

**TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–2):** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–2).

1. (A) She couldn't think of a single answer.  
(B) The test was easy.  
(C) It was impossible to think during the exam.  
(D) It was too quiet.
2. (A) He will finish quickly.  
(B) He works slowly.  
(C) He isn't worried.  
(D) He doesn't like to work.
3. (A) Her mother and father were hungry.  
(B) She was angry at her parents.  
(C) Her mother and father got home too late.  
(D) Her parents were mad.
4. (A) He didn't get a car.  
(B) The car he got wasn't real; it was a toy.  
(C) He really wanted a car but couldn't get one.  
(D) The car that he just bought is old.
5. (A) Take some seeds.  
(B) Sit down.  
(C) Make an appointment.  
(D) Take some time.
6. (A) It was difficult to play because of the wind.  
(B) He's unhappy because they lost.  
(C) He doesn't like playing football in the winter.  
(D) He's not very happy about the way they won.
7. (A) He paid the rent two days ago.  
(B) The rent wasn't due the day before yesterday.  
(C) One day earlier he'd rented an apartment.  
(D) Yesterday he spent the whole day ranting.
8. (A) Barry's too old to enjoy camping.  
(B) Not enough people are going camping.  
(C) This weekend is not a good time for camping.  
(D) Barry's too young to go camping.
9. (A) He has to water the lawn.  
(B) He's sorry about having to move.  
(C) He's washing his clothes.  
(D) He can't move right now.
10. (A) He thinks the weather there is great.  
(B) He prefers dry weather.  
(C) The weather there is good for humans.  
(D) He likes wet weather.

### SKILL 3: SUGGESTIONS

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

**Example**

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I haven't talked with my parents in a while.*

(woman) *Why don't you call them now?*

(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Calling off his visit.
- (B) Talking about his parents.
- (C) Calling his parents in a while.
- (D) Phoning his family.

In this example, the expression *why don't* is an expression of suggestion, so the woman's suggestion is to *call* them. This means that the woman suggests *phoning* his family. The best answer is therefore answer (D).

The following chart lists common expressions that show suggestion.

EXPRESSIONS OF SUGGESTION		
<i>Why ... not ... ?</i>	<i>Why not ... ?</i>	<i>Let's ...</i>

**EXERCISE 3:** In this exercise, underline the expression of suggestion in each short conversation. Then read the question, and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that gives a suggestion.

- (man) *The weather's so beautiful today.*

(woman) *Let's walk to school instead of driving.*

(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

  - (A) Taking the car to school.
  - (B) Taking a walk instead of going to school.
  - (C) Going for a drive in the beautiful weather.
  - (D) Walking to class.
- (woman) *I never have enough spending money.*

(man) *Why not get a part-time job?*

(narrator) *What does the man suggest?*

  - (A) Spending less money.
  - (B) Doing a better job at work.
  - (C) Earning some money.
  - (D) Spending less time at her job.
- (man) *We don't have any plans tonight, do we?*

(woman) *No, so why don't we invite some friends over to dinner?*

(narrator) *What does the woman suggest?*

  - (A) Having a dinner party.
  - (B) Stopping the fight with their friends.
  - (C) Planning a trip.
  - (D) Making some new friends.

