
115. (D) The possessive pronoun *yours* is the object of the preposition *of*. Choice (A) is a possessive adjective. Choice (B) is the subject pronoun. Choice (C) is the reflexive pronoun and does not make sense in this context.
116. (D) *Research* means "looking into scientific information" and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *investigation*, means "looking into information, usually by the police or government." Choice (B), *investing*, means "putting money into a company." Choice (C), *planning*, means "deciding how to do something in the future."
117. (D) *Prepare* means "to make ready" and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *compensate*, means "to make payment." Choice (B), *deliver*, means "to bring

- something for business reasons.” Choice (C), *apply*, means “to ask for in a formal way, usually in writing.”
118. (A) The comparative adjective *different* is always followed by the preposition *from*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are therefore incorrect.
119. (B) When a sentence begins with a negative adverb of frequency, there is a word inversion like the word order for a *yes/no* question: *Never has there been . . .*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not negative adverbs of frequency and are therefore incorrect.
120. (C) The preposition *by* means “before or at, but not later than.” Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not used in this context with the phrase *the end of the year*.
121. (C) The noun *accuracy* is needed after the adjective *utmost*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (D) is a quantifying phrase but is not logical after *utmost*.
122. (B) The adjective *periodic* modifies the noun *questionnaires*. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is a noun.
123. (D) The adverb *anxiously* modifies the verb *awaiting*. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun.
124. (C) *Report* means “a document about something” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *accounting*, means “managing the books and taxes for companies or individuals.” Choice (B), *documentation*, means “written proof of something.” Choice (D), *observance*, means “celebrating a holiday or tradition.”
125. (A) *On* is the preposition used after the verb *elaborate*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are illogical.
126. (B) *It is recommended that* requires the basic verb form *seek out*. Choice (A) is the present progressive. Choice (C) is the infinitive verb. Choice (D) is the simple past.
127. (A) The reflexive pronoun *itself* means “alone” in this context. Choice (B) is the subject pronoun. Choice (C) is used with the preposition *on*: *on its own*. Choice (D) is an incorrect form.
128. (C) *Expand* means “to increase, get larger,” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *extrapolate*, means “to infer unknown information from known information.” Choice (B), *exhibit*, means “to show.” Choice (D), *exhale*, means “to breathe out.”
129. (C) *Aggressive* means “assertive, bold,” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *outrageous*, means “disgraceful, offensive, shameless.” Choice (B), *lucrative*, means “profitable.” Choice (D), *astounding*, means “very amazing, surprising.”
130. (D) A noun is needed after the adjective *every*. *Intention* is the correct choice here because it means “a plan of action or a design” and it fits the idea. Choice (A) is a noun, but its meaning is “a purpose” and it doesn’t fit this idea. Choice (B) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a verb.
131. (B) With prepositions, we need to use the direct object form of pronouns. *Whom* is the direct object form. Choice (A) is the subject pronoun. Choice (C) is used for things, not people. Choice (D) is the incorrect pronoun.
132. (B) *Screened* means “investigated” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *screamed*, means “shouted, yelled.” Choice (C), *scrawled*, means “not written clearly.” Choice (D), *scrapped*, means “rubbed with a lot of pressure.”
133. (A) Because of the possessive, *Mr. Hansen’s*, the gerund noun *resigning* must be used. Choice (B) is the simple past. Choice (C) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the basic verb form.
134. (C) *Predictions* means “saying what you think will be in the future” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *predicaments*, means “trouble, problems.” Choice (B), *predilections*, means “preferences.” Choice (D), *predicates*, means “the parts of sentences that include the verb and object.”

135. (B) The present participle, adjective, *exciting*, modifies the noun *possibilities*. Present participle adjectives describe the person or thing creating the feeling. Choice (A) is the past participle adjective, which describes the person or thing receiving the feeling. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adjective but means “easily excited.”
136. (D) *Unimaginable* means “something we couldn’t have imagined before” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *unacceptable*, means “something nobody can agree to or accept.” Choice (B), *implacable*, means “cannot be pleased.” Choice (C), *inadvertent*, means “accidental, unintentional.”
137. (A) *Events* means “important occurrences” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *reunions*, means “people meeting after a long separation.” Choice (C), *councils*, means “groups of experts called together for consultation.” Choice (D), *invocations*, means “prayers.”
138. (A) The construction *such . . . that . . .* is used to quantify how much of a success the blood drive was. *Such* is always used with a noun phrase: *such a success*. Choice (B), *so*, is used with adjectives or adverbs. Choices (C) and (D) do not make sense in this context.
139. (B) The adjective *collective* means “acting as one,” which is appropriate for the idea of this sentence. Choice (A) is the past participle adjective, and it doesn’t work in this idea. Choice (C) is a present participle adjective. Choice (D) is an adjective that means “something worth collecting for its value,” so it does not make sense in this context.
140. (D) The subordinate conjunction *despite* is used with a direct object. Choice (A) is missing the preposition *of*. Choice (B) does not make sense in this context. Choice (C) requires a noun and verb phrase after it, and it does not make sense in this context.

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141. (B) The bank branch will open at a future date, so a future verb is required when describing it. Choice (A) is present perfect tense. Choice (C) is a present participle. Choice (D) is simple past tense.
142. (D) *There* plus *to be* is followed by a noun or list of nouns, so the noun form *entertainment* is correct. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is a noun, but it refers to a person. Choice (C) is a gerund.
143. (C) The announcement is directed at customers, who usually go to a bank to open an *account*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that would more likely be opened by bank employees.
144. (C) The article mentions computer, software, and communications companies, in other words, *technology* companies. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are sectors of the economy but are not mentioned in the article.
145. (D) The paragraph talks about a rise in *profits*, which means the same as *earnings*. Choice (A) is something a company would not hope to increase. Choices (B) and (C) are things a company might increase but are not the subject of the paragraph.
146. (B) *Costly* is an adjective, and an adjective is required, describing the wireless service. Choice (A) is a noun or a verb. Choice (C) is a verb form of another word with a different meaning. Choice (D) is a gerund.
147. (C) The writer is addressing Ms. Harwood about Ms. Harwood’s staff, so the second person possessive adjective *your* is the correct form. Choice (A) is the first person singular form. Choice (B) is the first person plural form. Choice (D) is the third person plural form.
148. (D) An adverb is required here to describe how the job was done. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B) is a past tense verb. Choice (C) is a gerund.
149. (A) The writer of the letter was a guest at the hotel, and *stay* is what hotel guests

do. Choice (B) is what a hotel employee would do. Choices (C) and (D) are not important activities at a hotel.

150. (B) To renew a contract means to extend it or keep it in effect for more time. The notice says the contract will expire soon, so renewing the contract would prevent it from expiring. Choice (A) is just one part of making a new contract. Choice (C) means to stop the contract. Choice (D) means to read the contract.
151. (A) This is an imperative verb giving an instruction. Choice (B) is an infinitive verb. Choice (C) is a gerund. Choice (D) is a noun.
152. (A) *Until* means *before*. The contract will not be effective before payment is received; then when the payment is received, it will become effective. Choices (B) and (C) would make the sentence mean *the contract will not be effective after payment is received*, which doesn't make sense. Choice (D) means *at the same time*, which also doesn't make sense.

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153. (B) The announcement talks about *relaxing, full bodywork, and chair for neck, shoulders, and back*; the announcement is about massages. Choice (A) confuses *length of breaks* with *needing a real break*. Choice (C) associates *furniture* with *table and chair*. Choice (D) confuses similar sounds *language* and *lounge*.
154. (B) The service is free of charge for employees. Choice (A) confuses \$15 for 15 minutes and the 15 minutes the massage takes. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses Human Resources having the rates and Human Resources offering the service.
155. (C) Employees must give up two days of pay to end the budget crisis. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
156. (B) Because of poor profits, the budget is short by about \$13 million. Choice (A) is the opposite of a shortage. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by poor profits causing a shortage.
157. (A) It is necessary for all employees to give up two days' pay by scheduling the two days they do not report to work. Choice (B) confuses *June 30* with the *date by which the budget must be balanced*. Choice (C) is contradicted by the plan announced. Choice (D) is contradicted by having to balance the budget by this fiscal year.
158. (D) The two left lanes on the north side will be closed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by the *two left lanes on the north side will be closed*.
159. (B) Miami-Dade County, the issuer of the notice, is authorizing the lane closures. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
160. (C) The NE 151st St. exit falls outside of the NE 79th St. to NE 135th St. area that will be affected. Choices (A), (B), and (D) fall within the area that will be affected.
161. (D) The article is about how much money old covers of *Movie Goer Magazine* are worth. Choice (A) confuses *literary value* with *monetary value*. Choice (B) is incorrect because although Mr. Boulis is mentioned, he is not the main subject of the article. Choice (C) confuses *issues* with *covers*.
162. (B) The writer assumes readers have old issues in the basement. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
163. (A) The cover of the first issue, the premier issue, of the magazine is the most valuable. Choice (B) is the opposite of the *first one*. Choices (C) and (D) are valued at less than the value of the first one.
164. (B) *Financial Success* is on the air for one hour, from 8:00 to 9:00. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are incorrect.
165. (C) There are six different business shows being televised; one is being shown twice. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect.
166. (A) *Business Week in Review* is being repeated. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not financial/business shows.

167. (B) BPL is the only station that shows only business programs. Choices (A) and (C) show different types of programs. Choice (D) shows only movies.
168. (C) A department within an organization, such as a police department, is often called a unit. The other options do not fit the context.
169. (B) Michael O'Brien was freed by a group of judges in the Court of Appeals. Choice (A) associates the *Queen* with *Great Britain*. Choice (C) is who is deciding on his compensation. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
170. (C) Mr. O'Brien was convicted of industrial espionage. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are crimes but not the one he was convicted for.
171. (D) To *commit* a crime is to *carry out* a crime. Options (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
172. (A) Mr. O'Brien is upset because he has to reimburse the prison for room and board. Choice (B) confuses *paying money to the Home Office* and the *Home Office ruling that he would have to reimburse the prison*. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
173. (D) There are four ways to buy merchandise at "Trendy Male": at their stores, by phone, by mail, and online. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are incorrect.
174. (B) If you buy an item on sale, the second item will be 50% off. You would pay \$23 for the second shirt if you buy the first for \$46. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not correct.
175. (C) The offer lasts 21 days, from June 17 through July 7. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by the dates given.
176. (C) These instructions are for a cellular phone. Choice (A) confuses *portable phone* with *cellular phone*. Choices (B) and (D) are associated with the technical terms mentioned in the article but are incorrect.
177. (A) If the battery is not charging, check that it is connected to an approved charging device. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is what you should do after you check the connection to the charger device. Choice (D) repeats the words *normal operating*: this is not one of the steps.
178. (B) If the device fails to charge properly, contact your dealer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
179. (D) You can study at home in your spare time. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are times you can study if those are considered your individual spare times.
180. (D) You could get an accounting degree in as little as two years. Choice (A) is how long it takes to get a career degree as a private investigator or medical transcriptionist. Choice (B) is how long it takes to get a high school diploma. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds 18 months and 8,000,000 men and women.
181. (C) The first e-mail says that it is a *department meeting*, so *department members* will attend. Choice (A) confuses you with the location of the meeting (conference room). Choice (B) is incorrect because the meeting is only for department members. Choice (D) is the person with whom Mr. Richards will meet on Friday.
182. (A) The e-mail says that the meeting will take place in *Conference Room 2*. Choices (B) and (C) confuse you with the lunch that will be served at the meeting. Choice (D) is the original location of the meeting, but according to the e-mail, that location was changed.
183. (B) *Thursday* is the day Mr. Richards will leave for Sydney. Choice (A) is the day people must notify Ms. Santelli if they can't attend the meeting. Choice (C) is the day Mr. Richards will meet with Mr. Lockerman. Choice (D) is the day Mr. Richards will send his report about his meeting with Mr. Lockerman.
184. (D) In his e-mail, Mr. Richards mentions that *Peter worked with me on this*, in reference to his report. By looking at the addressees of the first e-mail, we can see that *Peter's* last name is Kim. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are the other addressees of the first e-mail, but none of them is named *Peter*.

185. (A) Mr. Richards' e-mail says he will leave *figures you'll need for the second item on the meeting agenda*. Choice (B) is the person with whom Mr. Richards will meet in Sydney, but nothing is mentioned about his address. Choices (C) and (D) are mentioned in the e-mail but are not the correct answer.
186. (A) In this letter, H. J. Simpson says that he received the shipment on November 18. It was shipped on November 15. Choice (B) is based on the date the letter was written. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
187. (A) The letter states *the items we received were not the same as the items we ordered*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
188. (B) The letter states that the model D is half the price of the model B. The invoice shows that the model B costs \$150, so the model D must cost \$75. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the price of the model B, not D, shown on the invoice. Choice (D) is double, not half, the price of the model B.
189. (B) The letter states *At least the watercooler was correct*. By looking at the invoice, we see that one watercooler was shipped. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
190. (D) The letter states that when he tried calling, *the line is always busy*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are possible outcomes but are not the correct answer.
191. (D) The earliest train arrives at 10:30 in the morning. Choices (A), (B), and (C) refer to times listed on the schedule in bold, meaning that they are afternoon and evening arrival times.
192. (B) The trip lasts four hours and twenty minutes. Choice (C) is the length of the trip when intermediate stops are made. Choices (A) and (D) are not mentioned.
193. (C) This is the second train on Tuesday morning. Choice (A) is the first train. Choice (B) is the second train on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday only. Choice (D) is a later train and also leaves only on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
194. (D) Ms. Heinz wants to travel business class. A one-way ticket is \$175, so a round-trip ticket is \$350. Choice (A) is the price for a one-way tourist class ticket. Choice (B) is the price for a one-way business class ticket. Choice (C) is the price for a round-trip tourist class ticket.
195. (D) Ms. Heinz says that she wants to return about 5 or 6 *in the afternoon*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not mentioned.
196. (A) The ad says to *contact Cathy Chang, Events Manager*, and the e-mail is addressed to Cathy Chang. Choice (B) is the name of the hotel's Head Manager. Choice (C) is the name of the person who wants to host a banquet, and choice (D) is her assistant.
197. (B) The e-mail states *I am planning the annual employee appreciation banquet for my company*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other reasons a company might have a banquet but are not the correct answer.
198. (D) The e-mail states *Our banquet is scheduled for the evening of July 15*. Choice (A) looks similar to May 23, the date the ad appeared in the paper. Choice (B) is the date the ad appeared in the paper. Choice (C) July 5 looks similar to July 15.
199. (B) The ad says that the hotel has room for 250 guests, and the e-mail states *We only plan to have half the number of guests mentioned in your ad*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the number of guests mentioned in the ad. Choice (D) is double, not half, the number of guests mentioned in the ad.
200. (D) The banquet planner mentions that she wants both vegetarian and meat choices. Choice (A) is incorrect because she wants vegetarian food as well as meat. Choice (B) is incorrect because she says *I think a five-course dinner would be too much*. Choice (C) is incorrect because the banquet is planned for the evening, which would mean dinner, not lunch.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGE 264)

1. (B) The men are greeting one another. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding phrase *shaking out the sand* for *shaking the man's hand*. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using *sea* for *see*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding phrase *putting on a smile* and *running a mile*.
2. (D) The woman has the file cabinet drawer open and is looking in the files. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *drawing* for *drawer*. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *tiles* for *files*. Choice (C) uses the word *filing* in a different context. The woman may be filing (putting in order) documents, but she's not filing (smoothing) her nails.
3. (A) The telephones are on the wall. Choice (B) gives incorrect details: the signs are above the phones. Choice (C) gives incorrect details: the door is to the left of the phones. Choice (D) provides incorrect details: the phones are to the right of the door.
4. (A) A woman in a laboratory is writing some notes. Choice (B) mentions the *microscopes* in the photo, but the woman is not looking through them. Choice (C) mentions the *lab equipment* in the photo, but the woman is not cleaning it. Choice (D) confuses *telescope* with *microscope*.
5. (B) The gate to the courtyard is open. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: there is no guard in the picture; and tries to confuse you by using the related word *entrance*. Choice (C) provides incorrect details: the *pathway is straight*, but the *entrance is circular*. Choice (D) tries to confuse you by using the related word *garden* and provides incorrect details: there are no tourists lined up at the door.
6. (C) The people are standing at the bottom of an escalator, talking together. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *escalator* and *elevator*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *escalator* and *refrigerator*. Choice (D) associates *escalator* with *stairs* and confuses similar-sounding words *talking* and *walking*.
7. (D) The chairs and tables are empty. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: the tables are empty. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the related word *diners* and provides incorrect details: there are no diners. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the related word *customers* and provides incorrect details: there are no customers.
8. (C) The goods are in cartons stacked in the warehouse. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding and related word *cargo* for *cartons*. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the related words *boxes* and *container*. Choice (D) provides incorrect details: we do not know if there is produce in the boxes and the boxes are on the front of a forklift, not on the back of a truck.
9. (D) They are getting on the train. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the related word *platform*. Choice (B) tries to confuse you by using the related word *window*; there are windows on the train, but they're not being opened. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *plane* for *train*.
10. (D) The woman is pouring coffee into the cup. Choice (A) provides incorrect details: she's holding the cup with one hand and pouring the coffeepot with the other. Choice (B) uses the word *pouring* in a different context. Choice (C) tries to confuse you by using the similar-sounding word *pointing* for *pouring*.