**TOEFL EXERCISE 3:** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should pay particular attention to expressions of suggestion.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 3.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. (A) Going to work.<br>(B) Getting some exercise.<br>(C) Relaxing for a while.<br>(D) Visiting her friend Jim.                        | 7. (A) Postponing the trip.<br>(B) Leaving immediately.<br>(C) Putting on a play tomorrow.<br>(D) Going later tonight.  |
| 2. (A) Completing the work later.<br>(B) Finishing more of the work now.<br>(C) Trying to do the work today.<br>(D) Resting tomorrow.   | 8. (A) Working on the term paper the whole day.<br>(B) Spending a little money on paper.<br>(C) Doing a better job of planning her term paper.<br>(D) Spending the whole term on the paper. |
| 3. (A) Cooling off the house.<br>(B) Turning down the heat.<br>(C) Raising the temperature.<br>(D) Finding something to eat.            | 9. (A) Getting a new television.<br>(B) Checking which programs are coming on.<br>(C) Checking their watches.<br>(D) Seeing a comedy on television.   |
| 4. (A) Fixing the car.<br>(B) Breaking the news to the others.<br>(C) Buying another automobile.<br>(D) Going down the hill in the car. | 10. (A) Making some extra money.<br>(B) Depositing the money in his account.<br>(C) Buying something with the money.<br>(D) Checking out several banks.                                     |
| 5. (A) Putting up shelves.<br>(B) Selling the books.<br>(C) Looking for the lost books.<br>(D) Rearranging the books.                   |   |
| 6. (A) Visiting her sister.<br>(B) Getting a baby-sitter.<br>(C) Letting her sister see the clothes.<br>(D) Giving the clothes away.    |   |

**TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1-3):** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1-3).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. (A) He prefers to stay home.<br>(B) He has to take many trips.<br>(C) He has a lot of tasks to do.<br>(D) He works well at home. | 2. (A) There's nothing in the car.<br>(B) He has enough time now.<br>(C) He doesn't want a car now.<br>(D) He prefers to do it later. |
|---|---|

3. (A) Making less noise.  
(B) Spending more time away from the apartment.  
(C) Moving the furniture around the apartment.  
(D) Changing apartments.
4. (A) He overstepped his authority.  
(B) He worked too much in the morning.  
(C) He stayed in bed too long.  
(D) He was late getting home in the morning.
5. (A) She's rather quiet.  
(B) He doesn't really know her.  
(C) She's had many difficulties.  
(D) He's never talked to her.
6. (A) Fixing something to drink.  
(B) Adding lemon to the cake.  
(C) Paying thirty dollars.  
(D) Picking lemons from the tree.
7. (A) Write a letter.  
(B) Complete the assignment for him.  
(C) Tell him the time.  
(D) Phone him in a while.
8. (A) Getting up in the afternoon.  
(B) Having his hair cut.  
(C) Cutting the flowers in the garden.  
(D) Growing his hair long.
9. (A) She's sure she saw him.  
(B) She doubts what he said.  
(C) She isn't sure she told him her name.  
(D) She shares his beliefs.
10. (A) The break regularly lasts an hour.  
(B) No dishes were broken.  
(C) The break comes at its usual time.  
(D) It regularly takes an hour to rake the lawn.

#### SKILL 4: PASSIVES

It is sometimes difficult to understand *who* or *what* is doing the action in a passive sentence. This problem is often tested in Listening Part A.

##### Example

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *Is that a new chair?*

(woman) *Yes, we just bought it last week.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) She brought the chair with her.
- (B) The chair was lost for a week.
- (C) The chair was purchased recently.
- (D) She bought the last chair from the store.

In this conversation, the woman uses an active idea, *we . . . bought it [the chair]*. The correct answer uses the passive idea *the chair was purchased*. Therefore, the best answer to the question above is answer (C).

You should note the following about passive sentences in Listening Part A.

PASSIVE STATEMENTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the conversation contains a <i>passive</i> statement, the answer to the question is often an <i>active</i> statement.</li> <li>2. If the conversation contains an <i>active</i> statement, the answer to the question is often a <i>passive</i> statement.</li> </ol>
NOTE: Check carefully <i>who</i> or <i>what</i> is doing the action in these questions.

**EXERCISE 4:** In this exercise, each of the correct answers is either a passive restatement of an active sentence or an active restatement of a passive sentence. Read the short conversation, and underline the key active or passive statement. Then read the question, and choose the best answer to the question. Make sure you understand *who* or *what* is doing the action in these passive sentences.

- (man) *What happened to your notebook?*  
 (woman) *I left it in the cafeteria.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman imply?*

(A) The cafeteria is to the left.  
 (B) She left a note on the cafeteria door.  
 (C) She took some notes in the cafeteria.  
 (D) The notebook was left in the cafeteria.
- (man) *When are we going to talk about the problem with the copy machine?*  
 (woman) *It will be discussed at the meeting tomorrow.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A) She needs to make copies before the meeting.  
 (B) They will talk about the problem tomorrow.  
 (C) It is a problem to have a meeting.  
 (D) They must discuss whether or not to have a meeting.
- (woman) *Did you correct the paper?*  
 (man) *I checked every single line again and again.*  
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) The paper has been thoroughly corrected.  
 (B) He wrote many of the lines over and over.  
 (C) The checkmarks were on every line of the paper.  
 (D) He wrote a check for the paper.

**TOEFL EXERCISE 4:** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should pay particular attention to passives.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 4.

1. (A) Her family just arrived.  
(B) She must pack to go visit her family.  
(C) She opened the door to greet her family.  
(D) The box from her family was opened.
2. (A) He completed the report.  
(B) He's coming to work on the report.  
(C) The report is due tomorrow morning.  
(D) The report still needs an infinite amount of work.
3. (A) The parents are in bed now.  
(B) The children were allowed to stay up.  
(C) The parents stayed away from the children.  
(D) The children have gone to bed.
4. (A) He got lost.  
(B) The door was not in front of the house.  
(C) He did not need a key to the door.  
(D) The key was lost.
5. (A) He picked out some flowered wallpaper for the dining room.  
(B) The dining room table has flowers painted on it.  
(C) The flowers were placed on the table.  
(D) The flowers were grown in the dining room.
6. (A) Nothing is really the matter.  
(B) She stole some money.  
(C) She left her purse in the store.  
(D) Someone took her purse.
7. (A) He's quite scared.  
(B) He likes her pets.  
(C) He would like to pick up a little snake.  
(D) He frightens the snakes.
8. (A) She wrote directions in a letter.  
(B) Instructions were followed exactly.  
(C) A new director has been appointed.  
(D) She would follow the man to the housing project.
9. (A) They can cook supper in no time.  
(B) He doesn't know how to play tennis.  
(C) He's a super cook.  
(D) Dinner needs to be prepared.
10. (A) The exam really is tomorrow.  
(B) There was a change in the content of the exam.  
(C) The professor moved the exam to another day.  
(D) They have to change their plans for tomorrow.

**TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–4):** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–4).

1. (A) It's the middle of the winter.  
(B) The weather is not very calm.  
(C) The boat needs wind to go.  
(D) They need to unwind the sails.
2. (A) Taking two hats with him.  
(B) Aspiring to greater achievements.  
(C) Taking some medication.  
(D) Moving his head.
3. (A) He gets up every day at sunrise.  
(B) The door is open to let the sunshine in.  
(C) He parks his car out of the sunlight.  
(D) The park is open all day long.
4. (A) She ate part of Steve's meal.  
(B) Steve didn't pay for his meal.  
(C) Steve had five courses for dinner.  
(D) She was given some money.
5. (A) He did the problem completely.  
(B) He corrected the homework.  
(C) He was totally wrong.  
(D) He did well on the math exam.
6. (A) The washing machine was repaired.  
(B) He washed some clothes this morning.  
(C) He broke some dishes while he was washing them.  
(D) The washing machine needs to be fixed.
7. (A) Registering in algebra immediately.  
(B) Finding another school.  
(C) Enrolling in the course later.  
(D) Repeating the course next semester.
8. (A) It's red.  
(B) It's not dry.  
(C) It needs to be watched.  
(D) He's going to wash it.
9. (A) Everyone feels relaxed at the party.  
(B) There are enough people to have a party.  
(C) The amount of food is adequate.  
(D) Part of the food is on the table.
10. (A) The meeting was at four o'clock.  
(B) Everyone came to the meeting in uniforms.  
(C) The information was given at the meeting.  
(D) No one was uninformed about the meeting.

**SKILL 5: WHO AND WHERE**

It is common in Listening Part A to ask you to draw some kind of conclusion. In this type of question the answer is not clearly stated; instead you must draw a conclusion based on clues given in the conversation. One kind of conclusion that is common in this part of the test is to ask you to determine *who* the speaker is, based on clues given in the conversation.