PART 2 (PAGE 270)

11. (C) *Late last night* answers *when*. Choice (A) answers *how long*. Choice (B) answers *where*.
12. (B) *Mr. Kim's* answers *whose*? Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *they're keys* and *these are*.
13. (B) *On her desk* answers *where*. Choice (A) confuses *where is Ms. Sato* and *where are her packages*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *packed* and *packages*.
14. (C) *Yes, I just have to finish typing these notes* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (A) uses the similar-sounding word *met*. Choice (B) answers *where*.
15. (B) *In the garage* answers *where do you usually park*. Choice (A) confuses *park* (n.) and *park* (v.). Choice (C) associates *mechanic* with *car*.
16. (A) *Tomorrow morning* answers *when*. Choice (B) answers *what can I call you*. Choice (C) associates *talk* and *call* and answers *where*.
17. (B) *I'd better bring an umbrella* responds to the idea *It's supposed to rain tomorrow*. Choice (A) repeats the word *supposed* and uses the associated words *yesterday* for *tomorrow*. Choice (C) repeats the word *tomorrow* and confuses the similar-sounding word *train* for *rain*.
18. (B) *Mrs. Garcia* answers *who*. Choice (A) answers *where is Mr. Contini*. Choice (C) answers *when*.
19. (A) *Everyone leaves by 5:30*, so the office is considered closed by then. Choice (B) repeats *the offices are closed*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *clothes* and *close*.
20. (C) *Because we have to discuss the budget* answers *why*. Choices (A) and (B) answer *when*.
21. (B) *Once every month* answers *how often*. Choice (A) answers *who*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *reporter* and *reports*.
22. (A) *About 15 minutes* answers *how long*. Choice (B) answers *how big*. Choice (C) answers *how is the ride*.
23. (A) *You don't look sick* responds to the speaker's *not feeling well*. Choice (B) uses the similar-meaning word *fine* for *well*. Choice (C) uses the similar sounding *welcome* for *well*.
24. (B) *That restaurant across the street* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when*. Choice (C) answers *would you like to eat*.
25. (B) *Yes, I got a room at a nice place downtown* answers *were you able to book a hotel*. Choice (A) confuses the similar words *book* (n.) and *book* (v.). Choice (C) answers *did you book a hotel*.
26. (B) *Ask her if she wants to sit down and wait* addresses the topic of someone who has been *waiting for an hour*. Choice (A) tries to confuse you by using the time word *clock* for *an hour*. Choice (C) uses *weight* for *wait*.
27. (C) *You should speak with her assistant* answers *how can I make an appointment*. Choice (A) associates *position* and *appointment*. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *disappointed* and *appointment*.
28. (A) *Only about 3 or 4 days* answers *how long*. Choice (B) answers *how long has it been since you were last there*. Choice (C) answers *where will you stay*.
29. (B) *Yes, that's a great idea* answers *would you like to go*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *walk* and *work*. Choice (C) repeats the word *worked*.
30. (B) *Yes, she was there* answers *did you notice whether Ms. Kovacs was at the reception*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *notes* and *notice*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *received* and *reception*.
31. (A) *In his office* answers *where*. Choices (B) and (C) answer *when*.
32. (B) *There are 15* answers *how many*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *apartment* and *department*. Choice (C) answers *how long*.
33. (C) *Next Monday* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *cafeteria* with *lunch*. Choice (B) associates *cost* with *free*.

34. (B) *Yes, at the newsstand* answers *did you buy that newspaper downstairs*. Choice (A) repeats the word *paper*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *good-bye* and *buy*.
35. (B) *Next week* answers *when*. Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (C) describes the new assistant manager.
36. (C) *I can recommend an architect* responds with the type of occupation involved in building a home. Choice (A) repeats the word *building* and uses the similar word *home* for *house*. It also repeats the word *new*. Choice (B) repeats the verb *going*.
37. (A) *25% off the regular price* answers *is there a discount*. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *counted* and *discount*. Choice (C) repeats the word *furniture*.
38. (B) *Because he hasn't had a chance to* answers *why*. Choice (A) confuses similar sounds *newspaper* and *papers*. Choice (C) answers *has he signed those papers*.
39. (B) *It's time to cut it* responds to the topic of the high grass. Choice (A) uses the similar word *taller* for *higher* and repeats the word *than*. Choice (C) uses the similar sounding word *glass* for *grass* and *never* for *ever*.
40. (A) *No, I got a new job* answers *you aren't still working for the same company*. Choice (B) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *computer* and *company*.
44. (D) They have just finished lunch at a restaurant. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) associates *bank* with *pay*. Choice (C) is where the man's wallet is.
45. (B) The woman will pay for lunch with her credit card. Choice (A) confuses *card* with *credit card*. Choice (C) confuses *play* with the similar-sounding word *pay*. Choice (D) associates *cook a meal* with *lunch*.
46. (A) The man says that he will pay the woman back. Choice (B) confuses *letters* with the similar-sounding word *later*. Choice (C) is what the man left at home. Choice (D) associates *meal* with *lunch*.
47. (B) The man wants dinner reservations for three people. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the time 8:45. Choice (D) confuses you with the time they will eat dinner.
48. (C) The man says that he will take the 9:00 table. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is another option the woman offered. Choice (D) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*.
49. (C) The man says that they will sit in the bar until 9:00. Choice (A) repeats the word *kitchen*. Choice (B) repeats the word *table*. Choice (D) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *bar*.
50. (C) The speakers are discussing putting colors on the walls and windows. Choice (A) *windows* is mentioned, but washing them is not. Choice (B) *chairs* is mentioned, but buying them is not. Choice (D) the *rug* is mentioned, but cleaning it is not.
51. (D) The woman says that blue would match the color of the rug. Choice (A) confuses *green* with the similar-sounding word *seems*. Choices (B) and (C) are possible colors the woman mentions for the walls.
52. (C) The woman says they will start work on Friday. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.

PART 3 (PAGE 271)

41. (D) The woman says that the secretary sent the package. Choice (A) is incorrect because the package is for Mr. Ozawa, not from him. Choice (B) is the person with whom Mr. Ozawa will meet tomorrow. Choice (C) is mentioned as a person who did not send the package.
42. (D) The meeting is tomorrow. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (B) is when the package arrived.
43. (A) The man says that Mr. Ozawa is at lunch. Choice (B) is where the man will put the package. Choice (C) is where Mr. Ozawa will go tomorrow. Choice (D) associates *mailroom* with *mail*.

53. (B) Jim missed the memo because he had to type his report. Choices (A) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *copy machine* with *final copy*.
54. (A) It was a 3:00 meeting. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the time of the man's train. Choice (D) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *late*.
55. (D) The man is afraid that he will miss his train. Choice (A) repeats the word *meeting*, but the meeting is already over. Choice (B) confuses *letter* with the associated word *memo*. Choice (C) confuses *rain* with the word *train*.
56. (A) The woman suggests going to the conference room and the man agrees. Choice (B) confuses *business office* with *noisy office*. Choice (C) is how they will get to the conference room. Choice (D) is where they are now, but they can't work there because of the noise.
57. (C) The man suggests taking a computer with them. Choices (A) and (B) are the things that the woman says they don't need. Choice (D) associates *computer paper* with *computer*, but they are taking a *folder* of unspecified *paper*.
58. (D) The man says *We can't write this report here* and wants to find another place to do the work. Choice (A) associates *pens and notepads* with *office supplies*. Choice (B) confuses *planning a conference with the conference room*. Choice (C) confuses *fixing a computer with the computer the speakers are using for their work*.
59. (B) The man, Sam, says that his boss will be in the office tomorrow. Choice (A) is incorrect because Sam says that he will be at a conference. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is mentioned but as not being helpful.
60. (C) The woman says that she needs someone to go over accounts with her. Choice (A) confuses *cooking lunch with looking for the boss after lunch*. Choice (B) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) confuses *planning a conference with the conference that Sam will attend*.
61. (B) The woman will look for the boss in his office after lunch. Choice (A) is when she will take the boss to dinner. Choice (C) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (D) repeats the word *dinner*.
62. (D) He is talking about a sale on briefcases. Choice (A) refers to the woman's suggestion that he fax his order to the store. Choice (B) is where he read the ad. Choice (C) is how he will make his order.
63. (B) The briefcases are 15% off. Choice (A) confuses *ten* with the similar-sounding word *then*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *50* with the similar-sounding number *15*.
64. (C) The man says that Saturday is the last day of the sale. Choice (A) is when the woman suggests making the order. Choice (B) is when the woman believes the sale is over. Choice (D) confuses *next week* with *on sale this week*.
65. (B) The copies are coming out too light because the photocopier is broken. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding *come* and *conditioner*. Choice (C) associates *telephone* with *call*. Choice (D) uses the word *light* in a different context.
66. (A) The woman says that the repair person will be here at noon. Choice (B) confuses *week* with the similar-sounding word *work*. Choice (C) is when the man wants to report the problem. Choice (D) confuses *afternoon* with *noon*.
67. (B) The man says that he will read his e-mail. Choice (A) confuses *eat a meal* with the similar-sounding word *e-mail*. Choice (C) uses the word *report* in a different context. Choice (D) is what the woman already did.
68. (C) The man can't meet this week because he will be away on a business trip. Choice (A) repeats the word *meet*. Choice (B) confuses *rest this week with the rest of this week*. Choice (D) repeats the word *office*.
69. (A) The woman says that she wants to meet to discuss conference plans. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses

money with the similar-sounding word *Monday*. Choice (D) is where the man will be Monday morning.

70. (D) 1:00 is the time that they agree on. Choice (A) confuses 9 with the similar-sounding word *fine*. Choice (B) confuses 10 with the similar-sounding word *then*. Choice (C) is the woman's original suggestion for a meeting time.

PART 4 (PAGE 274)

71. (C) The train will leave at 10:30. Choice (A) confuses 10:10 and 10 minutes. Choice (B) confuses 10:15 and Gate 15. Choice (D) incorrectly assumes it's 10:30 now, and since boarding starts in 10 minutes, the train would leave at 10:40.
72. (D) Passengers with small children should arrive five minutes before boarding time. Choice (A) confuses *offer help* and *needing special assistance*. Choice (B) is contradicted by *passengers who still wish to check luggage should do so now*. Choice (C) is not mentioned.
73. (A) The speaker says that only cash is accepted on board the train. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned as unacceptable forms of payment. Choice (D) uses the word *order* out of context.
74. (B) A weather forecaster is talking. Choice (A) associates *news reporter* with *good news*. Choice (C) associates *pilot* with *skies*. Choice (D) associates *travel agent* with *trip to the beach*.
75. (C) The speaker announces the 5:00 weather report and mentions *the long day of rain*; it must be in the evening. Choice (A) is contradicted by *long day of rain*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding *noon* and *news*. Choice (D) is when the rain will stop.
76. (C) The speaker says *By tomorrow morning. . . it'll be warm and sunny all day*. Choice (A) is the weather today. Choice (B) confuses you with *not a cloud in the sky*. Choice (D) confuses *cold* with the similar-sounding word *cloud*.
77. (A) You would hear this announcement at a grocery store. Choice (B) confuses *department store* with *meat department* and

produce department. Choice (C) associates *restaurant* with the food that's mentioned. Choice (D) associates *library* with *check-out*.

78. (A) There is a sale on ground beef. Choices (B) and (C) repeat items that are mentioned in the talk but that are not on sale. Choice (D) confuses *suits* with the similar-sounding word *fruit*.
79. (D) Shoppers purchasing 15 or fewer items can use the express check-out lanes. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are possible, but only if they have 15 or fewer items.
80. (B) A professor is talking to his class. Choice (A) is who he is speaking to. Choice (C) associates *author* with *textbook*. Choice (D) associates *medical doctor* with *Dr*.
81. (A) The subject of the class is algebra. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *computers* and *Compton*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding *finance* and *advanced*. Choice (D) associates *health* with *Dr.*, *exercises*, and *exams*.
82. (B) There will be two tests: a midterm and a final. Choice (A) is how many textbooks they will use. Choice (C) is what time the class starts. Choice (D) is the number of exercises that will be assigned each week.
83. (A) Bob Wilson was the city's first mayor. Choice (B) is who is keeping time. Choice (C) confuses *war hero* with *an important figure in our history* and the *war heroes monument*. Choice (D) associates *artist* and *art museum*.
84. (B) The speaker says *We'll have an hour to spend*. Choice (A) confuses *half an hour* with the similar-sounding *have an hour*. Choice (C) confuses the number 10 with the similar-sounding word *spend*. Choice (D) confuses *two* with *to*.
85. (C) They will see the war heroes monument after visiting the Wilson House. Choice (A) is where they went before the Wilson House. Choice (B) confuses *bus station* and *bus driver*. Choice (D) is where they will go another day.
86. (C) The tickets are for the year-end soccer tournament. Choice (A) confuses similar

sounds *tour* with *tournament* and *bus tour* with *bus ride*. Choice (B) confuses similar sounds *theater* and *there are*. Choice (D) associates *awards ceremony* with *trophy*.

87. (B) Tickets can be reserved at the front desk. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned as places to get tickets.
88. (B) The bus leaves at 6:00 A.M. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *three* with the similar-sounding word *free*. Choice (D) confuses 6:00 P.M. with 6:00 A.M.
89. (C) *You, Too, Can Become a Millionaire* is most likely about making money. Choice (A) is what Ms. Park is doing now. Choice (B) is not likely. Choice (D) confuses *retail business* with selling books.
90. (C) Ms. Park will read excerpts from her book. Choice (A) is what the speaker is doing. Choice (B) confuses *receive an award* and *award-winning author*. Choice (D) confuses *make copies* and *sign copies*.
91. (A) You can purchase the book at the back of the auditorium. Choice (B) confuses similar words *signs* (n.) and *sign* (v.). Choice (C) confuses *You, Too, Can Become a Millionaire* with a game. Choice (D) is what Ms. Park will do after reading.
92. (D) Pamela Jones is the science reporter at the *Daily Times* newspaper. Choice (A) associates *telephone operator* with the phone message. Choice (B) confuses *scientist* and *science reporter*. Choice (C) confuses *an assistant* and *my assistant*.
93. (A) She can't answer the phone because she is at a conference. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *out of the office all week at the journalists' conference*.
94. (C) The announcement says *To leave a message, stay on the line*. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned but are contradicted by *to leave a message, stay on the line*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
95. (B) The flight from Sydney will arrive on time. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are flights which are delayed or canceled.
96. (B) The flight from Paris was canceled because of a blizzard. Choice (A) is confused with the reason for the delay of

the London flight. Choice (C) is confused with the sale on tickets. Choice (D) is confused with the schedule change next month.

97. (C) The message says that the sale *ends next week*. Choice (A) is confused with *this evening's arrivals*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding *on the weekend* and *ends next week*. Choice (D) is when the schedule will change.
98. (D) The message announces shows at 1, 3, 5, 7:30, and midnight. Choices (A) and (C) are confused with show times. Choice (B) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *today*.
99. (C) The message says *All shows before five o'clock are half price*. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned but not at half price. Choice (B) is confused with people who will not be admitted to the midnight show.
100. (D) This is the only item mentioned as not allowed. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are things sold inside the theater.

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101. (D) The noun is needed as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is the past participle adjective. Choice (B) is the present participle adjective. Choice (C) is the basic verb form.
102. (C) The past participle adjective is required to describe the subject, which is receiving the feeling. Choice (A) is the present participle adjective, which describes the person or thing creating the feeling. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the basic verb form.
103. (D) *Yet* is a negative adverb with present perfect. It can be placed after the first auxiliary (*haven't yet been made*) or at the end of the sentence (*haven't been made yet*). Choice (A) is affirmative, so it won't work. Choice (B) can be used in a negative present perfect, but it must be placed before the verb phrase: *still haven't been made*. Choice (C) does not make sense in this context.
104. (B) The past participle is required to make a present perfect verb form. Choice

- (A) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the basic verb form. Choice (D) is the simple present.
105. (A) *Admitted* means “allowed to enter” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *omitted*, means “left or taken out.” Choice (C), *permitted*, means “allowed” and does not make sense in this context. Choice (D), *submitted*, means “given to.”
106. (D) The noun meaning the act of serving is required to fit the idea of this sentence. Choice (A) is a noun meaning people who serve. Choice (B) is the gerund. Choice (C) is the basic verb form.
107. (B) The present participle adjective is required to describe the thing that is creating the feeling. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (C) is the adverb. Choice (D) is the simple past or past participle adjective, which describes the person receiving the feeling.
108. (B) The preposition always used with the phrase *to be interested* is *in*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are the wrong prepositions.
109. (C) Crops (vegetables or fruit) are raised (cultivated). Choice (A), *grown up*, means “become adult” and is used for children or young animals. Choice (B), *increased*, means “made or become more.” Choice (D), *enlarged*, means “made larger, bigger.”
110. (A) The subordinate conjunction *although* is used when the idea of the sentence is the opposite of what you would expect to hear or read, and it fits this idea. Choice (B), *because*, explains why something has happened and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *so*, works like *because*. In addition, it cannot be used at the beginning of the sentence with this meaning. Choice (D), *in spite of*, requires a gerund phrase after it because of the preposition: *In spite of her working . . .*
111. (B) An adverb is used to describe an adjective. Choice (A) is a past participle adjective. Choice (C) is the basic verb form. Choice (D) is the simple present.
112. (A) *Past* means “after” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *over*, means “during” with time phrases and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *later*, could work with the preposition *than*. Choice (D), *above*, does not make sense in this context.
113. (C) The adjective is required in this context to describe the reports. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (B) is the noun. Choice (D) is the basic verb form.
114. (A) The noun is required as the subject of this sentence. Choice (B) is the simple past. Choice (C) is the adjective. Choice (D) is the simple present.
115. (B) The object pronoun is required. Choice (A) is the subject pronoun. Choice (C) is the possessive adjective. Choice (D) is the possessive pronoun.
116. (A) *Current* means “present, now” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *abundant*, means “a very large amount” and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *actual*, means “real.” Choice (D), *eventual*, means “something that will happen at some unspecific time in the future.”
117. (D) *Assist* means “to help,” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *resist*, means “to work against” and does not make sense in this context. Choice (B), *desist*, means “to stop” or “to cease,” Choice (C), *insist*, means “to demand.”
118. (D) *As . . . as* is a comparative phrase showing that two things are equal. The adverb *well* is used because the sentence discusses how something acts: *as well as*. Choice (A) does not contain the second *as*. Choice (B) uses the wrong comparative. Choice (C) uses an adjective instead of an adverb.
119. (C) A negative adverb of frequency at the beginning of a sentence causes a word inversion to follow: *have market conditions been*. Choice (A), *reliably*, means “able to depend on” and does not make sense in this context. Choices (B) and (D) cannot create the word inversion in this sentence.

120. (A) The preposition *of* always follows *most* if an optional preposition is used. This rule applies to *many* as well. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect prepositions.
121. (D) The adverb is required to describe how the action should be done. Choice (A) is the simple past. Choice (B) is the basic form of the verb. Choice (C) is the noun.
122. (B) The adjective is required to describe the subject. Choice (A) is the noun and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is a verb.
123. (A) The noun is required with the comparative adjective. Choice (B) is the present participle adjective. Choice (C) is the past participle adjective. Choice (D) is the adverb.
124. (C) The preposition *throughout* means "all over," "in all parts of," and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B), *during*, is used only with nouns that refer to periods of time (*our vacation; the war; the night*). Choice (D) is an adjective.
125. (C) *Against* is a negative preposition that fits in with the idea of this sentence. You *advise somebody to do something*; you *advise somebody against doing something*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect prepositions for this idea.
126. (B) The basic verb form must be used together with *to*, the shortened form of *in order to*, to show the reason for doing something. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is the simple past. Choice (D) is the gerund.
127. (B) The possessive adjective is required. Choice (A) is the contraction of *she is* or *she has*. Choice (C) is the subject pronoun. Choice (D) is the possessive pronoun.
128. (A) *Expectations* means "what you think will happen" and fits in with the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *experiences*, means "what has happened to somebody." Choice (C), *experiments*, means "trying something to see if it works." Choice (D), *expressions*, means "communicating an idea, especially by words."
129. (D) *Removed* means "taken out" or "taken away" and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *reminded*, means "made somebody remember." Choice (B), *remarked*, means "said." Choice (C), *remodeled*, means "changed the interior design, usually of a house."
130. (A) An adjective is required to describe the noun. *Admirable* means "very good" and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B) is the past participle adjective describing the person or thing receiving the feeling and does not fit the idea here. Choice (C) is an adverb. Choice (D) is a noun meaning "an officer in the navy."
131. (A) The object pronoun referring to a person is required after the preposition. Choice (B), *which*, refers to things, not people. Choice (C), *who*, is the subject pronoun. Choice (D), *where*, does not make sense in this context.
132. (D) *Opinion* means "personal thoughts or feelings" and fits into the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *reaction*, could work if followed by the preposition *to*. Choice (B), *mind*, does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *reason*, might work if followed by the preposition *for*.
133. (A) The adjective is required to describe the noun *advice*. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (C) is a verb. Choice (D) is the gerund.
134. (C) *Consider* means "to think about" and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *confuse*, means "to mix up" and does not make sense in this context. Choice (B), *convince*, means "to make somebody believe something." Choice (D), *concur*, means "to agree."
135. (B) An adjective is needed to describe the noun *director*. Choice (A) is a verb or the noun for this action. Choice (C) is a noun, the person who does this action. Choice (D) is the simple past.
136. (B) *Attitude* means "a state of mind" or "feeling" and fits the idea of this

sentence. Choice (A), *assertion*, means “a declaration” or “a statement” and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *assignment*, means “a job or responsibility one needs to do.” Choice (D), *attendant*, means “somebody who takes care of something.”

137. (A) *Impossible* means “not possible” and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (B), *impatient*, means “not willing to wait” and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *improper*, means “not correct.” Choice (D), *impolite*, means “rude” or “not polite.”
138. (B) The construction *so . . . that* quantifies how something was. *So* is always followed by an adjective or adverb. Choice (A), *too*, is a negative idea and does not make sense in this context. Choice (C), *such*, has the same construction as (B), *such . . . that*, but *such* is followed by a noun phrase: *such a hot day; such a well-written report*. Choice (D), *a lot*, must be followed by a comparative adjective (*a lot happier*) or a comparative adverb (*a lot more quickly*).
139. (C) A noun is required as the subject of this sentence. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (B) is the simple past. Choice (D) is an adverb.
140. (C) The subordinate conjunction *because* of explains the reason that something is done and fits the idea of this sentence. Choice (A), *although*, means the opposite of what you expect to happen, so it does not make sense in this context. Choice (B), *in spite of*, is incorrect for the same reason that (A) is incorrect. Choice (D), *consequently*, is in the wrong clause.

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141. (A) The announcement is about an art show, or *exhibit*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are things that could happen at a museum but are not the subject of the announcement.
142. (B) The paragraph discusses something for which there are prices and which are used for admission to the museum, in other words, *tickets*. Choices (A), (C), and

(D) are things you could get at a museum but do not fit the description.

143. (D) A future verb is required since this sentence describes something that will happen *during the show*, which is *upcoming*, that is, in the future. Choice (A) is present perfect. Choice (B) is simple past. Choice (C) is simple present.
144. (C) This is a recommendation letter, or *reference*. Choice (A) is described in the letter but is not the entire purpose of the letter. Choices (B) and (D) are other types of job-related letters.
145. (D) The writer is referring to himself here, so the first person possessive adjective is needed. Choice (A) is the second person form. Choices (B) and (C) are third person forms.
146. (A) This refers to a new job, which is the subject of the letter. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not related to the subject of the letter.
147. (C) A noun follows the article *the*. Choice (A) is a present tense verb. Choice (B) is a past tense verb. Choice (D) is the present participle.
148. (D) Company employees will use their own money to pay for travel expenses. Then they will receive money back, or *reimbursement*, from the company. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are not correct in this context.
149. (C) The department head will approve, or *authorize*, expenses that are work-related. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not correct in this context.
150. (B) The e-mail is about an order that was shipped and hasn't arrived yet. Choices (A), (C), and (D) don't fit the context of the sentence.
151. (D) This is a base form verb following the modal verb *may*. Choice (A) uses the modal *will*, and two modals cannot be used together. Choice (B) is a gerund. Choice (C) is an infinitive verb.
152. (A) *Option* is a noun, used as the object of the verb *prefer*. Choice (B) is a verb. Choice (C) is a gerund. Choice (D) is an adjective.

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153. (B) The job fair offers the opportunity to meet people currently working in a variety of fields and who have job openings. Choice (A) confuses *learn to write a résumé* and *bring your résumé*. Choice (C) confuses similar sounds *conference* with *convention* and *commerce*. Choice (D) confuses *buy things on sale* with *marketing* and *commerce*.
154. (A) The job fair will be held in the Downtown Convention Center. Choice (B) is the street by which you can reach the convention center. Choice (C) is the street on which the convention center is located. Choice (D) is the sponsor of the job fair.
155. (D) To make a long distance call, dial 1—which is the front desk—to ask for assistance. Choice (A) is provided as a local number of interest. Choice (B) would be able to connect you with food, but not be able to connect you to a long distance number. Choice (C) is provided as a local number of interest.
156. (A) Dialing 9 is how you make a local call, and 567-555-1014 is the number for City Public Transport. Choice (B) would be 9-567-555-2113. Choice (C) would be 9-567-555-3456 or 2 for room service. Choice (D) confuses *how to make a local call* with *dialing 9 to make a local call*.
157. (B) To reach maid service, dial 3. Choices (A), (C), and (D) would not connect you to maid service.
158. (A) The letter asks for feedback on Mary Matta's experience with Technical Support. Choice (B) confuses *offering support* and *evaluating the support given*. Choice (C) associates selling computers with *technical support*. Choice (D) confuses *advertising a website* and *completing the customer survey form on the website*.
159. (B) The customer is asked to mail the completed form or complete it online. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not correct.
160. (B) Ms. Matta, the customer, spoke with Joan Kim, a Technical Support representative. Choice (A) is the person writing the letter and asking for feedback. Choice (C) is who should be called with questions about the form. Choice (D) is who they would like feedback from.
161. (A) The notice serves to let tenants know that service work will be performed on the fire alarm system. Choice (B) confuses *an actual fire* with *service on the fire alarm system*. Choices (C) and (D) repeat the word *fire* but are not the purpose of the notice.
162. (C) If tenants hear the alarm during 8:30 and 10, they should not be concerned because it is only part of the normal service routine. Choice (A) is what tenants should do if the alarm goes off at a time outside of 8:30–10:00. Choice (B) is what tenants should do if they have questions. Choice (D) confuses *wait patiently* and *thank you for your patience*.
163. (B) This notice is aimed at homeowners who are thinking about selling their homes. Choice (A) is who issued the notice. Choice (C) associates *researchers* with *research* and *market*. Choice (D) associates *marketing experts* with *real estate market*, and confuses similar sounds *experts* and *experience*.
164. (C) Ms. Ortiz will give a lecture on the real estate market and strategies. Choice (A) confuses *estate sale* and *real estate*. Choice (B) associates a *party* with *refreshments* and *event*. Choice (D) confuses similar sounds *competition* and *competitive*.
165. (D) You must reserve your space by calling Mr. Jones if you want to attend. Choice (A) is why people would want to attend. Choice (B) is incorrect because the event is free. Choice (C) is who will speak at the event.
166. (B) These instructions would be found enclosed in a package with a product that was ordered. Choice (A) is where the product was purchased from. Choice (C) associates *post office* with *mail*, *package*, *return postage*, and *shipping label*. Choice (D) associates store with *buying*, *product*, and *merchandise*.

167. (C) The condition of something is the state of something. The other options do not fit the context.
168. (A) To return a product within 30 days, repack it in the same box and mail it back. Choice (B) would not be wise because after 30 days the refund process becomes more difficult. Choice (C) is what you should do to return a product after 30 days. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (C) You will get a full refund, no questions asked, if you return a product within 30 days. Choice (A) is contradicted by *no questions asked*. Choices (B) and (D) are contradicted by *you will get a full refund, no questions asked*.
170. (C) They are asked to notify the staff in advance of their arrival if they wish to make changes in the room arrangements. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are contradicted by *in advance of your arrival*.
171. (B) A complete itinerary will be distributed when the participants meet for dinner. Choice (A) confuses the *tour schedule* with the enclosed *airport shuttle schedule*. Choice (C) is when they should mention they are with the tour so that the staff can inform the tour leader. Choice (D) is unknown.
172. (D) The itinerary will be printed and sent around to the members of the tour group. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not fit the context.
173. (B) George Harris, the Assistant Director of Tours of World Travel Tours, wrote the letter. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by Mr. Harris's title.
174. (B) Participation in this training seminar is mandatory for all staff of the Finance Office. Choice (A) is who the memo is addressed to. Choice (C) is contradicted by *mandatory for all staff of the Finance Office*. Choice (D) confuses *people contacted by Mr. Oh* and *contacting Mr. Oh if you would like to attend*.
175. (C) The seminar will take place in Conference Room B. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not correct.
176. (C) Mr. James will not speak tonight because there is a problem with the heating system in the auditorium. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is contradicted by them having to close the auditorium to repair the heating system.
177. (B) Sharon Rockford will give a talk next Monday. Choice (A) confuses *closing at 8:00 P.M.* and the *talk starting at 8:00 P.M.* Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses similar sounds *résumés* (n.) and *resume* (v.).
178. (D) The World Wide Cafe in Terminal 6 provides Internet connection. Choices (A), (B), and (C) do not offer Internet connection.
179. (B) Business Centers do not offer fax service. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are available.
180. (C) Taxi stands and bus stops are located in the front of each terminal. Choice (A) can only be found in Terminals 1, 4, and 7. Choice (B) can't be found in Terminal 5. Choice (D) can only be found in Terminal 2.
181. (D) The ad lists *making appointments* among the office assistant's responsibilities. Choice (A) is confused with *typing documents*. Choice (B) is confused with *answering phones*. Choice (D) is confused with *maintaining database*.
182. (C) Ms. Wang's letter states that she has the required computer skills which, according to the letter, include *word processing*. Choices (A) and (B) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is confused with the fact that the position is in an architectural firm.
183. (A) Ms. Wang's letter states *I would like to enter your profession*. The letter is addressed to Mr. Woo, who, we know from the ad, is an *architect*. Choice (B) confuses *high school teacher* with *call my high school*. Choice (C) is confused with Ms. Wang's mention of her night class at the university. Choice (D) is confused with Ms. Wang's computer skills.

184. (B) In her letter, Ms. Wang states *I am taking a night class at the university now*. Choice (A) is confused with Ms. Wang's mention of her high school record. Choice (C) is confused with her goal of becoming an architect. Choice (D) is confused with her application for the job of office assistant.
185. (A) Ms. Wang states that she has enclosed her résumé. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is not enclosed; Mr. Woo is asked to call the high school to obtain it. Choice (D) is confused with Ms. Wang's mention of the university class she is taking.
186. (D) The party is a farewell for Martha Cunningham, who is moving to another city. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are people mentioned in the invitation and e-mail, but are not the correct answer.
187. (D) The invitation says that the party is on Thursday, and in his e-mail Tom apologizes for not attending the party *yesterday*, so he wrote the e-mail on *Friday*. Choice (A) is the day to reply to the invitation. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the day of the party.
188. (A) In his e-mail Tom states *I had a family emergency*. Choice (B) is confused with Tom's statement that he *had planned* to attend the party. Choice (C) is confused with the upcoming meeting Tom mentions at the end of the e-mail. Choice (D) is confused with the accounting office mentioned in the invitation.
189. (D) In the invitation, Susan said she hoped to raise \$300. By Tom's e-mail, we know that she was able to raise *\$75 more than expected*, so the total raised was \$375. Choice (A) is the amount Susan asks each person to contribute. Choice (B) is the extra amount of money raised. Choice (C) is the amount Susan hoped to raise.
190. (C) Tom mentions that he sent a cake to the party. Choice (A) is confused with the money raised for the gift. Choice (B) is confused with Tom's mention of signing a card. Choice (D) is confused with the gift bought for Martha with everyone's contributions.
191. (A) *Cash* is the only form of payment not mentioned in the notice. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all acceptable payment options.
192. (A) The office is open Monday through Friday. 555-9754 is the number to call on days when the office is closed. Choice (B) is the number to call when the office is open. Choices (C) and (D) are Mr. Wilson's phone numbers.
193. (B) In his e-mail, Mr. Wilson says that he has to attend a meeting in the afternoon. Choice (A) is what Mr. Wilson will not be able to do. Mr. Wilson will not do Choice (C) because he is using e-mail to make a new appointment. Choice (D) is confused with the assistant sending a check to the dentist's office.
194. (B) According to the notice, the cancellation fee is \$40. This is the amount Jim Wilson will pay for his missed appointment. Choices (A) and (C) are confused with the 24-hours notice required to avoid the cancellation fee. Choice (D) is confused with the \$40 cancellation fee.
195. (D) Mr. Wilson asks for an evening appointment. From the office hours listed on the notice, we know that the Friday is the only day of the week that evening appointments are available. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are days when only daytime appointments are available.
196. (C) Ms. Lopez is making travel arrangements for Mr. Pak, so she is a travel agent. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because Ms. Lopez is arranging airline flights as well as a hotel room. Choice (D) is incorrect because she is arranging a hotel room as well as airline flights.
197. (C) According to the first message, 11:15 was the time of Ms. Lopez's call. Choice (A) is the time she wants Mr. Pak to return her call. Choice (B) is the time that Mr. Pak wants to return from his trip. Choice (D) is the time that Mr. Pak called Ms. Lopez.

198. (D) In his phone message, Mr. Pak says that he prefers *the second option*. The second option mentioned in Ms. Lopez's message is Wednesday morning. Choice (A) is the time he wants to return from his trip. Choice (B) is the time that there is no flight available. Choice (C) is the first option mentioned.
199. (A) In his message, Mr. Pak says that he'll *stay with his first choice*, or request for a hotel. From Ms. Lopez's message we know that Mr. Pak requested the Grand Hotel. Choices (B) and (C) are other hotel options mentioned in Ms. Lopez's message. Choice (D) is confused with the name of Ms. Lopez's company.
200. (C) In his message, Mr. Pak says that *he has a vacation next month*. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with times mentioned in reference to Mr. Pak's upcoming business trip. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST THREE

PART 1 (PAGE 304)

1. (D) A train is standing in the station; it hasn't left yet. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *train*—aside from being a form of transportation, the word can also be a verb meaning *teach*. Choice (B) mentions the passengers and the train, but there are no passengers that appear to be buying tickets. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *train* and *rain*.
2. (A) A chef is preparing a meal in a kitchen. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *kitchen* and *chicken*. Choice (C) mentions the cook (chef) and uses the associated word *menu*, but the man is cooking, not writing anything. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *cook* and *book*.
3. (B) Three people are looking at a graph, or chart. Choice (A) mentions the pen in the photo but misidentifies the location. Choice (C) mentions the table, which has several things on it but no food. Choice (D) mentions the chart but misidentifies its location.
4. (B) A woman is washing the floor with a mop. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *floor* and *door*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *mop* and *top*. Choice (D) mentions the floor but is incorrect because there is no carpet visible.
5. (C) The table is set for dinner with plates, silverware, and china. Choice (A) is incorrect because there are no people in the photo. Choice (B) mentions the glasses but misidentifies their location. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no food in the photo.
6. (A) A man is looking at his watch to check the time. Choice (B) uses the word *watch*, but the man isn't buying it. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *watch*. Choice (D) mentions the man's jacket, but he is carrying it, not wearing it.
7. (D) A woman is at the check-out counter of a grocery store, buying fruit and other groceries. Choice (A) uses the related word money, but the woman actually has a package in her hand. Choice (B) mentions the cashier's apron, but misidentifies its location. Choice (C) correctly identifies the cashier, but misidentifies his action.
8. (B) This scene of a highway shows a truck moving along with several cars behind it. Choice (A) uses the associated word *driver*. Choice (C) mentions the cars but misidentifies their location. Choice (D) mentions the road, but it is not empty since there is traffic on it.
9. (C) A man is sitting at a table, looking at a computer, and writing on a notepad. Choice (A) refers to the coffee cup, but it is sitting on the table; the photo doesn't show the man drinking from it. Choice (B) is incorrect because the man is sitting at a table, not a desk. Choice (D) is incorrect because the man is using a computer, not choosing one.
10. (C) The picture shows a man with two suitcases walking by a bus. Choice (A) mentions the suitcases but misidentifies their location. Choice (B) misidentifies the man's action – he is walking near or around the bus, not getting on it. Choice (D) mentions the bus but it is not being repaired.

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11. (C) *It's just down the hall* answers *where*. Choice (A) repeats the word *office*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *office* and *officer*.
12. (A) *Mary* answers the question *who*. Choice (B) repeats the word *desk*. Choice (C) associates *package* with *delivered*.
13. (A) *The budget* answers the question *what*. Choice (B) would answer *when*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *meeting* and *reading*.
14. (C) *Next week* answers the question *when*. Choice (A) repeats the word *trip*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *director* and *directions*.
15. (B) This is an offer to do the favor asked for. Choice (A) confuses related words *package* and *packed*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*.
16. (A) *Three or four months* answers the question *how long*. Choice (B) associates *working* with *job*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *working* and *walking*.
17. (B) This is a logical response to the suggestion to finish the work after lunch. Choice (A) gives a reason, confusing the use of the word *why* in the question—which was to make a suggestion, not ask for a reason. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *work* and *walk* and repeats the word *lunch*.
18. (B) This explains the reason for looking tired. Choice (A) repeats the word *very* and confuses similar-sounding words *look* and *book*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *tired* and *retired*.
19. (C) *Mr. Simon* answers the question *Who?* Choice (A) repeats the word *report*. Choice (B) repeats the word *meeting*.
20. (C) The suggestion to bring in more chairs is a logical response to the remark about the number of people. Choice (A) repeats the word *people* and confuses similar-sounding words *meeting* and *greeting*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *least* and *east*.
21. (B) This states an opinion about the restaurant, a logical response to the question. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *restaurant* and *rest*. Choice (C) repeats the word *restaurant*.
22. (A) This remark about things getting expensive is a logical response to the remark about prices going up. Choice (B) associates *prices* with *cost* and *fifty dollars*. Choice (C) repeats the word *recently*.
23. (A) *Around the corner* answers the question *where*. Choice (B) associates *teller* with *bank*. Choice (C) associates *money* with *bank*.
24. (C) This explains a reason for preferring a room. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *room* and *broom*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *prefer* and *referred*.
25. (A) *They belong to John* answers the question *whose*. Choice (B) associates *garage* with *car*. Choice (C) associates *keys* with *unlocked*.
26. (B) *In the supply closet* answers the question *where*. Choice (A) associates *photocopier* with *copies*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *photocopier* and *photographer*.
27. (B) This explains what they were doing. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *late* and *eight* and repeats the phrase *last night*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *late* and *plate*.
28. (C) *Mrs. Peters* answers the question *who*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *hire* and *retire*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *hire* and *tired*.
29. (A) *A consulting firm downtown* answers the question *where*. Choices (B) and (C) repeat *coming here*.
30. (C) This is a time clause that answers the question *when*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *dinner* and *thinner*. Choice (B) associates *dinner* and *hungry*.
31. (A) *On my desk* answers the question *where*. Choice (B) associates *mail* with *post office*. Choice (C) repeats the word *mail*.