**Example**

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *What do you do during your performances?*

(woman) *I play the piano and sing.*

(narrator) *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) An athlete.
- (B) A member of the audience.
- (C) A clerk in a music store.
- (D) A musician.

The clues *performances*, *piano*, and *sing* in the conversation tell you that the woman is probably a *musician*. Answer (D) is therefore the correct answer.

Another type of conclusion that is common in Listening Part A is to determine *where* the conversation probably takes place, based on clues given in the conversation.

**Example**

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I'd like to open an account, please.*

(woman) *What type of account would you like, a checking or savings account?*

(narrator) *Where does this conversation probably take place?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) In an accounting class.
- (B) In a bank.
- (C) At a service station.
- (D) In a market.

The clue *checking or savings account* in the conversation tells you that this conversation probably takes place in a *bank*. Answer (B) is therefore the correct answer.



The following chart outlines the key point that you should remember about this type of question.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT <i>WHO</i> AND <i>WHERE</i>
It is common for you to be asked to draw the following conclusions in Listening Part A:
1. <i>Who is probably talking?</i>
2. <i>Where does the conversation probably take place?</i>

**EXERCISE 5:** In this exercise, read the short conversation and question, underline the clues that help you answer the question, and then choose the best answer. You will have to draw conclusions about *who* and *where*.

- (man) *I'd like to mail this package, please.* (A) A school administrator.  
(B) A postal worker.  
(woman) *First or second class?* (C) A banker.  
(narrator) *Who is the woman most likely to be?* (D) A teacher.
- (woman) *How much are the flowers?* (A) In a bakery.  
(man) *Ten dollars a bouquet.* (B) In a grocery store.  
(narrator) *Where does this conversation probably take place?* (C) In a florist shop.  
(D) In a garden.
- (man) *I need to get this prescription filled.* (A) A pharmacist.  
(B) A baby-sitter.  
(woman) *If you'll take a seat, I'll have your medicine ready for you in a moment.* (C) A flight attendant.  
(D) A doctor.  
(narrator) *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

**TOEFL EXERCISE 5:** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You will have to draw conclusions about *who* and *where*.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 5.

- (A) In a hotel room.  
(B) At a restaurant.  
(C) At the beach.  
(D) In a desert.
- (A) A manager.  
(B) A teacher.  
(C) A lawyer.  
(D) A librarian.

3. (A) In a library.  
(B) In a doctor's office.  
(C) In a bookstore.  
(D) In a grocery store.
4. (A) A beautician.  
(B) A secretary.  
(C) A dentist.  
(D) A gas station attendant.
5. (A) In a plane.  
(B) In a car.  
(C) On a bus.  
(D) On a boat.
6. (A) A weather forecaster.  
(B) A minister.  
(C) A marriage counselor.  
(D) A bride.
7. (A) In an airport.  
(B) At a gas station.  
(C) At a supermarket.  
(D) In a bike shop.
8. (A) A musician.  
(B) An office worker.  
(C) A professor.  
(D) An athlete.
9. (A) In a clothing store.  
(B) At a car wash.  
(C) In a laundry.  
(D) At a grocery store.
10. (A) A bank teller.  
(B) A travel agent.  
(C) A police officer.  
(D) A bus driver.

**TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–5):** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–5).

1. (A) Shutting the window.  
(B) Moving closer to the window.  
(C) Closing down the building.  
(D) Cooling the room off.
2. (A) The plane came in at night.  
(B) The flight was scheduled to last two hours.  
(C) The flight started at two o'clock.  
(D) The plane landed on time.
3. (A) In a clothing store.  
(B) At a pool.  
(C) At a racetrack.  
(D) In a restaurant.
4. (A) He's unhappy with the sofa.  
(B) He likes the news.  
(C) He's heard the unpleasant news.  
(D) He always tries to please everyone.
5. (A) He missed the bus he wanted to take.  
(B) He's sorry he bought the yellow shirt.  
(C) He made a huge error.  
(D) What happened was a mystery.
6. (A) Tuition is due soon.  
(B) She has a free day tomorrow.  
(C) The school is free.  
(D) The room will be painted tomorrow.
7. (A) He plays football regularly.  
(B) He heard some people playing football.  
(C) He was injured during a game.  
(D) He hurt someone during a game.