32. (C) This explains the matter, or problem, with the fax machine. Choices (A) and (B) repeat *fax*.
33. (B) This response about messages is a logical response to the question about phone calls. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *call* and *hall*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *call* and *recall* and *out* and *about*.
34. (B) *Next week* answers the question *when*. Choice (A) repeats the word *job* and confuses homonyms *new* and *knew*. Choice (C) repeats the phrase *find out*.
35. (A) This answers the question *where*. Choice (B) confuses homonyms *week* and *weak*. Choice (C) repeats the word *week*.
36. (C) *One hour* answers the question *how long*. Choice (A) repeats the word *copies*. Choice (B) repeats *finish*.
37. (A) *A cafeteria on the first floor* answers the question *where*. Choice (B) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (C) associates *lunch* with *hungry*.
38. (C) This explains a reason, so answers the question *why*. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *yet* and *jet*. Choice (B) repeats the words *arrived yet*.
39. (B) *Three or four* answers the question *how many*. Choice (A) repeats the phrase *applied for the job*. Choice (C) uses the related word *applications*.
40. (B) *Two years ago* answers *when*. Choice (A) repeats the words *salary raise*. Choice (C) repeats the word *salary*.
43. (D) The man reminds the woman that the meeting is at the conference center. Choice (A) is where the office is located. Choice (B) is where they will leave from. Choice (C) is mentioned as the place where the meeting will not be held.
44. (A) The man wants to cash a check, and he has an account, so he is at a bank. Choice (B) associates *account* with *accountant*. Choice (C) associates *driver's license*, the form of identification the man uses, with *driving school*. Choice (D) associates *pen* with *office supply*.
45. (A) The woman asks to see *some form of photo ID*. Choices (B) and (D) are confused with the man asking to cash a check. Choice (C) is what the woman gives the man.
46. (B) The woman asks the man to sign his check, that is, to write his name on it. Choice (A) repeats the word *license*. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *sign*. Choice (D) repeats the word *cash*.
47. (C) The man says he will be visiting the branch office in New York next week. Choice (A) confuses *out of town* with *downtown*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *branch* and *ranch*. Choice (D) associates *accounts* with *accountant*.
48. (D) This is what the woman finally suggests, and the man agrees. Choice (A) is what the woman first suggests. Choice (B) is what the man suggests. Choice (C) is when the woman will be free again.
49. (A) The man says he will check his calendar for the next month. Choice (B) is confused with the man's saying that he will ask his assistant to call the woman. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *check*. Choice (D) is what the man will do next week.
50. (C) This is when the woman says she will have the report ready. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *then* and *ten*. Choice (B) is when the woman will work on the report. Choice (D) is the day of the meeting.

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41. (C) The woman says they can leave at 7:30, and the man agrees. Choice (A) is when the meeting starts. Choice (B) is when the woman thought they would have to leave. Choice (D) sounds similar to the correct answer.
42. (C) The woman suggests going by subway and the man agrees. Choices (A) and (B) are what the man says he doesn't want to do. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *far* and *car*.

51. (A) The man asks the woman to bring the report to his office. Choice (B) confuses *inbox*, where the man asks the woman to put the report, with *mailbox*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) associates *meeting* with *conference room*.
52. (B) The woman offers to make the copies that the man will need at the meeting. Choice (A) repeats the word *meeting*. Choice (C) repeats the word *desk*. Choice (D) repeats the number *eight*, which is the number of copies the woman suggests making.
53. (C) The man says he will stay three nights. Choice (A) repeats the word *one* (*a room for one person*). Choice (B) confuses homonyms *two* and *to*. Choice (D) confuses homonyms *for* and *four*.
54. (A) The man says that he will get to the hotel on Friday. Choices (B) and (C) are two of the nights he will be staying at the hotel. Choice (D) is the day he will leave.
55. (D) The woman asks for the man's credit card number so that she can make the reservation. Choice (A) repeats the word *room*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *night* and *flight*. Choice (C) repeats the word *reservation*.
56. (C) The woman asks the man about his flight to Toronto, so he planned to go by plane. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned as not possible. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
57. (A) Flights have been canceled because of the heavy rains. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *know* and *snow*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *not* and *hot*. Choice (D) repeats the word *clear*.
58. (D) The woman asks when the weather is expected to clear up and the man says *tomorrow*. Choice (A) is when the man planned to leave on his trip. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *soon* and *afternoon*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *flight* and *tonight*.
59. (B) The man asks for a parking lot and the woman sends him to a parking garage. Choice (A) confuses the meaning of the word *park*. Choice (C) associates *grocery store* (where the garage is near) with *groceries*. Choice (D) associates *garage* with car repair.
60. (A) The woman says that the garage is on the next block. Choice (B) confuses similar sounding words *three* and *fee*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse similar-sounding words *while* and *mile*.
61. (A) The woman says that there is no charge to use the garage. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *for* and *four*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *great* and *eight*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *plenty* and *twenty*.
62. (C) The woman says that she is glad for the man. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *glad* and *sad*. Choice (B) repeats the word *bored*, how the man felt before his promotion. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *hungry* and *angry*.
63. (A) The woman says that she wants to celebrate now. Choice (B) is the man's suggestion, which the woman doesn't agree to. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *then* and *ten*. Choice (D) is when the man will begin his new position.
64. (C) The woman says *My treat*, which means she will pay for the meal. Choice (A) repeats the word *work*. Choice (B) repeats the word *dinner*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *treat* and *seat*.
65. (B) The woman says that the dinner is for some clients. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *seating* and *meeting*. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *party*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *requirement* and *retirement*.
66. (B) The woman says that there will be *sixteen* at the dinner. Choices (A), (C), and (D) all sound similar to the correct answer.

67. (C) The woman orders steak. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *nice* and *rice*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *wish* and *fish*. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *kitchen* and *chicken*.
68. (D) The woman says she is getting ready for a job interview. Choice (A) is confused with the trip to the mall suggested by the man. Choice (B) associates birthday with party—the woman mentions the suit she received as a birthday present. Choice (C) repeats the word *present*.
69. (D) the woman says she wants black shoes. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *like* and *white*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *way* and *gray*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *new* and *blue*.
70. (C) The job interview is on Monday. Choice (A) repeats the word *now*. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *Monday* and *Sunday*. Choice (D) repeats the word *month*—*last month* is when she got the suit.
75. (A) Callers are told to hang up and dial another number in case of emergency. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *office hours*. Choice (C) is how to leave a message for the dentist. Choice (D) is how to make an appointment.
76. (C) To make an appointment, the caller is told to press 2, and then leave some information. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is what the assistant will do to help the caller make an appointment. Choice (D) repeats the word *assistant*.
77. (A) The speaker talks about walking to the office and getting up from your desk. Choice (B) confuses *office* with *officers*. Choice (C) is mentioned as the people who recommend exercise. Choice (D) repeats the word *gym*.
78. (B) This is the amount recommended by health experts. Choice (A) sounds like the correct answer. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *three quarters of an hour*.
79. (D) The speaker recommends exercising in small amounts throughout the day. Choices (A) and (B) are what the speaker says is not necessary. Choice (C) repeats the word *afternoon*.

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71. (B) The speaker mentions *flight attendants*, *airport*, and *airlines*, so the announcement is made on a plane. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *us* and *bus*. Choice (C) repeats the word *train*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
72. (B) The speaker says they will arrive in Tokyo in 30 minutes. Choice (A) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choices (C) and (D) confuse *our* with the similar-sounding word *hour*.
73. (D) Passengers are asked to return to their seats and fasten their seat belts. Choice (A) repeats the word *schedule*. Choices (B) and (C) are incorrect because the speaker tells us that meal and drink service is now over.
74. (C) The office is open Tuesday through Friday and Saturday. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because they don't include all the days that the office is open.
80. (C) It is a store that sells business suits, dresses, sportswear, travel wear, and children's outfits. Choice (A) is associated with refreshments and *coffee and snacks*. Choice (B) is associated with *sportswear*. Choice (D) is associated with *travel wear*.
81. (D) Everything is *marked down* 25%. Choices (A) and (C) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (B) is confused with the time the store opens.
82. (A) The sale is on Saturday and Sunday. Choice (B) is the day the sale ends. Choice (C) sounds similar to *Sunday*. Choice (D) sounds similar to *two-day sale*.
83. (A) The service is called the City Jobs Corps and helps people find jobs. Choice (B) repeats the word *computer*. Choice (C) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) repeats the word *hotel*.

84. (A) The services are offered *free of charge*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) sound similar to the address given: 35 North Main Street.
85. (C) The speaker says *Visit us today*. Choice (A) is confused with the mention of *cover letters*. Choice (B) repeats the word *office*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the speaker says that appointments are not necessary.
86. (B) There are high winds, which are expected to continue all night. Choice (A) will be the weather for the next few days. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *train* and *rain*. Choice (D) may be the weather later in the week.
87. (C) There have been *power outages*. Choice (A) contradicts what the speaker says: *No school closings have been reported*. Choice (B) contradicts what the speaker says: *Trains and subways are running on schedule*. Choice (D) is confused with traffic delays near the bridge.
88. (C) The winds are expected to *diminish by morning*. Choices (A) and (B) are when the windy weather will continue. Choice (D) repeats the word *week*.
89. (C) This is the time the speaker says. Choice (A) confuses similar-sounding words *few* and *two*. Choice (B) sounds similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) is when the workshops will end.
90. (D) The speaker says *Lunch will be served in the hotel ballroom on the second floor*. Choices (A) and (C) are where the registration desk is. Choice (B) is where the speaker is now.
91. (B) There will be a panel discussion after lunch. Choices (A) and (C) happen in the morning. Choice (D) repeats the word *registration*.
92. (A) The speaker says that the problem is due to flooding on the tracks. Choice (B) is incorrect because it is the tracks, not the train, that are damaged. Choice (C) is confused with the mention of the seats on the buses. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *seating* and *heating*.
93. (D) Buses are being provided to take passengers to New York. Choices (A) and (C) repeat the word *ticket*. Choice (B) confuses *update* and *date*.
94. (A) Train service is *indefinitely suspended* and *it is uncertain* when it will start again. Choice (B) repeats the word *evening*. Choices (C) and (D) are times when buses are scheduled to leave.
95. (B) A bridge will be built across the Wilkus River. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all mentioned but not as something to be constructed.
96. (A) The speaker tells us that construction will begin in the fall. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is when construction will be completed. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *September* and *November*.
97. (D) The mayor will talk about the bridge during her weekly speech tomorrow. Choice (A) repeats the word *budget*. Choice (B) is what the mayor did this afternoon. Choice (C) repeats the word *museum*.
98. (D) She will speak at the first staff meeting of next month. Choice (A) repeats the word *meeting*. Choice (B) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (C) is confused with *weekly*.
99. (A) She will speak about managing an office. Choice (B) repeats the word *speaking*. Choice (C) repeats the word *international*. Choice (D) repeats the word *videos*.
100. (C) Listeners are asked to put the date on their calendars. Choice (A) repeats the word *lunch*. Choice (B) confuses the meaning of the word *check*. Choice (D) confuses *pressing* with *press*.

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101. (C) *Both parties* will perform the action of signing the document. The subject, *document*, is not active, so this is a passive voice sentence and the past participle verb is required. Choice (A) is base form. Choice (B) is present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.

102. (A) The singular verb, *is*, agrees with the singular subject, *person*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plural verbs.
103. (B) A noun is needed as the subject of the clause. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a noun but does not have the right meaning for the context. Choice (D) is an adjective.
104. (B) *Resistant* means “against.” Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
105. (A) This is a future real conditional, so a future tense verb is required in the main clause. Choice (B) is present perfect. Choice (C) is simple present. Choice (D) is present continuous.
106. (D) This is a preposition of place describing the position of the supplies on top of the shelf. Choices (A), (B) and (C) cannot be correctly used to describe this situation.
107. (D) A noun is needed as the object of the verb *take*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is an adverb.
108. (D) This is a past tense unreal conditional, requiring *would have* plus past participle in the main clause. Choice (A) is simple past. Choice (B) is future. Choice (C) is a present conditional.
109. (C) *Although* introduces a contradiction. Choice (A) is about time. Choices (B) and (D) introduce a cause or reason.
110. (B) This is a preposition of place describing the location inside the drawer. Choices (A), (C) and (D) cannot be correctly used to describe this situation.
111. (A) *Resign* means “to quit a job or position.” Choices (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
112. (A) The base form of the verb follows a modal. Choice (B) is past tense. Choice (C) is present participle. Choice (D) is an adjective.
113. (B) *Satisfactory* is an adjective used to describe the noun *job*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adverb.
114. (C) *Inspect* means “look at carefully.” Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
115. (A) This is an imperative sentence, giving a command, so the base form of the verb is used. Choice (B) is simple present. Choice (C) is present participle or gerund. Choice (D) is future.
116. (D) The verb *object* means “oppose” or “complain about.” Choices (A), (B), and (C) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
117. (B) This is a future time clause so it needs a present tense verb. Choice (A) is simple past. Choice (C) is present participle. Choice (D) is future.
118. (C) *Since* introduces a reason or cause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) introduce contradictions.
119. (B) This completes the infinitive verb following the main verb *plan*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is an adverb.
120. (A) *As soon as* means “after” and introduces the time clause that contains the action that happened first. Choice (B) means “before.” Choice (C) means “at the same time.” Choice (D) cannot be used to introduce a time clause.
121. (D) This is a present perfect verb used to describe an action that started in the past and is still true in the present. Choice (A) is simple present. Choice (B) is simple past. Choice (C) is present continuous.
122. (C) This is a future real conditional, requiring present tense in the *if* clause. Choice (A) is future. Choice (B) is simple past. Choice (D) is past continuous.
123. (C) *Directive* is a noun meaning “instruction.” Choices (A) and (D) are verbs. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a person.
124. (A) *Between* indicates a position relative to two other places or objects. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not used to describe this situation.

125. (B) *Put off* means “postpone.” Choices (A), (C), and (D) can also be combined with *put*, but create meanings that don’t fit the context.
126. (B) *Import* means “to bring in products from other countries.” Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
127. (C) The base form of the verb follows a modal. Choice (A) is future. Choice (B) is present participle or gerund. Choice (D) is simple past.
128. (C) The main verb *suggest* is followed by a gerund. Choice (A) is base form. Choice (B) is future. Choice (D) is infinitive.
129. (B) *Consent* means “permission.” Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
130. (C) This is a gerund used as the subject of the sentence. Choice (A) is base form. Choice (B) is simple present. Choice (D) is future.
131. (A) The adjective *different* is used with the preposition *from*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are prepositions that cannot follow the word *different*.
132. (A) *At* is a preposition used with hours of the day. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are prepositions that are not used with hours of the day.
133. (A) The singular verb *has* agrees with the singular subject *woman*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all plural verbs.
134. (D) The main verb *accept* is followed by an infinitive verb. Choice (A) is simple present. Choice (B) is simple past. Choice (C) is a gerund.
135. (C) *Inside* is a preposition describing the location of the papers. Choices (A) and (B) are adjectives. Choice (D) is a preposition but is not logical in this sentence.
136. (B) *Before* introduces a time clause which describes the second action. Choice (A) introduces a time clause which describes the first action. Choice (C) introduces a

time clause which describes a concurrent action. Choice (D) is not used to introduce a time clause.

137. (C) This is a simple past tense verb describing an action that was completed *last night*. Choices (A) and (B) are simple present. Choice (D) is infinitive.
138. (D) This is a passive-voice sentence. The subject, *walls*, receives the action. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all active forms.
139. (D) This is an adverb of manner describing the verb *speak*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun.
140. (A) *Confuse* means “make things difficult to understand.” Choices (B), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.

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141. (D) *Announced* means “to make information public.” Choices (A), (B), and (C) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
142. (B) The store will be close to the city’s edge, so it will be in the *outskirts*—the area right outside the city. Choices (A), (C), and (D) all refer to areas inside the city.
143. (A) *Who* is a relative pronoun referring to *shoppers* in this sentence and acting as the subject of the adjective clause. Choice (B) would be in the position of object of the clause. Choice (C) is a possessive form. Choice (D) refers to things, not people.
144. (A) *Although* introduces a contradiction: It might be expected that registration for the workshop would not be necessary since no payment is required. Choices (B) and (C) introduce a reason. Choice (D) cannot be used to introduce a clause.
145. (B) *Include* means “contain” and is often used to introduce a list. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don’t fit the context.
146. (D) *Sign up* means “register.” Choices (A), (B), and (C) can be used with sign to

create phrasal verbs but have meanings that don't fit the context.

147. (C) The letter is addressed to Mr. Rogers, who is the owner of, or works for, Tropical Tours. Choices (A), (B), and (D) would mean that the company belongs to the letter writer and/or her husband, but they are clients of the company.
148. (D) This is an adjective used to describe the tour guide. Choices (A) and (B) are verbs. Choice (C) is a noun.
149. (B) *Calm* means "patient." Choices (A), (C), and (D) are also desirable qualities for a tour guide to have but don't fit the meaning of the sentence.
150. (C) This is the adjective form, describing the noun *travel*. Choice (A) is a verb. Choices (B) and (D) are nouns.
151. (A) This is a third person plural possessive adjective indicating that the watches belong to *travelers*. Choice (B) is also a possessive adjective but is second person. Choice (C) is a subject or object pronoun. Choice (D) is an object pronoun.
152. (D) This is a gerund acting as the subject of the sentence. Choices (A) and (B) are present tense. Choice (C) is infinitive.

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153. (C) OPTIONS courses are offered online so you can take them using your computer in your office. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned as places where you don't have to go to take the courses. Choice (D) is the place you call to register for courses.
154. (A) The word *devote* means "to give completely for a particular purpose." Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit the meaning of the sentence.
155. (D) A course goes for one hour a day Monday–Friday, or 5 hours total. Choice (A) is the number of hours per day. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned.
156. (B) One course costs \$250. Choice (A) is the cost per course if you register for two together. Choice (C) is the cost of two

courses together. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

157. (B) The dinner was to honor Marcella Inman, who is retiring. Choice (A) is confused with the mention of Ms. Inman's promotion to branch manager. Choice (C) is confused with *35 years of service*. Choice (D) is mentioned but was not the reason for the dinner.
158. (A) First she was a teller, then she was promoted to branch manager. Choice (B) is confused with the location of the dinner. Choice (C) repeats the word *teacher*, which Ms. Inman used in a figurative sense. Choice (D) is associated with *service*.
159. (A) She has been the bank president for the past ten years, and now she is retiring. Choice (B) is the amount of time she was a branch manager. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is the total amount of time she worked at the bank.
160. (D) Ms. Johnson wrote the letter to talk about the importance of public transportation to downtown businesses. Choice (A) repeats the word *business*. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no mention of reelection even though Ms. Johnson expresses her approval of the mayor's position. Choice (C) is mentioned but is not the purpose of the letter.
161. (D) *Commend* means "praise." Choices (A), (B), and (C) don't fit the meaning of the sentence.
162. (C) The letter talks about businesses losing customers because they can't find a place to park. Choice (A) is reasonable but is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats the word *crowded*. Choice (D) is confused with the mention of the need to make the city attractive to businesses.
163. (A) The City Council will vote on the mayor's proposal next week. Choice (B) repeats the word *month*—the business association met last month. Choices (C) and (D) repeat the word *year*—the mayor wants to increase the budget next year.

164. (B) Rosebud's cleans clothes, so it is a dry-cleaning service. Choice (A) is associated with the clothes. Choice (C) is associated with cleaning. Choice (D) repeats the word *meeting*.
165. (C) Rates, or prices, can be seen on the website. Choices (A) and (B) are associated with the address and phone number given. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
166. (C) The office in advertisement 1 at \$1,200 per month has the lowest rent. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the square footage of two of the offices. Choice (D) is the rent charged for one of the offices, but it is not the lowest rent.
167. (A) The office in advertisement 2 has *ample parking*, and is the only office that offers parking. The office in advertisement 3 explicitly says that parking is not included. The other two advertisements use the word *park*, but with a different meaning.
168. (A) The ad says to call the realty office for an appointment. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all mentioned but not as ways to make an appointment.
169. (A) The article is for people preparing for a job interview. Choice (B) repeats the word *résumé*. Choice (C) is Ms. Wayman's job. Choice (D) is mentioned as someone who can give advice about interviews.
170. (C) After receiving *résumés*, Ms. Wayman chooses fifteen candidates to interview. Choice (A) is confused with *two hundred*. Choice (B) is the number of top candidates she has after interviewing. Choice (D) is the number of *résumés* she receives.
171. (D) Ms. Wayman likes to hire people who show confidence. Choices (A) and (C) are mentioned as things people think about when preparing for a job interview. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
172. (B) Ms. Wayman says that she enjoys her job. Choice (A) is used to describe how it feels to prepare for a job interview. Choice (C) is what Ms. Wayman says her job is not. Choice (D) is how other hiring managers may feel about their jobs.
173. (D) This is the total amount of all the charges. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are the amounts charged for different parts of the job.
174. (C) The invoice is dated May 30 and says that payment is due within fifteen days of that date. Choice (A) is fifteen days before the invoice date. Choice (B) is the invoice date. Choice (D) is fifteen days after payment is due.
175. (B) DVDs, CDs, and software are the items that must be returned with 14 days, or two weeks, of purchase. Choices (A) and (D) must be returned within 30 days. Choice (C) cannot be returned.
176. (D) This is the correct meaning of the word. Choices (A), (B), and (C) could possibly fit the context but do not have the correct meaning.
177. (A) There is a 15% charge on items that are returned *after 24 hours of purchase*. Choices (B) and (C) are confused with the mention that items in open boxes will be inspected for damage. Choice (D) repeats the word *receipt*.
178. (D) The last line tells us that there are no time limits on the return of furniture. Choice (A) applies to snacks and other edible items. Choice (B) applies to computers and computer peripherals. Choice (C) applies to most other items.
179. (B) Bus fares will rise 15%. Choice (A) is confused with *5 years*, the last time bus fares increased. Choice (C) is the size of the senior citizen's discount. Choice (D) is confused with \$.30.
180. (C) The increase will go into effect next month. Choice (A) is when the announcement was made. Choice (B) is confused with the mention of weekend fares. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
181. (B) Edward Sharpe works as Carolyn Peters's office assistant, and she is writing the letter as a reference for him. Choice (A) is the person to whom the letter is addressed, and she works for the company that is advertising the job.

- opening. Choices (C) and (D) refer to the company that is advertising the job opening.
182. (A) Edward Sharpe is applying for the advertised job—office manager for Bing and Rogers engineering firm. Choice (B) refers to the people who advertised the job. Choice (C) is the person who Edward Sharpe is currently working for. Choice (D) refers to one of the duties of the advertised job.
183. (B) The letter, dated June 30, refers to the advertisement in *yesterday's newspaper*. Choice (A) is confused with *July 10*, the deadline for applying for the job. Choice (C) is the date of the letter. Choice (D) is the deadline for applying for the job.
184. (C) The advertisement gives a post office box address for sending in a résumé and references. Choice (A) repeats the word *website*, which is mentioned among the job duties. Choice (B) is what applicants are specifically asked not to do. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
185. (A) The advertisement asks for five years experience, and the letter tells us that Edward Sharpe has only two years experience. Choice (B) is incorrect because the letter tells us that Edward Sharpe has the software knowledge that the advertisement asks for. Choice (C) is incorrect because the letter of reference says many good things about Mr. Sharpe. Choice (D) is incorrect because the letter tells us that Mr. Sharpe is courteous with clients.
186. (D) According to her e-mail, Liz's meeting with a client Friday morning is what will make her late for the staff meeting the same day. Choice (A) is the day the e-mail was sent. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is the day Liz wants to meet with Sam.
187. (A) Liz wrote the e-mail to tell Sam to give the market report in her place. Choice (B) is how it appears on the agenda. Choices (C) and (D) are people who will present on other topics.
188. (C) According to the e-mail, the plans are for Polly, who will report on hiring procedures, to begin at 10:00. Choices (A) and (B) will occur before that presentation, and choice (D) will occur after.
189. (A) The information on the agenda says that lunch will be served in Conference Room A. Choice (B) is where the staff meeting will take place. Choice (C) is where Patty's presentation will take place. Choice (D) is confused with Liz's suggestion to Sam to drop by her office after lunch.
190. (D) According to the agenda, Patty's presentation, which is on product development, will begin immediately after lunch, and lunch ends at 1:15. Choice (A) is when the meeting begins. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is when lunch begins.
191. (B) According to the memo, supply request forms should be submitted to Mr. Wang. Choice (A) is the person who wrote the memo, Mr. Wang's boss. Choices (C) and (D) repeat the word *assistant*.
192. (B) According to the memo, business card orders take a week to be filled. Choice (A) is when most office supplies have to be ordered. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with the date on the memo.
193. (D) Orders take two days to be filled. Sara's request is dated Wednesday, so she should have her supplies on Friday. Choices (A) and (B) are the days mentioned in the example given in the memo. Choice (C) is the day the memo was written.
194. (C) On the form, Sara requests 3 boxes of paper clips. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look like quantities entered on the form.
195. (D) At the bottom of the form, Sara requests that the supplies be delivered to Room 2B. Choice (A) is Ms. Howland's office number. Choice (B) looks like Sara's office number. Choice (C) is Sara's office number.

196. (A) Ms. Stevens wrote the letter to complain about the poor quality of the meals at the hotel. Choice (B) is mentioned but is not the purpose of the letter. Choice (C) is associated with the topic of a hotel. Choice (D) is mentioned but is not the purpose of the letter.
197. (C) Ms. Stevens writes that she has stayed at the hotel every summer for the past seven years. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not mentioned.
198. (C) Mr. Grayson writes that the kitchen was renovated during Ms. Stevens' stay. Her letter is dated in July and she mentions her stay at the hotel *last month*. Choices (A) and (B) are when other parts of the hotel were renovated. Choice (D) is when Ms. Stevens wrote the letter.
199. (D) Mr. Grayson enclosed a coupon for a meal at the hotel restaurant. Choice (A) is associated with the topic of a hotel complaint but is not mentioned. Choice (B) repeats the words *letter* and *staff*. Choice (C) is mentioned but is not what was enclosed.
200. (C) Ms. Stevens normally pays \$350 a night, but on her next visit she will have the 20% discount offered by Mr. Grayson. Choice (A) is confused with the size of the discount. Choice (B) is a discount of \$20 rather than 20%. Choice (D) is the price she normally pays.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST ONE

PART 1 (PAGE 260)

1. (A) The conference is in session. Choice (B) confuses a *movie* and a *conference*. Choice (C) confuses *concert hall is empty* and *conference room is full*. Choice (D) is incorrect because the attendees are sitting, not standing.
2. (C) Workers are assembling clocks in a factory. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *dock* and *clock*. Choice (B) implies the workers are building something but they are not building engines. Choice (D) misidentifies the action—they are sitting and working.
3. (D) The man is putting a pin in the map. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *nap* and *map*. Choice (B) is incorrect because the map is on the wall, not in a book. Choice (C) associates *geography book* with *map*.
4. (C) Both men are standing by the whiteboard, probably discussing the figures. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *purses* and *persons*. Choice (B) is incorrect because one of the men is holding an eraser, not a briefcase. Choice (D) is incorrect because neither man is laughing.
5. (B) Two people are working with computers. Choice (A) confuses the similar *street corner* and *corner of the desk*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *money* and *monitor*. Choice (D) is incorrect because computers are not considered heavy equipment.
6. (A) She's closing and locking the door. Choice (B) confuses similar-sounding words *door* and *drawer* and *locking* and *looking*. Choice (C) confuses similar-sounding words *lock* and *clock*. Choice (D) incorrectly identifies the purse the woman is carrying as a *box*.
7. (C) The man is looking at a piece of paper. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man is *sitting*, but not on a desk. Choice (B) repeats the word *piece* and confuses similar-sounding words *reading* and *eating*. Choice (D) is incorrect because no calculator is visible.
8. (A) The coffeemaker is beside the sink. Choice (B) is incorrect because the coffeepot is not being washed and there are no pots in the sink. Choice (C) confuses *drinking coffee* and *making coffee*. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *spot* and *pot*.
9. (B) The lamp is above the workbench. Choice (A) is incorrect because the shelves are above the table, not under it. Choice (C) is incorrect because no one is at the desk. Choice (D) confuses *showroom* and *workroom*.
10. (B) They're having a discussion. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *meat* and *meeting*. Choice (C) is incorrect because they have books in front of them, but they are not shelving the books. Choice (D) is incorrect because they're leaning on, not wiping, the table.

PART 2 (PAGE 266)

11. (B) *In the lobby* answers where. Choice (A) associates *news* with *newsstand*. Choice (C) confuses the words *stand* (verb) and *stand* (noun).
12. (A) *The guests* answers who. Choice (B) associates *doorman* with *door*. Choice (C) repeats the word *door* but answers *what*.
13. (A) Milk and bread can be purchased at the store. Choice (B) answers *until what time is the store open*. Choice (C) confuses the words *store* (verb), meaning *to place or put something away for later*, and *store* (noun), meaning *a retail establishment*.

14. (A) *He suggested I sell my stock* answers *why* by providing an explanation. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *broke* and *broker*. Choice (C) associates *telephoned* with *call* and confuses the similar-sounding words *brother* with *broker*.
15. (C) *Whenever you're hungry* answers *when*. Choice (A) associates *lunch* with *eat* but is not likely because the speakers probably wouldn't want to eat again right after eating lunch. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *meat* and *eat*.
16. (B) *I received two* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *paid* and *check* with *paycheck*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *reviewed* with *received* and *payable* with *paycheck*.
17. (B) The event does not require fancy (extra special) clothing. Choice (A) confuses *wear* and *where*. Choice (C) uses the related idea of being with the company for a long time and *retirement party* but does not address the concern about clothing.
18. (C) *A customer* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *phone system* with *phone*. Choice (B) repeats the word *phone* but does not answer the question.
19. (C) *Last night* answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the words *complete* (adjective) and *complete* (verb). Choice (B) is incorrect because they already finished the project.
20. (A) *He was fired* answers *why*. Choice (B) answers *who is leaving*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *live* and *leave*.
21. (A) *No, there's one more after this one* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *lasts* and *last*. Choice (C) repeats the word *bus* but answers *where*.
22. (C) *The computer saleswoman* answers *who*. Choices (A) and (B) answer *what*.
23. (A) *He's my supervisor* answers *who*. Choice (B) repeats the phrase *over there* but answers *where*. Choice (C) repeats the word *there* but does not answer the question.
24. (B) *She's a marketing specialist* answers *what is her profession*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *professor* and *profession*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *professionals* and *profession*.
25. (A) The new partner is Chris Burns. Choice (B) confuses the related ideas of *business partner* and *marriage partner*. Choice (C) uses the related word *explain*, though no new understanding is required.
26. (C) *In a meeting* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when*. Choice (B) does not answer the question.
27. (C) The clients need to be told about the change. Choice (A) is illogical because the change is going to take place in the future. Choice (B) confuses the related words *January or February* with *month*, but no opinion is requested.
28. (C) *No, not everyone has arrived yet* answers the *yes/no* question with a reason for not starting the meeting. Choice (A) answers *where*. Choice (B) answers *when*.
29. (A) The respondent thought the speaker was responsible for the task. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *renovations* and *reservations*. Choice (C) uses the related word *remember*, but the reminder is about making reservations, not collecting money.
30. (A) *Not me, thank you* is a polite response to the question. Choice (B) associates *reporter* with *newspaper*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
31. (B) *I am* answers *who*. Choice (A) associates *news* with *radio*. Choice (C) confuses the similar words *listen* with *listening*.
32. (B) *The pump engine and pipes* answers *what equipment is missing*. Choice (A) associates *team* with *equipment* and *short* with *missing* by using the words out of context. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *experiment* and *equipment* and associates *lost* with *missing*.
33. (B) *To his office address* answers *where*. Choice (A) answers *when*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *let her* and *letter*.

34. (A) *The office manager answers who*. Choice (B) answers *how long*. Choice (C) confuses the *sea* and *see*.
35. (C) *It's expected to stop tonight* answers *when*. Choice (A) answers *what will stop*. Choice (B) answers *when will it rain*.
36. (A) *Yes, I put them in the supply room* answers the *yes/no* question. Choice (B) answers *where can I put the supplies*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
37. (C) *In three months* answers *when*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *Finnish* and *finished*. Choice (B) repeats the word *building* but does not answer the question.
38. (B) This person's business e-mail account is not for personal use. Choice (A) uses the repeated root *person*, but James is not the topic of this conversation. Choice (C) uses the related word *funny*, but it is in the wrong tense. The joke hasn't been forwarded yet.
39. (B) *The electricity is off* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (A) associates *photos* with *photocopier*. Choice (C) associates *copied* with *photocopier*.
40. (C) *Twelve people* answers *how large is your staff*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *stuff* and *staff*. Choice (B) repeats the word *staff* but does not answer the question.
44. (A) The man decides to mail the package first class, which takes six days. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is how long the package would take by second class.
45. (C) The man says that the package contains jewelry. Choice (A) uses the word *China* out of context. Choice (B) is confused with the method of payment the man considers using. Choice (D) uses the word *class* in a different context.
46. (C) The man will pay for postage and insurance, which adds up to \$15. Choice (A) is the cost of insurance alone. Choice (B) is the cost of postage alone. Choice (D) is the value of the contents of the package.
47. (B) The man says that the repairperson will come tomorrow. Choice (A) is when the machine broke. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *the fourth time this month*.
48. (A) The woman says that she has to get reports copied. Choice (B) confuses *photographs* with the similar-sounding word *photocopies*. Choice (C) associates *repair bill* with *repairperson*. Choice (D) associates *meeting agenda* with *meeting*.
49. (C) The woman says that there is a photocopy store across the street. Choice (A) is the former location of a photocopy store. Choice (B) uses the word *fourth* out of context. Choice (D) confuses *door* with the similar-sounding word *floor*.
50. (B) The man says *I hope the bus gets here soon*. Choice (A) confuses *car* with the similar-sounding word *far*. Choices (C) and (D) confuse *train* and *plane* with the similar-sounding word *rain*.
51. (B) The man says that it's cloudy. Choice (A) is what the woman thinks might happen later. Choice (C) is incorrect because the man says that it's not cold. Choice (D) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*.

PART 3 (PAGE 267)

41. (A) The man is buying a new pair of shoes. Choice (B) confuses *pear* with word *pair*. Choice (C) confuses *book* with *checkbook*. Choice (D) confuses *newspaper* with the similar-sounding phrase *new pair*.
42. (B) The woman says that the shoes cost \$17.75. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
43. (B) The man says that he will pay with a credit card. Choice (A) is incorrect because the man says that he doesn't have cash. Choice (C) confuses *traveler's check* with *personal check*. Choice (D) is one way the man considers paying.

52. (A) The man says that he has been waiting 15 minutes. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
53. (B) The woman says that her vacation begins on Tuesday. Choice (A) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *mountains*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *Thursday* with the similar-sounding word *Tuesday*.
54. (D) The woman says that her vacation will last two weeks. Choice (A) confuses *two days* with the similar-sounding word *Tuesday*. Choice (B) is the man's guess. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *wait*.
55. (D) The woman says that she will spend her vacation in New York. Choice (A) confuses *lake* with the similar-sounding word *like*. Choice (B) is where the woman usually spends her vacation. Choice (C) is the man's guess.
56. (D) The woman says that Mr. Kim is out of town on a business trip. Choice (A) is the man's guess. Choice (B) confuses *downtown* with the similar-sounding phrase *out of town*. Choice (C) repeats the word *late*.
57. (B) The man says that seven people showed up at the meeting. Choice (A) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *few*. Choice (C) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding word *seven*. Choice (D) is the number of people that were supposed to show up.
58. (D) The man mentions *next month's meeting*. Choice (A) is confused with *this morning*. Choice (B) confuses *two* with the similar-sounding word *few*. Choice (C) is when Mr. Kim will return from his trip.
59. (A) The speakers discuss opening a savings account and making a deposit, so they must be in a bank. Choice (B) associates \$500 and *check* with buying something in a store. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *accountant* with *savings account*.
60. (B) The woman says she has a \$500 *check*. Choice (A) confuses *four* with *for*. Choice (C) confuses *eight* with the similar-sounding word *great*. Choice (D) confuses *nine* with the similar-sounding word *sign*.
61. (C) The man asks the woman to sign the check on the back. Choices (A) and (D) are mentioned in the conversation, but nobody says anything about signing them. Choice (B) confuses *letter* with the similar-sounding word *later*.
62. (A) The man says that there is too much snow to drive. Choice (B) confuses *rain* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (C) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*. Choice (D) confuses *windy* with the similar-sounding word *Wednesday*.
63. (B) The woman says that they will take the train. Choice (A) associates *car* with *driving*, which the man says they won't do. Choice (C) confuses *walk* with the similar-sounding word *work*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
64. (C) The man says that he has a conference call at 10:00. Choice (A) confuses *meeting* with the similar-sounding word *eating*. Choice (B) uses the word *conference* out of context. Choice (D) is incorrect because the man will have to get on the train well before 10:00 in order to be at work on time for the conference call.
65. (C) The man says that there is a hotel across the street. Choice (A) confuses *another street* with *across the street*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) uses the word *right* in a different context.
66. (B) The woman decides to buy a magazine. Choice (A) is what the woman wanted to buy, but the man says they're sold out. Choices (C) and (D) are other things the man offers for sale.
67. (C) The man says that the magazine costs \$4.50. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.