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8. (A) Some of the seats were empty.  
 (B) All the chairs were full.  
 (C) The lecturer was standing the whole time.  
 (D) He was seated at the back of the lecture hall.
9. (A) Putting on a new suit.  
 (B) Tasting the soup again.  
 (C) Putting some soup in the bowls.  
 (D) Adding flavorings to the soup.
10. (A) A student.  
 (B) A receptionist.  
 (C) A salesclerk.  
 (D) A dean.

## SKILL 6: AGREEMENT

Expressions of agreement are common in Listening Part A, so you should become familiar with them. The following example shows agreement with a positive statement.

### Example

On the recording, you hear:

(man) *I thought that the meal was overpriced.*

(woman) *Me, too.*

(narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) There were too many spices in the meat.  
 (B) She has the same opinion of the meal as the man.  
 (C) She wants to share the man's meal.  
 (D) The price of the meal was great.

The expression *me, too* shows agreement with a positive statement, so the woman means that she has the *same opinion* as the man. The best answer is therefore answer (B).

The following chart lists common expressions that show agreement. You should become familiar with these expressions.

EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT			
<i>So do I.</i>	<i>I'll say.</i>	<i>Me, too.</i>	<i>You can say that again.</i>

**EXERCISE 6:** In this exercise, underline the expression of agreement in each short conversation. Then read the question, and choose the best answer to that question. Remember that the best answer is one that shows agreement.

1. (woman) *This homework is going to take forever.*  
 (man) *I'll say!*  
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*
  - (A) It's going to take forever to get home.
  - (B) It takes a long time to get from home to work.
  - (C) He and the woman have the same opinion about the homework.
  - (D) He needs to take the homework to class.
  
2. (woman) *A trip to the park might be nice.*  
 (man) *You can say that again!*  
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*
  - (A) The woman should repeat what she said.
  - (B) It's nice in the park at night.
  - (C) The woman should tell him about part of the trip.
  - (D) He agrees about the trip to the park.
  
3. (man) *I think it's time to go home.*  
 (woman) *So do I.*  
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*
  - (A) They don't have time to do it.
  - (B) She also thinks it's a good idea to leave.
  - (C) She thinks they are at home.
  - (D) They are unsure about the time.

**TOEFL EXERCISE 6:** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question. You should pay particular attention to expressions of agreement.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE 6.

1. (A) She needs to check into the hospital.  
 (B) She thinks the man should visit her.  
 (C) She doesn't want to go to the hospital.  
 (D) She shares the man's opinion.
  
2. (A) The man should repeat himself.  
 (B) The prize was quite new.  
 (C) She was also surprised.  
 (D) The new surface was praised.
  
3. (A) The woman has a nice pet.  
 (B) He agrees with the woman.  
 (C) A bit of luck would be nice.  
 (D) He should put the drinks on ice.
  
4. (A) They moved just after the baby was born.  
 (B) He saw that the woman was moving.  
 (C) The movie was really good.  
 (D) He shares the woman's opinion.

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5. (A) She has over three classes.  
(B) She's glad to talk about the classes.  
(C) She'd like him to tell her about the classes.  
(D) She's also happy that the classes are finished.
6. (A) His ideas about sports are similar to the woman's.  
(B) They should watch a game on television together.  
(C) He thinks he's better at sports than the woman.  
(D) He doesn't like sports at all.
7. (A) She needs a straw for the coffee.  
(B) She agrees with the man.  
(C) She has been coughing strongly.  
(D) She is feeling strong today.
8. (A) It was possible to take a math class.  
(B) The matter could not possibly be discussed.  
(C) It was impossible to attend the math exam.  
(D) He has the same opinion as the woman.
9. (A) They always go out for dinner.  
(B) They should cook dinner outside.  
(C) She thinks they should go out, too.  
(D) She would like the man to prepare dinner tonight.
10. (A) He is in agreement about the teacher.  
(B) Her story was quite interesting.  
(C) He would like the woman to respect what he said.  
(D) The history teacher will give the same lecture again.

**TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (Skills 1–6):** In this exercise, listen carefully to the short conversation and question on the recording, and then choose the best answer to the question.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL REVIEW EXERCISE (SKILLS 1–6).

1. (A) Baking some pies.  
(B) Climbing some trees.  
(C) Having some dessert.  
(D) Picking some apples.
2. (A) There are thirty questions on the test.  
(B) About a half hour remains.  
(C) The test will begin soon.  
(D) Thirty students are taking the test.
3. (A) She agrees with the man.  
(B) They should visit their friend Bill.  
(C) It would be a good idea to play billiards.  
(D) The bills have already been paid.
4. (A) A florist.  
(B) A barber.  
(C) A chef.  
(D) A gardener.
5. (A) She failed the test.  
(B) She's not exactly sure about the exam.  
(C) Her statistics were quite exact.  
(D) She received a passing grade.
6. (A) In a fast-food restaurant.  
(B) In a grocery store.  
(C) In an airport.  
(D) In a service station.

7. (A) Going down to the bottom of the lake.  
(B) Swimming in the lake.  
(C) Riding a boat across the lake.  
(D) Taking a picture of the beautiful lake.
8. (A) He asked a number of questions.  
(B) He expressed his doubts about the situation.  
(C) He is an honorable man.  
(D) He said what he really felt.
9. (A) He would like a cold drink, too.  
(B) The woman should repeat what she said.  
(C) He doesn't like the taste of the drink.  
(D) It's too cold to stop for a drink.
10. (A) He wants to have some water.  
(B) The grass is quite dry.  
(C) He's waiting for the loan to be approved.  
(D) He's going to mow the lawn this week.

## THE LISTENING PART B QUESTIONS

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

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

### Example

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Questions 1 through 4. Listen to a conversation between two people who are decorating an apartment.*

(woman) *Hey, Walt. Do you think you could help me hang these pictures on the wall? There are only two of them.*

(man) *Sure, Monica. Where do you want them to go?*

(woman) *I'd like the picture of the mountains over the fireplace, and I'd like the picture of my family over the sofa. What do you think?*

(man) *I think they'll look fine there. How about if you hold the pictures while I hammer the nails into the wall?*

(woman) *Okay. Let's start with the picture of my family.*

Questions:

1. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *What are the man and woman discussing?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Taking some pictures.
- (B) Hanging some plants.
- (C) Taking a trip to the mountains.
- (D) Putting some pictures on the wall.

2. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *How many pictures are there?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) One.
- (B) Two.
- (C) Three.
- (D) Four.

3. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Where is the picture of the woman's family going?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) In the fireplace.
- (B) Above the sofa.
- (C) Home with Walt.
- (D) To the top of the mountain.

4. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *What is Walt probably going to do next?*

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Sit on the sofa.
- (B) Photograph Monica's family.
- (C) Hammer the nails into the wall.
- (D) Climb the walls.

The first question asks what the man and woman are discussing. Since the woman asks the man to help *hang these pictures on the wall*, the best answer to this question is answer (D), *putting some pictures on the wall*. The second question asks how many pictures there are, and the woman clearly says that there are *two*, so the best answer is answer (B). The third question asks where the family picture is going. The woman says that she would like the family picture *over the sofa*, so the best answer to this question is answer (B), *above the sofa*. The last question asks what Walt is probably going to do. Walt has suggested that he should *hammer the nails into the wall*, so the best answer is answer (C).