68. (D) The speakers are in a place where they go to eat sometimes, so they must be in a restaurant. Choice (A) associates *home* with *eat*. Choice (B) associates *bakery* with *bread*. Choice (C) associates the different kinds of food mentioned with a *grocery store*.
69. (C) The man says he eats there once a week. Choice (A) is how often the woman would like to eat there. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
70. (C) The man says he will try the fried chicken. Choice (A) is what the woman asks about. Choice (B) confuses *rice* with the similar-sounding word *fried*. Choice (D) associates *sandwiches* with *bread*.

PART 4 (PAGE 270)

71. (A) Company employees would listen to this business announcement on company policy. Choice (B) confuses *doctors* with *doctor's note*. Choices (C) would probably not be interested in this announcement. Choice (D) repeats the word *officer*.
72. (C) Company policy on the need for doctor's notes has been revised. Choice (A) is what the policy was about. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
73. (D) Employees are no longer required to get a doctor's note for illnesses lasting more than four days. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by the phrase *no longer required*.
74. (D) A building is on fire and firefighters have to have room to work. Choice (A) confuses *people need a hotel room* and *firefighters need room to work*. Choice (B) associates *going home* and *stay away*. Choice (C) confuses *personnel office* with *emergency personnel*.
75. (B) Emergency personnel must get through to deal with the fire. Choice (A) associates *office* with *building* and confuses *office personnel* and *emergency personnel*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *file* and *fire*.
76. (B) People are asked to stay *on the other side of the street*. Choices (A) and (D) use the word *room* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *beside* with the similar-sounding word *side*.
77. (B) The Space Program is mentioned. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *race* and *space*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *tasting* and *tasty*. Choice (D) uses *waste* in a different context.
78. (A) A dog (canine) is the only animal mentioned. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
79. (A) This is the first time the program will send an animal to Mars. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *this is the first . . .*
80. (C) The president is described as being a parent. Choice (A) describes the president's wife. Choice (B) associates *doctor* with *hospital*. Choice (D) confuses a *general* and *General Hospital*.
81. (A) The president and his wife have become parents *for the second time*, so they have two children. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are confused with the numbers in 5:43, the time that the baby was born and the numbers of children born in the future.
82. (B) The baby was born at 5:43 A.M. today. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by 5:43 A.M.
83. (B) Televisions are being sold. Choice (A) confuses *selling a watch* and *watching television*. Choice (C) associates *calendar* with *Day-by-Day*. Choice (D) is what is being offered as a free gift.
84. (D) They'll give a one-year subscription. Choice (A) confuses *ten days* and *the first ten people*. Choice (B) is contradicted by a *one-year subscription*. Choice (C) confuses *ten months* and *ten people*.
85. (B) The first ten people who buy a television set will get the special offer. Choice (A) confuses *one person* and *one-year subscription*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *the first ten people*.

86. (C) The caller has reached a nonworking number. Choices (A) and (B) are contradicted by *a nonworking number*. Choice (D) confuses *the caller hung up and hang up and try again*.
87. (D) The caller is told to hang up and try again. Choice (A) confuses *give up* and *hang up*. Choice (B) associates *get another job* and *nonworking*. Choice (C) is contradicted by *hang up*.
88. (A) The announcement says *if you would like to check the number you are dialing*. Choice (B) uses the word *check* out of context. Choice (C) repeats the words *dialing* and *assistance*. Choice (D) repeats the word *number*.
89. (C) The warm weather will continue for the rest of the week. Choices (A) and (B) are what the weather is expected to be by Sunday. Choice (D) *windy* is what the weather was.
90. (A) By Sunday, temperatures will drop and rain is likely. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are mentioned in other contexts.
91. (C) The speaker says *Expect up to four inches*. Choice (A) confuses *two* with *to*. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *24 inches* with the similar-sounding phrase *to four inches*.
92. (C) High-quality paper and envelopes are on sale. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned in a different context. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
93. (B) All colors but yellow are available. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are all available.
94. (D) Saturday is the last day of this sale. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by Saturday being the last day.
95. (B) Sparkles Jewelry Store was robbed. Choice (A) confuses *clothing* with the similar-sounding word *closing*. Choice (C) repeats the word *computer*, which was something not taken from the store. Choice (D) repeats the word *watch*, which was also something not taken from the store.
96. (D) The robbery occurred at 8:55. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.
97. (D) The store owner was the only person present. Choice (A) is mentioned in the report but not as being present at the time of the robbery. Choices (B) and (C) are people who left the store before the robbery.
98. (A) The advertisement says that the café is closed Monday. Choices (B) and (D) are confused with *open Tuesday through Sunday*. Choice (C) is the day of the brunch special.
99. (B) The brunch special is all-you-can-eat pancakes for \$6.00. Choice (A) confuses *birthday cake* with the last syllable of *pancakes*. Choice (C) confuses *steak* with the similar-sounding word *pancake*. Choice (D) confuses *pans* with the first syllable of *pancakes*.
100. (D) The advertisement says that the café is located *one block from the subway station*. Choice (A) is confused with *River Road*. Choice (B) is confused with *parking in the back*. Choice (C) confuses *bus station* with *subway station*.

PART 5 (PAGE 273)

101. (A) *To* indicates direction toward. Choices (B) and (D) indicate location. Choice (C) indicates manner.
102. (B) *Will be* requires the past participle *shortened*. Choice (A) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a noun.
103. (A) The subordinating conjunction *after* joins two clauses. Choices (B) and (C) indicate a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (D) is a coordinate conjunction.
104. (C) Someone else will mail the paychecks, so the passive *be mailed* is used. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.
105. (A) A past action that occurs before another past action requires the past perfect tense. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the present continuous.

106. (B) The adjective *successful* modifies year. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (C) is a singular noun. Choice (D) is a plural noun.
107. (D) The coordinate conjunction *and* joins two verbs. Choices (A) and (B) are subordinating conjunctions. Choice (C) is a coordinating conjunction but excludes both items.
108. (C) The noun *home* serves as an object of *heading*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adjectives.
109. (B) *By* indicates association with. Choice (A) indicates association but is not used with *accompanied*. Choice (C) indicates direction toward. Choice (D) indicates direction away.
110. (A) The adjective *foolish* modifies *decisions*. Choice (B) is a noun referring to a person. Choice (C) is a noun referring to behavior or attitudes. Choice (D) is a verb.
111. (B) In this context, *determine* means *find out*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
112. (B) The present tense indicates habitual action. Choice (A) is the present tense but does not agree with the singular *owner*. Choice (C) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the past tense.
113. (D) *Assist* means *help*. Choice (A) means *to be present at*. Choice (B) means *to make presumptions about*. Choice (C) means *to give a duty to*.
114. (B) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a verb phrase. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.
115. (C) *At* is used with specific times. Choice (A) indicates direction toward. Choice (B) indicates direction from. Choice (D) indicates purpose.
116. (B) *Seems* is present tense, indicating the same time frame as *have available*. Choice (A) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the present continuous. Choice (D) is the future tense.
117. (A) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may come between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (B), (C), and (D) show the indefinite frequency adverb *always* in inappropriate positions.
118. (B) The adjective *popular* describes the new schedules. Choices (A) and (C) are verbs. Choice (D) is a noun.
119. (B) *On* is used with dates. Choice (A) indicates purpose. Choice (C) indicates direction toward. Choice (D) indicates direction away.
120. (C) The subordinate conjunction *when* joins two clauses in a time relationship. Choice (A) is a preposition. Choice (B) indicates cause and effect. Choice (D) is a subordinating conjunction but means *during*.
121. (B) *Borrow* means *to take something with the agreement that it will be returned to the owner after use*. Choice (A) refers to something that has been borrowed. Choice (C) means *allow to borrow*. Choice (D) means *to transmit or transfer something to another person*.
122. (A) *Adjustable* means *can be changed*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
123. (C) *Or* provides a choice between items. Choice (A) is a coordinate conjunction paired with *or*. Choice (B) includes both items. Choice (D) indicates a contrast between items.
124. (D) Adverbs of indefinite frequency may occur between the auxiliary and the main verb. Choices (A), (B), and (C) show the indefinite frequency adverb *ever* in inappropriate positions.
125. (A) Present unreal conditions use past tense in the *if* clause. Choice (B) is the present tense. Choice (C) is the future tense. Choice (D) is conditional.
126. (C) Adverbs of definite frequency may appear at the end of a clause. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are adverbs of indefinite frequency.

127. (B) The noun *decline* means *decrease* or *weakening*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are similar in meaning but are not nouns.
128. (C) The directors are the ones who will understand the problem, so the simple form *understand* is used. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (D) with *will* forms the future continuous.
129. (B) *Since* is a subordinating conjunction that indicates a cause-and-effect relationship. Choice (A) indicates an unexpected result. Choice (C) indicates a contrast. Choice (D) must appear in the effect clause.
130. (D) Someone else will deposit the checks, so the passive *be deposited* is used. Choice (A) is the simple form. Choice (B) is the present tense singular. Choice (C) is the present participle.
131. (B) A present real condition may use the future tense in the result clause. Choice (A) is the present tense singular. Choice (C) is the past tense. Choice (D) is the present continuous.
132. (D) *Entrance* is a noun modified by the adjective *side*. Choice (A) is the simple form of the verb. Choice (B) is the past tense. Choice (C) is the past participle.
133. (D) *Will be checking out* is the future continuous. Choice (A) cannot be followed by the past participle of the verb. Choice (B) is not logical; guests who have checked out would not be asked to contact the front desk. Choice (C) cannot be followed by the past participle.
134. (B) *Millionaire* is a noun referring to a person. Choices (A) and (C) are nouns referring to money. Choice (D) is an adjective.
135. (A) Present real conditions may use present tense in the *if* clause. Choice (B) is the future tense. Choice (C) is the past perfect. Choice (D) is the simple verb.
136. (D) *Vacant* means *empty*; a person has been hired to fill the empty position. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
137. (C) *Knowledgeable* is an adjective that describes the company president. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is a noun. Choice (D) is the present tense singular verb.
138. (B) *Has been working* is the present perfect continuous form. Choice (A) *has* must be used with *worked* to form the present perfect. Choice (C) is the present tense. Choice (D) is the future tense.
139. (D) Present unreal conditions use the conditional form in the result clause. Choice (A) is the future tense. Choice (B) is the simple form. Choice (C) is the past tense.
140. (A) *Defer* means *put off* or *postpone*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.

PART 6 (PAGE 277)

141. (A) *Move* is a verb of motion followed by the adverb *there*, referring to a place at a distance from the speaker. Choices (B) and (D) are pronouns for things. Choice (C) refers to the current location of the speaker.
142. (B) *Residential* refers to a neighborhood where people live, away from businesses, which is what Boris says he is looking for. Choice (A) refers to factories. Choice (C) means *full of influence*, which is not a likely way to describe a neighborhood. Choice (D) refers to stores.
143. (C) An infinitive verb is required to follow the main verb *plan*. Choice (A) is a base form. Choice (B) is a present participle. Choice (D) is a future verb.
144. (C) The notice addresses the reader directly, so the second-person form is required. Choice (A) is a first-person form and is confused with the word *we*, used as the subject of the sentence. Choices (B) and (D) are third-person forms.

145. (B) A motel guest can dial a phone number to contact someone at the front desk. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are words that could be used with numbers but not with phone numbers.
146. (D) *Complimentary*, meaning *free*, is an adjective form used to describe *breakfast*. Choice (A) is a verb meaning *to say kind words*. Choice (B) is the past tense form of the verb. Choice (C) is the present participle.
147. (D) *Easily* is an adverb describing how the guests will hear. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a comparative adjective.
148. (C) *Need* is followed by the infinitive form of the verb. Choice (A) is the base form. Choice (B) is present tense. Choice (D) is the present participle.
149. (A) *Fees* are prices, which is what this sentence is asking about. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are words that are related to rentals, but they don't fit the sentence.
150. (A) *Retailer* means *seller*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are related to the topic of cars but do not have the correct meaning for the context.
151. (A) *Ourselves* refers back to the subject of the sentence *We*. Choices (B) and (C) refer to the word *you*. Choice (D) refers to the word *it*.
152. (B) *Safety* refers back to the topic of the previous sentence about making sure that roads are not dangerous and customers feel secure. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other things that car sellers may care about but don't fit the context of the sentence.
- PART 7 (PAGE 281)**
153. (B) Bus riders would need to know about changes in bus routes. Choice (A) associates *weather* with *rain*. Choice (C) assumes that city workers take buses. Choice (D) associates *bus repair people* with *bus routes*.
154. (B) The bus routes will be changed due to the parade. Choice (A) confuses *being used in the parade* and *changing routes to get around the parade*. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *going out of service* and *changing routes*.
155. (B) In the event of rain, the parade will take place shortly after 3:00 P.M. Choice (A) is when the parade is originally scheduled. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by the parade being held shortly after 3:00 P.M.
156. (C) Ordering supplies is the subject of the memo. Choice (A) associates *accounts* with *accounting department*. Choice (B) associates *office furniture* with *office supplies*. Choice (D) associates *computers* with *typed requests*.
157. (A) Only typed requests will be accepted. Choices (B) and (C) are contradicted by *only typed requests will be accepted*. Choice (D) is what happens to approved requests.
158. (D) Requests that are accepted will be forwarded to the Accounting Department. The other options do not fit the context.
159. (C) Approved requests will be sent onto the Accounting Department. Choice (A) is what would happen to handwritten and unsigned requests. Choice (B) associates *purchasing* with *ordering*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
160. (C) A letter up to 25 grams can be sent to South Africa, a country in Africa, for ¥130 (130 yen). Choice (A) is the cost of sending a postcard. Choice (B) is the cost of sending an aerogramme. Choice (D) is the cost of sending a letter weighing more than 25 grams to Africa.
161. (B) An aerogramme sent to anywhere in the world costs ¥90. Choice (A) is the cost of sending a postcard. Choice (C) is the cost of sending a letter up to 25 grams to Zone 2. Choice (D) is the cost of sending a letter weighing between 25 and 50 grams to Zone 1.

162. (A) A letter weighing 25 grams or less costs ¥110 to Europe. Choice (B) would cost ¥190. Choice (C) is not stated in the chart. Choice (D) is incorrect because the weight (up to 25 grams) is specified.
163. (D) Since the bulletin refers to train reservations, train passengers would probably be most interested in reading it. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *plane* and *train*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *car* with *cart* and the words *car* (automobiles) with *car* (train). Choice (C) associates *bus* with *coaches*.
164. (B) Reservations are required for all first-class compartments. Choice (A) is incorrect because only trains with first-class cars, which require reservations, have dining cars. Choices (C) and (D) are mentioned as coaches not requiring reservations.
165. (B) Dining cars are in trains that have first-class cars. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are contradicted by *trains that do not have first-class cars will not have a dining car*.
166. (B) Any extra bags may be checked. The other options do not fit the context.
167. (C) Mr. Goodwin probably lives in Australia since his company's address is in Australia. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are countries he will visit next summer.
168. (A) Mrs. Mangala exports jewelry. Choice (B) is what Mr. Goodwin probably manufactures. Choice (C) associates *textiles* with *fashions*. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (D) A line is a type of product. The other options do not fit the context.
170. (D) Since Mrs. Mangala's business is in Sri Lanka, the jewelry will probably be exported from there. Choice (A) is where Mr. Goodwin is going. Choice (B) is where the jewelry would be exported to. Choice (C) is where Mr. Goodwin is going.
171. (A) Mr. Goodwin's London associates were very pleased with the quality of Mrs. Mangala's gems. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
172. (C) The directions are for waterproofing. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *protection from dirt and dust* with *remove all dust and dirt from shoes*. Choice (D) confuses *drying out* and *let dry*.
173. (B) The directions say to repeat application one more time. Choice (A) is contradicted by the phrase *one more time*. Choice (C) confuses *six times* with *six inches* and *six months*. Choice (D) confuses *eight times* and *eight inches*.
174. (D) The application will last for six months. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are contradicted by *six months*.
175. (C) The total number of teachers in the survey is 43. Choice (A) is the number of teachers who said the reason for lack of computer education was because it was too expensive. Choices (B) and (D) are contradicted by 43.
176. (D) More teachers gave expense as a reason than any other reason listed. Choices (A) and (B) have lower numbers than the *too expensive* reason. Choice (C) is the reason given the least often.
177. (C) Only eight teachers said they feared computers. Choices (A), (B), and (D) all have a higher number of respondents.
178. (A) Mr. Ng must have written an essay in order to win the Essay Competition award. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *announced the winner* and *announced his retirement*.
179. (B) The winner was announced last night. Choice (A) confuses *last year* and *Hotel Manager of the Year*. Choices (C) and (D) are contradicted by *last night*.
180. (D) Mr. Ng wants to make it possible for others to achieve success by themselves. Choice (A) is selfish attitude. Choices (B) and (C) refer to Mr. Ng's analogy that a manager is like a parent.
181. (B) There is a matinee and an evening performance on Saturday. Choice (A) is the number of performances on other days. Choice (C) is the number of days of the week that there are performances. Choice (D) is not mentioned.

182. (A) The ad is for a live performance of a play by Shakespeare. Choice (B) is contradicted by *live performance*. Choice (C) is not a performance. Choice (D) is confused with *orchestra seats*.
183. (B) According to the ad, a group of at least 15 people can get a 10 percent discount, and Mr. Stein says his department has just enough people to qualify for it. Choice (A) is the size of the discount. Choice (C) is the size of the larger discount. Choice (D) is the number of people needed to get the larger discount.
184. (A) Mr. Stein wants tickets for opening night, which, according to the ad, is March 12. Choices (B) and (C) are not mentioned. Choice (D) is the last night of the play.
185. (D) Mr. Stein suggests that everybody take the subway to the theater after work. Choice (A) associates *bus* with *bus lines*. Choice (B) associates *car* with *parking garage*. Choice (C) associates *foot* with *walking distance*.
186. (D) Mr. Schmidt wrote to ask about liability if his debit card is stolen. Choices (A) and (C) repeat the word *account*. Choice (B) repeats *credit card*.
187. (D) Mr. Schmidt has been a customer at the bank *for over 15 years*. Choice (A) is the amount of time he has to report a stolen debit card. Choice (B) is the amount of time he has had his debit card. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of *over 15 years*.
188. (B) Mr. Schmidt says he didn't see the information he needed in the booklet *Rules for Personal Accounts at Union Bank*, but Ms. Ugarte point out that the information actually is there and tells him the page number. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are items that are associated with banking information but are not the correct answer.
189. (A) Elena Ugarte replied to Mr. Schmidt's letter, which was addressed to the Customer Service Office. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are positions at a bank but are not the correct answer.
190. (B) Ms. Ugarte enclosed a copy of page 39 of *Rules for Personal Accounts at Union Bank*, the document Mr. Schmidt mentioned in his letter. Choice (A) is associated with the topic of Mr. Schmidt's question. Choice (C) is confused with the \$50 liability for stolen debit cards. Choice (D) confuses *photograph* with *photocopy*.
191. (C) Mr. Takubo is helping Ms. Choi find an apartment to rent, so he is a real estate agent. Choice (A) is not correct because Mr. Takubo mentions the landlord as a different person. Choice (B) is Ms. Choi's profession. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
192. (D) Ms. Choi says the most important thing is a convenient location. Choice (A) is incorrect because Ms. Choi says that she does not need a large space. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (C) is incorrect because Ms. Choi says she wants something reasonably priced.
193. (D) Ms. Choi says she hopes to spend about \$2,000, and Mr. Takubo says the office is \$500 more than that. Choice (A) is the difference between Ms. Choi's preferred rent and the actual rent. Choice (B) is \$500 less than Ms. Choi's preferred rent. Choice (C) is Ms. Choi's preferred rent.
194. (C) Ms. Choi says she needs something by the end of the month, and Mr. Takubo says the office will be available when she needs it. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is when Mr. Takubo wants to show the office. Choice (D) is confused with the *end of the month*.
195. (C) Mr. Takubo states that he wants to meet Ms. Choi at 11:00. Choice (A) is confused with the office address. Choice (B) is confused with the office suite number. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
196. (D) Joe is applying for the advertised position, which is customer account representative. Choice (A) associates *accountant* with *Accounting Department*. Choice (B) associates *software engineer* with *computer software*. Choice (C) is Ms. Ahmad's job.

197. (A) The ad asks for a *résumé*. Choice (B) is confused with the responsibilities of the job, which is handling billing problems. Choice (C) confuses a letter of recommendation with a cover letter. Choice (D) associates college diploma with the desirability of a college degree.
198. (C) Joe's letter states that he has worked for a mail order company for several years. Choice (A) is where Joe worked in the past. Choice (B) is confused with Joe's field of study. Choice (D) is where the current job opening is available.
199. (D) The ad asks for two years' experience as a customer service representative, and Joe says he has been at his current job as a customer service representative for three years more than that. Choice (A) is the number of years of experience required for the new position. Choice (B) is the number of years of experience Joe has beyond the requirement. Choice (C) is the number of years Joe worked at his previous job.
200. (D) Joe states that his degree is in French. Choice (A) associates *computer science* with *computer software*. Choice (B) confuses *communications* with the *communication skills* required for the job. Choice (C) uses the word *accounting* in a different context.

ANSWER KEY

PRACTICE TEST TWO

PART 1 (PAGE 300)

1. (C) A group of people is sitting around a table. Choice (A) is incorrect because the people are at a table, not on stage. Choice (B) is incorrect because there is no water on the table. Choice (D) is incorrect because the people are speaking around the table, not before the court.
2. (B) The young women are having lunch. Choice (A) is incorrect because there are no plants in the restaurant, and we don't see any gardeners. Choice (C) might be true but is not what we see in the photo. Choice (D) associates *food* with *restaurant*.
3. (C) The laboratory technician is looking through a microscope. Choice (A) uses the associated words *eye* (for *looking*) and *examined*. Choice (B) uses the similar-sounding word *microphone*. Choice (D) uses the associated word *equipment*.
4. (B) The passengers are boarding the plane. Choice (A) will probably happen once the plane reaches cruising altitude. Choice (C) is incorrect because the pilot has to wait for all the passengers to board before taking off. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *train* and *plane*.
5. (C) The speaker is addressing the audience. Choice (A) confuses *addresses* (writes an address) and *addresses* (gives a talk). Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *dress* and *address*. Choice (D) confuses *speaker* (thing that produces sound) and *speaker* (lecturer).
6. (B) Some museum visitors are looking at a painting. Choice (A) mentions the painting, but no one is cleaning it. Choice (C) mentions the photographer, but he is taking photos, not displaying them. Choice (D) uses the related word *drawing*, but no one is doing this.
7. (C) The scientist is wearing protective clothing. Choice (A) confuses *conducting an orchestra* and *conducting an experiment*. Choice (B) confuses *looking for a new hat* and *wearing a hat*. Choice (D) is incorrect because she is wearing protective clothing, not sewing clothes.
8. (A) The train is by the platform. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *plane* and *train* and confuses *runway* with *platform*. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no passengers in the station. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *rain* and *train*.
9. (A) The players are on the field. Choice (B) confuses *match* (to light a fire) and *match* (sporting event). Choice (C) confuses *(fruit) stand* and *stands* where fans sit. Choice (D) confuses the similar-sounding words *balloon* and *ball*.
10. (B) The two business colleagues are shaking hands. Choice (A) is incorrect because they are riding in the car, not driving it. Choice (C) confuses the meaning of the word *hand* out of context. Choice (D) confuses similar-sounding words *shaking* and *taking*.

PART 2 (PAGE 306)

11. (A) *Because he has relatives who live there* answers *why*. Choice (B) associates *spring* with *summer*. Choice (C) associates *tourism* with *visit*.
12. (B) *It's twenty-two dollars* answers *how much*. Choice (A) associates *reservation* with *book*. Choice (C) answers *how easily can the book be read*.
13. (A) *I don't know* answers the question. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.

14. (C) *It isn't busy enough to have so many employees at work. Two people can go home.* Choice (A) repeats the word *working*, but the speaker is concerned about the amount of people who are already working. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *walking* and *working*.
15. (C) *It leaves here on the hour* answers *when does the train run*. Choice (A) associates *express* with *fastest*. Choice (B) associates *run* with *jogging* by using the words in a different context.
16. (A) *Take the orange line to the first subway stop* gives directions by subway to the National Museum. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.
17. (C) The respondent is questioning Marcy's readiness for the promotion. Choice (A) uses the related word *buy*, but Marcy is an employee, not a customer. Choice (B) relates the word *in charge* with *manager*, but the conversation is about the future, not the past.
18. (A) *I like nonfiction* answers *what kind*. Choice (B) associates *books* with *library*. Choice (C) does not answer the question.
19. (B) *I can't do that right now* is a way of refusing the suggestion to look over the figures. Choice (A) associates *figures* with *diet* by using the words in a different context. Choice (C) associates *look* with *see*.
20. (C) *They're mine* answers *who owns the shoes*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *these* and *easy*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *shoe* and *sue*.
21. (A) *On the workbench* answers *where is the cable*. Choice (B) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *cable* and *able*.
22. (B) *It's 3256* is the most logical PIN. Choice (A) confuses *an address number* with *a PIN*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *personal* with *personnel* and associates *employees* with *personnel*.
23. (A) *They are on my desk* answers *what happened to the inventory sheets*. Choice (B) associates *sheets* with *beds*. Choice (C) confuses the similar-sounding words *inventory* and *invention* by associating it with *innovation*.
24. (C) *Oil and vinegar will be fine* is the choice the respondent makes for salad dressing. Choices (A) and (B) associate *dressing* with *clothes* by using the words in a different context.
25. (B) *Yes, but it will cost you an extra five dollars* is the response of the taxi driver. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses *airport* with *air pollution*.
26. (C) *Maybe Mr. Baker can* answers *who can translate the document*. Choice (A) confuses the similar-sounding words *transport* and *translate*. Choice (B) associates *translate* and *watch*.
27. (C) The respondent is offering more time to get the job done. Choice (A) relates the word *deadline* with *on time*, but no specific time is mentioned. Choice (B) suggests that the deadline has already passed, which is incorrect.
28. (A) *All the ones that I had* answers *which files have been transferred*. Choice (B) associates *files* with *computer*. Choice (C) associates *transfer* with *subway*.
29. (A) *He didn't say much* answers *what did the president say*. Choice (B) associates *joint* with *connection*. Choice (C) associates *president* with *election campaign*.
30. (A) The respondent is surprised that the speaker is still waiting. Choice (B) offers a reason a person would want to see a doctor, but the respondent is not the person waiting. Choice (C) relates the word *daughter* with *family* and *medical school* with *doctor* but does not relate to the speaker's problem.
31. (B) *It's my pleasure* is a polite response to the request to *get a cup of coffee*. Choices (A) and (C) do not answer the question.

32. (C) *From Eastern Europe* answers *where did the components come from*. Choice (A) associates *old* with *age* and confuses the similar-sounding words *age* and *Asia*. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *components* and *opponents*.
33. (A) *About two miles down the road* answers *how far is it*. Choices (B) and (C) do not answer the question.
34. (C) *The number is 555-9854* is an appropriate response to the request. Choice (A) confuses *Postmodern* with *posted*. Choice (B) offers an address instead of a phone number.
35. (A) The respondent originally heard the wrong request and made a mistake when issuing the ticket. Choice (B) confuses who is doing the traveling. Choice (C) is illogical because the speaker is at the ticket window making travel arrangements now.
36. (B) The speaker thinks Jenkins would prefer blue since he never wears green. Choice (A) associates *tie* with *shoe* and *slippers* by confusing *tie* (verb) and *tie* (noun). Choice (C) repeats the words *green* and *one* and uses the similar-sounding words *try* and *tie*.
37. (C) *Around two o'clock* answers *when will they get here*. Choices (A) and (B) confuse *applicant* with *applied* and *apply* and do not answer the question.
38. (A) *Only a few years old* answers *how old is that chair*. Choice (B) confuses *chair* and *chairman*. Choice (C) associates *chair* with *table*.
39. (A) *I've been out in the sun too long* answers *why* by providing a reason. Choice (B) confuses the similar-sounding words *face* and *pace*. Choice (C) confuses *red* with *read*.
40. (B) *I want to interview you* answers *what is your purpose for being here*. Choice (A) does not answer the question. Choice (C) confuses the opposites *go* and *come*.

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41. (B) The man suggests going to a movie and the woman agrees. Choice (A) is confused with the location of the movie theater. Choice (C) associates *play* with *theater*. Choice (D) associates *jokes* with *comedy*.
42. (C) The man says that he feels bored. Choice (A) confuses *sick* with the similar-sounding word *six*. Choice (B) uses the word *good* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses *worried* with the similar-sounding word *hurry*.
43. (B) The man says that they should leave by 6:30. Choice (A) is the time now. Choice (C) is the time the movie starts. Choice (D) confuses *eleven* with the similar-sounding word *seven*.
44. (D) The man says that Mrs. Kowalski is in a meeting. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all words that sound similar to *meeting*.
45. (D) The man says that he can't interrupt Mrs. Kowalski. Choices (A) and (C) are what the man offers to do. Choice (B) is what the man has already done.
46. (C) The woman says she'll try tomorrow morning. Choice (A) confuses *noon* with *afternoon*. Choice (B) is one of the man's suggestions. Choice (D) confuses *tomorrow afternoon* with *later this afternoon*.
47. (B) The man says there will be *at least 100 people*. Choice (A) confuses *less* with the similar-sounding word *least*. Choice (C) confuses *300* with the similar-sounding phrase *at least 100*. Choice (D) confuses *four* with *for*.
48. (D) This is what the man asks the woman to do. Choice (A) is related to *we might add more people to the list*, but he doesn't ask the woman to do this. Choice (B) is wrong since they are planning their wedding, so we can assume the man (or woman) has already done this. Choice (C) is wrong because they are discussing the caterer as a third person.

49. (D) The man says that he wants steak. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are suggestions made by the woman.
50. (C) The woman says that she will return after lunch, which is the afternoon. Choice (A) is when the man says the film can be ready. Choice (B) confuses *before lunch* with *after lunch*. Choice (D) is a possibility the man suggests.
51. (D) The woman is leaving film to be developed into photographs. Choice (A) confuses *ice* with the similar-sounding word *price*. Choice (B) uses the word *suit* in a different context. Choice (C) confuses *sweater* with the similar-sounding word *better*.
52. (C) The man says that the price is \$17. Choices (A) and (B) sound similar to the correct answer. Choice (D) is the number of photographs on the roll of film.
53. (A) The woman says she spent all day Sunday at the library. Choice (B) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*. Choice (C) confuses *Tuesday* with *tonight*. Choice (D) is when the man's report is due.
54. (B) The woman looked for articles online. Choice (A) is what the man has to do. Choice (C) confuses *searched* with the similar-sounding word *research*. Choice (D) is wrong because the woman read the magazine articles on the computer, not in actual magazines that could be taken home.
55. (C) The man says he feels tired. Choice (A) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*. Choice (B) confuses *fine* with the similar-sounding word *time*. Choice (D) is how the woman feels.
56. (C) The man suggests that the woman put on boots because of the snow. Choice (A) is what the woman says they should do. Choice (B) confuses *thinner* with the similar-sounding word *dinner*. Choice (D) is confused with *change into dress shoes*.
57. (A) The man says that it's snowing. Choice (B) confuses *rain* with the similar-sounding word *train*. Choice (C) uses the word *fine* in a different context. Choice (D) confuses *hot* with the similar-sounding word *not*.
58. (C) The woman says that she can change her shoes when they get to the dinner. Choice (A) confuses *work* with the similar-sounding word *walk*. Choice (B) confuses *show* with the similar-sounding word *snow*. Choice (D) associates *shoe store* with *shoes*.
59. (C) The speakers mention exercise equipment, a pool, and members, so they must be in a health club. Choice (A) uses the word *office* in a different context. Choice (B) confuses *clothes* with the similar-sounding word *close*. Choice (D) associates *exercise equipment store* with *exercise equipment*.
60. (A) The man says that he will stay for an hour. Choices (B) and (C) confuse *four* with *for*. Choice (D) is the time the club closes.
61. (C) The woman says that the man should look for her in her office if he wants more information. Choice (A) confuses *call* with the similar-sounding word *all*. Choice (B) confuses *book* with the similar-sounding word *look*. Choice (D) confuses *online* with the similar-sounding word *fine*.
62. (D) The speakers are in a theater and the man says *That's way too much money to see a play*. Choice (A) associates *concert* with *orchestra* by confusing the meaning of *orchestra seats*. Choice (B) uses the word *lecture* in a different context. Choice (C) associates *movie* with *theater*.
63. (C) The woman says that the tickets cost \$115 a piece. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are numbers that sound similar to the correct answer.

64. (C) The man says that the woman shouldn't have spent so much money on the tickets, so he is probably angry. Choices (A) and (B) are confused with the similar-sounding word *bad*. Choice (D) uses the word *comfortable* in a different context.
65. (A) The man had to order pens because the store was out of them. Choice (B) confuse *pencils* with the similar-sounding word *pens*. Choice (C) and (D) are the things that the man got at the store.
66. (B) The man says that he ordered five dozen pens. Choices (A) and (C) confuse *four* with *for*. Choice (D) repeats *five*.
67. (B) The man says that the order will arrive on Wednesday. Choice (A) confuses *Tuesday* with the similar-sounding phrase *two days*. Choices (C) and (D) are confused with *by the end of the week*.
68. (C) The man says that he has to finish a report. Choice (A) repeats the word *breakfast*. Choice (B) repeats the word *meeting*. Choice (D) is confused with Mr. Park's returning from a trip.
69. (C) The man says that Mr. Park will return tomorrow afternoon. Choices (A) and (D) are confused with the *last night*, which is when the woman thought Mr. Park had returned. Choice (B) is when the man wants to arrive early at the office.
70. (C) The man says that he plans to leave at 6:30. Choices (A) and (D) are confused with *before 8:00*, which is when the man wants to arrive at the office. Choice (B) is confused with 6:30.
71. (D) This announcement would be heard at an airport. Choices (A) and (B) associate *ticketing counter* with *movie theater*. Choice (C) is not likely.
72. (A) Mr. Bjarin has a message. Choice (B) associates *urgent* with *risk*. Choice (C) confuses *attention* with *paying attention*. Choice (D) confuses *New Air* with *air pollution*.
73. (C) The announcement asks Mr. Bjarin to go to the courtesy desk to get his message. Choice (A) uses the word *desk* in a different context. Choice (B) associates *ticket* with *ticketing counter*. Choice (D) confuses *fresh air* with the name of the airline *New Air*.
74. (A) The building is extremely old. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are not the reasons the building is important.
75. (C) The total size was estimated from the size of the remaining head. Choice (A) is incorrect because an entire statue does not exist. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
76. (C) This announcement is heard on a tour bus because of *Looking to your left*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are incorrect because it would be impossible to look at a temple site from a museum, classroom, or church.
77. (B) Randall Svetlanovich is not in, and this is his recorded message. Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because the call can be forwarded to the receptionist. Choice (C) is incorrect because the caller can leave a message on the voice mail.
78. (B) The message says that the caller can leave a voice mail message. Choice (A) uses the word *present* in a different context. Choice (C) uses the word *mail* in a different context. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
79. (B) The message says *If you want to speak with the receptionist, please wait*. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (C) confuses *e-mail* with *voice mail*. Choice (D) repeats *voice mail*.
80. (B) The skies are blue. Choice (A) describes the pressure system. Choice (C) is incorrect because *cloudy* means having more than a few light clouds. Choice (D) refers to the locale of Sunny Valley.

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71. (D) This announcement would be heard at an airport. Choices (A) and (B) associate *ticketing counter* with *movie theater*. Choice (C) is not likely.
72. (A) Mr. Bjarin has a message. Choice (B) associates *urgent* with *risk*. Choice (C) confuses *attention* with *paying attention*. Choice (D) confuses *New Air* with *air pollution*.

81. (A) A high pressure system is covering the region. Choices (B) and (D) are mentioned but are not covering the region. Choice (C) associates *Sunny Valley* with *sun*.
82. (D) The report says that the temperature will be in the 70s. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
83. (C) Robbins was charged with tax evasion. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are not crimes Robbins was charged with.
84. (A) The Argentinean authorities found Ruiz from a tip received from a local merchant. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
85. (D) Robbins is being returned to the United States next week. Choice (A) is what he did to hide from the police. Choice (B) is incorrect because he was accused of the crime in the United States. Choice (C) is incorrect because Robbins was working as a florist to hide from police.
86. (C) This announcement concerns late employees. Choice (A) is mentioned but is not the focus of the announcement. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choice (D) confuses *being late for the bus* with *the bus being late*.
87. (D) Some employees are late every day. Choices (A) and (B) refer to the three to five minutes they are late. Choice (C) confuses *7:10* and *ten times*.
88. (B) Employees at other stops wait longer for the bus. Choice (A) is incorrect because it is other employees, not the bus driver, who wait in the rain. Choice (C) is not mentioned. Choice (D) is not a problem and is not caused by late employees.
89. (A) It is a clothing store. Choices (B) and (C) are not consistent with the information given. Choice (D) associates *infants* and *toddlers* with *baby furniture store*.
90. (B) The sale runs two days, Saturday and Sunday. Choice (A) confuses *half-price* with *half a day*. Choice (C) confuses *spring sale* and *all spring*. Choice (D) associates *annual* with *all year*.
91. (A) Infants' and toddlers' clothes are half price. Choice (B) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are prices for other items in the store.
92. (D) People had to leave their homes because of floods. Choice (A) associates a broken pipe with floods, but the report says that rain, not a broken pipe, was the cause of the floods. Choices (B) and (C) are wrong because the report says that there were no accidents or injuries.
93. (D) The report says that the water was *over one and a half meters high*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) sound similar to the correct answer.
94. (C) The rain stopped Monday evening. Choice (A) is when people had to leave their homes. Choice (B) confuses *Sunday* with the similar-sounding word *Monday*. Choice (D) is when people will be able to return to their homes.
95. (A) This is a message from an airline company giving information about flights. Choice (B) associates *movie theater* with *tickets* and *movie schedule*. Choice (C) associates *flights, tickets, and luggage* with *travel*. Choice (D) associates *operator* with *phone company*.
96. (B) The message says *To use our automated system to purchase tickets, press 2*. Choice (A) is what happens if the caller presses 4. Choice (C) is what happens if the caller presses 1. Choice (D) is confused with hearing about *size limitations on luggage*, which is what happens if the caller presses 3.
97. (B) The message says to stay on the line in order to speak to an operator. Choice (A) will give the caller a recorded flight schedule. Choice (C) associates *ticket agent* with *purchase tickets*. Choice (D) confuses going online with *stay on the line*.
98. (D) The announcement says that the concert will be in City Park. Choice (A) confuses *parking lot* with *park*. Choices (B) and (C) are the places where people can pick up tickets.

99. (C) The announcement says that the rain date is Sunday. Choice (A) is the last day to pick up tickets. Choice (B) is the official day of the concert. Choice (D) confuses *Monday* with the similar-sounding word *Sunday*.
100. (A) The tickets are free. Choice (B) confuses *three* with the similar-sounding word *free*. Choices (C) and (D) sound similar to 7:30, the time the concert starts.

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101. (C) *Undergo* means *experience*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
102. (B) *Direct link* needs the indefinite article *a*. Choice (A) has two verbs in the same clause agreeing with the noun, *exists* and *is*. Choice (C) also has two verbs in a relative clause with only one subject. Choice (D) would make the sentence a subordinate clause with no independent clause and no article with the noun phrase *direct link*.
103. (B) The passive *will be checked* is the correct answer because luggage is the theme of the sentence. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are active voice.
104. (A) *Comply* means *obey*. Choices (B), (C), and (D) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
105. (C) *That a product is sold in large quantities* is the noun phrase that is the subject of the sentence. Choices (A), (B), and (D) would all have redundant verbs in the same clause for the noun *product*.
106. (D) *Such a nice person* is the correct word order. Choice (A) has the wrong word order. Choice (B) has the wrong word order and the wrong meaning of *so*. Choice (C) lacks the indefinite article *a*.
107. (B) *Premises* means *property* or *grounds*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context.
108. (B) *Depends on* is the two-word verb that means *determined by*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not logical.
109. (D) *Assigned* means *gave a job to*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
110. (B) *Knew* is the correct second conditional verb. This sentence is untrue/imaginary in the present. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no need for the modal *would*. Choice (C) is the simple present. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
111. (A) *Or* is a conjunction indicating a choice between items. Choice (B) joins clauses, not words. Choices (C) and (D) indicate a contrast between items.
112. (B) The sensory verb *saw* requires the unmarked simple present of the verb *run* as its objective complement. Choice (A) is the simple past. Choice (C) is the third-person simple present. Choice (D) is the past perfect.
113. (D) *Even if* strengthens the condition to show that in spite of the plumber's ability to fix the toilet, he still will not fix it. Choices (A) and (C) show a cause-and-effect relationship with an intended outcome. Choice (B) is a transition word showing opposition and an unexpected result.
114. (C) *Covered* is the correct past participle. *Laborers* is the passive recipient of *cover*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the simple present. Choice (D) is a noun.
115. (B) *Despite* is a preposition showing unexpected results. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are conjunctions and must be followed by a clause.
116. (C) *Had waited* is the correct third conditional. It is untrue/imaginary in the past. Choice (A) is the present perfect. Choice (B) is the second conditional or simple past. Choice (D) is the simple present.

117. (D) *Finish* is correct because the simple present tense is used in an adverbial time clause. Choices (A) and (B) both use *will*, which is impossible in an adverbial time clause. Choice (C) is the present continuous.
118. (C) The causative verb *had* takes the simple form of *pick up*. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (B) is the infinitive. Choice (D) is the simple past.
119. (A) The adverb *already* shows that something happened before this time. Choice (B) should be used in a question or negative sentence. Choice (C) shows that something has not happened until now. Choice (D) shows that a situation continues to exist from the past until now.
120. (B) *Obligation* takes the adjective *contractual*. Choice (A) is a noun. Choice (C) is the plural noun. Choice (D) is the present participle.
121. (A) *Knows* is the correct simple present verb for the subject *who*. Choice (B) is the present continuous. Choice (C) is the present perfect. Choice (D) is the plural present continuous.
122. (B) *Yet* is the correct adverb to show that something has not happened until now. Choices (A) and (D) are midsentence adverbs. Choice (C) shows that a past situation has changed.
123. (D) The subject *product* takes the adjective *national*. Choice (A) is an adverb. Choice (B) is not the idiomatic adjective. Choice (C) is a noun.
124. (B) *Because* is a cause-and-effect conjunction that shows an expected result. Choice (A) is a conjunction that means *in addition to*. Choice (C) is a conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (D) shows that one clause is the result of the other.
125. (C) *Content* means *subject matter*. Choices (A), (B), and (D) look similar to the correct answer but have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
126. (A) *Quarterly* is the correct definite adverb of frequency. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are indefinite adverbs of frequency.
127. (D) The verb *enlarge* means *make bigger*. Choice (A) means *use up*. Choices (B) and (C) are not verbs.
128. (A) *And* is a conjunction that joins two equal parts of speech. Choice (B) joins clauses, not words. Choice (C) is a conjunction that indicates a choice between two items. Choice (D) is an adverb.
129. (B) *Had had* is the correct third conditional showing an untrue/imaginary situation in the past. Choice (A) is a real conditional. Choice (C) is the past continuous. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
130. (C) *Should* is used to show a possible condition in the future. Choice (A) is simply a modal showing a degree of certainty in the present. Choices (B) and (D) are subordinate conjunctions that would make *condition* agree with *get* instead of *should*.
131. (B) *Until* is a subordinate conjunction that shows the firefighters will wait to that time and no longer. Choice (A) is a coordinate conjunction that means *in addition to*. Choice (C) needs to be followed by *if* or *through*. Choice (D) is a subordinate conjunction that shows an expected result.
132. (C) The noun *slip* requires the noun used as an adjective *withdrawal*. Choice (A) is the simple present form of the verb. Choice (B) is the present participle. Choice (D) is the past participle.
133. (A) *But* is a conjunction that shows contrast. Choice (B) means *in addition to*. Choice (C) is a conjunction that indicates a choice between items. Choice (D) is an adverb.
134. (C) The verb *forget* takes the gerund when the action has happened. Choice (A) is the infinitive. Choice (B) is the simple past tense of the verb. Choice (D) is the simple present tense of the verb.

135. (D) *Reimbursement* means *repayment*. Choices (A), (B), and (C) have meanings that don't fit the context of the sentence.
136. (B) The verb *offered* takes the infinitive. Choice (A) is the present participle. Choice (C) is the past infinitive. Choice (D) is preposition plus gerund.
137. (B) The time clause *by the end of March* requires the verb to be future perfect. Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (C) is the future continuous. Choice (D) is the present perfect.
138. (A) An application is a formal request for a job. Choices (B), (C), and (D) don't fit the context of the sentence.
139. (D) The simple past is needed because the two actions are independent of each other. There is no notion of "during." Choice (A) is the simple present. Choice (B) is the past perfect. Choice (C) is the present perfect.
140. (B) *Would not listen* fulfills the second clause of the second conditional; it is untrue/imaginary in the present. Choices (A) and (D) are illogical. Choice (C) is the third conditional.
145. (C) A gerund is required to follow the preposition *for*. Choice (A) is a base form verb. Choice (B) is an infinitive verb. Choice (D) is a future verb.
146. (B) She was not able to, or *could not*, find the software. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are modals that don't have a correct meaning for this context.
147. (B) There is an open spot on the committee, which means that someone has left it or resigned from it. Choices (A), (C), and (D) cannot be correctly used in this context.
148. (D) A noun is needed in this subject position of the clause. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is an adverb.
149. (B) Customers trust the company because it protects their information from theft. This is likely to make sales grow, or *increase*. Choices (A) and (D) mean *stopped*. Choice (C) means *decreased*.
150. (C) *Rail* refers to *train*, which is the kind of travel Sigmund is writing about. Choice (A) refers to plane travel. Choice (B) refers to car travel. Choice (D) refers to boat travel.

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141. (A) The base form of the verb is needed to complete the infinitive beginning with *to*. Choice (B) is an adjective. Choice (C) is a noun. Choice (D) is a verb that looks similar to *comply* but that has a completely different meaning.
142. (B) This pronoun refers back to the subject of the sentence *We*. Choices (A), (C), and (D) cannot be used in this context.
143. (D) A person might close a bank account because of an experience that wasn't satisfactory. Choices (A), (B), and (C) would not be reasons to close an account.
144. (C) The message talks about the furniture and equipment in the office, which describe its general condition. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are very specific qualities and are not discussed in the message.
151. (D) The expression *free of charge* means that no money will have to be paid. Choice (A), (B), and (C) cannot be correctly used with this expression.
152. (B) *Bored* is a participial adjective describing a feeling. Choice (A) is a verb. Choice (C) is a participial adjective describing the cause of a feeling. Choice (D) is a noun.

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153. (C) Yamitomo is a music company. Choices (A) and (B) associate *electronics* and *computer* with *compact discs* and *CD-ROM*. Choice (D) associates *moving* with *carrier*.
154. (D) Excellence, diversity, and innovation are the themes of the passage. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is incorrect because Yamitomo sells, not develops, analog cassettes. Choice (C) is mentioned but is not the focus.

155. (C) Electronics wholesalers would be interested in this magazine. Choice (A) is the companies that advertise. Choice (B) is too specific. Choice (D) confuses *the offer of a free magazine* with *magazine publishers*.
156. (C) Magazines are offered. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all in the magazines offered in the advertisement.
157. (A) This letter was written to show appreciation. Choices (B) and (C) are mentioned in the letter but are not the reason for it being written. Choice (D) is incorrect because the letter is written to existing members of the 25-Year Club.
158. (C) The writer wants to ensure that the 25-Year Club will grow in membership in the years to come. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are all mentioned but are not the writer's hope.
159. (B) This letter would be most likely to appear in a company newsletter. Choice (A) would not be necessary. Choice (C) is too specific. Choice (D) is too informal and in the wrong context.
160. (D) The most noticeable characteristic of the river is the deep orange color of the water. Choices (A) and (B) are mentioned but are not the most noticeable. Choice (C) associates *rate of flow* with *spewing from*.
161. (C) The silting of Lake Maracaibo has increased the risk of flooding. Choice (A) is contradicted by *fishing grounds have been destroyed*. Choices (B) and (D) are not mentioned.
162. (B) Reservations should be sent to the Hall of World Cultures of Knotty Pines. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not mentioned.
163. (A) *Potential society members* refers to those who are interested in joining the society. Choice (B) is who should contact the Hall of World Cultures of Knotty Pines. Choices (C) and (D) are not mentioned.
164. (B) The chart lists the values and increases and decreases in mining equipment shipments. Choice (A) is incorrect because there is no listing of present stocks of the equipment. Choice (C) is incorrect because there are no prices for individual pieces of equipment. Choice (D) is incorrect because there is no mention of sales.
165. (B) Mineral-processing equipment decreased by 4 percent. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choices (C) and (D) are decreased statistics for other types of mining equipment.
166. (A) Portable crushing machinery had a 25-percent increase. Choices (B), (C), and (D) all saw decreases.
167. (D) NGJ International is sponsoring the event. Choice (A) is not mentioned. Choice (B) is the site of the event. Choice (C) is the focus of the event.
168. (A) Baltimore has a specific address that one should write to for an application package. Choices (B) and (C) do not have specific addresses. Choice (D) is not mentioned.
169. (B) Oil and gas executives would be interested in a trade fair for oil and gas equipment. Choice (A) associates *politicians* with *trade and commerce*. Choice (C) associates *environmentalists* with *oil and gas*. Choice (D) associates *trade negotiators* with *trade fair*.
170. (A) DynaBold is an automated teller machine (ATM) manufacturer. Choices (B) and (C) associate *investment* and *bank* to references in the passage. Choice (D) associates *security expertise* with *security service*.
171. (D) DynaBold created the first modular ATM that could be upgraded without changing the housing. Choice (A) confuses *modular ATM* with *modular homes*. Choices (B) and (C) associate *investment* and *bank* to the references in the passage.

172. (B) The service organization responds to problems 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are improvements, not maintenance.
173. (D) Consumers would be most interested in this information. Choices (A) and (B) are people who should be on the committee. Choice (C) is not the intended audience.
174. (A) Drug advisory committees should advise. Choice (B) is incorrect since there is no mention of profit. Choice (C) confuses *consumer* in the passage with *consumer advocate*. Choice (D) confuses *being evaluated by the Ministry of Health* with *evaluating the Ministry of Health*.
175. (D) Consulting is closest in meaning to advisory. These consulting committees give advice. The other options do not fit the context.
176. (B) Availability of over-the-counter drugs would be a possible topic because it involves an impact on the consumer. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are not the foci of these committees.
177. (D) This passage would probably appear in a travel guidebook to be read before one's journey. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are all not specific enough.
178. (A) If staying in a country for several weeks, it is worthwhile to register at one's embassy. Choices (B), (C), and (D) are all associated with references to *passport*, *passport photos*, and *hotel* mentioned in the passage.
179. (A) The traveler should seek out the proper official and request that the passport be stamped. Choice (B) wouldn't help in getting the passport stamped. Choice (C) confuses *go to the embassy* and *register at the embassy*. Choice (D) wouldn't be able to help.
180. (C) Passport holders must make certain that their passports are stamped. The other options do not fit the context.
181. (C) The letter is addressed to *Neighborhood Business*, but not to any one business in particular. Choice (A) is incorrect because local attorneys probably received the letter, but other businesses probably received it as well. Choice (B) is incorrect because the letter is not addressed specifically to that business. Choice (D) is incorrect because the letter is addressed to *Neighborhood Business* and states *we offer a convenient location close to your business*.
182. (D) Robert and Oscar Lumpkin signed the letter from Lumpkin's Computer Center, so we can assume they are the business owners. Choice (A) is confused with the business of the person who wrote the memo. Choices (B) and (C) associate *software* and *computer manufacturers* with the name of the business, but they are incorrect because the letter states that the purpose of the business is to sell computer supplies and repair computers.
183. (A) The letter states that the Computer Center sells *refurbished*, or restored, computers. Choice (B) is associated with the name of the business, but the letter says nothing about this. Choice (C) is wrong because the letter says that the center repairs computers, not printers. Choice (D) is wrong because the letter says that the center sells *new*, not recycled, ink cartridges.
184. (B) The letter says that the computer supply store is *on the same block as we are*, and we know from the letter that the computer supply store is on Chestnut Street. Choice (A) is the location of the stationery store. Choice (C) is confused with the name of the stationery store. Choice (D) is confused with the name of the computer supply store.

185. (C) Myra wants 5 ink cartridges and 10 packages of paper and asks Yoshi to be sure to get the 10 percent discount. Choice (A) is the price of 5 ink cartridges with the discount. Choice (B) is the price of 5 ink cartridges without the discount. Choice (D) is the price of 5 ink cartridges and 10 packs of paper without the discount.
186. (C) Ms. Degenaro is seeking a position as an accountant. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are things that one might do when seeking a job but are not the stated purpose of the letter.
187. (D) This is the opening Mr. Sachimoto mentions in his letter. Choice (A) is the type of job Ms. Degenaro wants. Choice (B) is the job she had before entering graduate school. Choice (C) is the type of company she worked for.
188. (A) Mr. Sachimoto says that he went to the same graduate school as Ms. Degenaro, which, according to her letter, is Pitt. Choice (B) is the college where Ms. Degenaro got her bachelor's degree. Choice (C) is confused with the name of the company she worked for. Choice (D) is confused with the name of the city where she lives.
189. (C) Mr. Sachimoto says that his assistant's name is Ms. Rogers. Choice (A) is confused with the department that has a job opening. Choice (B) is incorrectly associated with Ms. Degenaro's description of her work experience. Choice (D) is confused with the company where Mr. Sachimoto works.
190. (C) The documents that Ms. Degenaro mentioned in her letter are her college transcripts. Choices (A) and (D) are things that she has already sent to Mr. Sachimoto. Choice (B) is not mentioned.
191. (B) Akiko will be in Melbourne on May 13th and 14th. Choices (A), (C), and (D) do not correctly answer the question.
192. (D) This is the date on the itinerary. Choices (A), (B), and (C) are dates that she will be in other cities.
193. (A) According to the itinerary, Mr. Andrews works for BelAir although, according to the e-mail, he used to work for Holiday, Inc. Choice (B) is where Mr. Andrews used to work. Choice (C) is where Ms. Chang works. Choice (D) is where Akiko works.
194. (C) Akiko asks Tamako to send the photos to her at the conference, which is in Darwin. Choices (A), (B), and (D) are the other cities that Akiko will visit.
195. (B) Akiko will call Tamako from Ms. Chang's office. She will be there on May 19th. Choices (A), (C), and (D) are other dates on the itinerary.
196. (D) Luis's letter states that he is going to Greendale to work on a project. Choice (A) is what he will do after the project is finished, but it is not the primary reason for his trip. Choice (B) isn't correct because Luis wants to rent, not buy, a place to live. Choice (C) is something he might do while in Greendale, but it isn't mentioned and isn't the primary reason for the trip.
197. (D) Luis states in the letter that he will spend three months in Greendale. Choice (A) is the time he will spend traveling at the end of his stay. Choices (B) and (C) aren't mentioned.
198. (B) Luis wants to spend no more than \$1,500, and Roberto says that the suites are \$300 less than that. Choice (A) is the difference between the actual price and the price mentioned by Luis. Choice (C) is the price mentioned by Luis. Choice (D) is \$300 more than the price mentioned by Luis.
199. (C) Roberto says that the hotel suites are in the North End of the city. Choices (A), (B), and (D) describe the location of Luis's office.
200. (D) Luis says that he plans to take a vacation at the beach, and Roberto says that he will go with him. Choice (A) is confused with the purpose of Luis's visit. Choices (B) and (C) are things that Roberto might do, but they are not mentioned in the letter.