### STRATEGIES FOR THE LISTENING PART B QUESTIONS

1. **If you have the time, preview the answers to the Listening Part B questions.** While you are looking at the answers, you should try to anticipate the questions for each of the groups of answers.
2. **Listen carefully to the first line of the conversation.** The first line of the conversation often contains the main idea, subject, or topic of the conversation, and you will often be asked to answer such questions.
3. **As you listen to the conversation, follow along with the answers in your test book, and try to determine the correct answers.** Detail questions are generally answered in order in the conversation, and the answers often sound the same as what is said on the recording.
4. **You should guess even if you are not sure.** Never leave any answers blank.
5. **Use any remaining time to look ahead at the answers to the questions that follow.**



The following skills will help you to implement these strategies in Part B of the Listening Comprehension section of the TOEFL test.

## SKILL 7: THE QUESTIONS

It is very helpful to your ability to answer individual questions in Listening Part B if you can anticipate what the questions will be and listen specifically for the answers to those questions.

### Example

In your test book, you read:

- (A) On Monday.
- (B) Next week.
- (C) Tomorrow.
- (D) After class.

You try to anticipate the question:

*When will something happen?*

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

**EXERCISE 7:** Study the following answers and try to determine what the questions will be. (You should note that perhaps you will only be able to predict part of a question, rather than the complete question.) If you cannot predict the question in a short period of time, then move on to the next group of answers. Question 1 has been answered for you.

1. Question: What...?
  - (A) What the assignment is.
  - (B) How good the professor is.
  - (C) The information in Chapter Six.
  - (D) What questions they should ask the professor.
2. Question: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) Six pages.
  - (B) Six chapters.
  - (C) Sixty pages.
  - (D) The sixth chapter.

3. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Whether or not they should read the chapters.  
(B) Whether or not they should answer the questions.  
(C) Which chapters they should read.  
(D) When the professor gave the assignment.
4. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Turn in the assignment.  
(B) See the professor.  
(C) Go to class.  
(D) Talk to a classmate.
5. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) A bee stung him.  
(B) He saw some bees and hornets.  
(C) He was stung by a hornet.  
(D) He took some eggs from a nest.
6. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) To liberate bees.  
(B) To protect their nests.  
(C) To hatch their eggs.  
(D) To defend the park.
7. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) A hornet's nest.  
(B) Some bee's eggs.  
(C) A parked car.  
(D) A swarm of bees.
8. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) To stay indoors.  
(B) To see where the hornet's nest is located.  
(C) Not to walk in the same location as Greg.  
(D) To keep away from Greg.
9. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) The size of the campus.  
(B) The city bus system.  
(C) The length of time for each class.  
(D) The university bus system.
10. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) The entire campus.  
(B) Part of the campus.  
(C) The campus and the city.  
(D) Only the off-campus areas.

*(continued on next page)*

11. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Nothing.  
 (B) Three dollars.  
 (C) A few cents.  
 (D) Fifty cents.
12. Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Red.  
 (B) Green.  
 (C) Yellow.  
 (D) Blue.

### SKILL 8: THE TOPIC \_\_\_\_\_

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

#### Example

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Listen to the conversation between two students.*

(man) *What did you think of that history exam?*

(woman) *That was the hardest exam I've ever seen.*

(man) *And it wasn't just hard! It was long, too.*

You think:

*The topic of conversation is a very long and difficult history exam.*

**EXERCISE 8:** Listen to the first part of each of the conversations, and decide on the topic of each conversation.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 8.

1. What is the topic of Conversation 1?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the topic of Conversation 2?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the topic of Conversation 3?

\_\_\_\_\_

**SKILL 9: THE ORDER OF THE ANSWERS**

The answers in Listening Part B are generally found in order in the conversation. This means that as you listen to the conversation, you should be thinking about the answers to the questions in the order that they are listed in the test book.

**Example**

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) *Questions 1 and 2. Listen to two students on a university campus.*

(man) *Can you help me? I'm lost.*

(woman) *Sure. Where are you trying to go?*

(man) *I have a class in Stanfield Hall at 3:00. I thought I knew where I was going, but I guess I was wrong.*

(woman) *You certainly are lost. Stanfield Hall is on the other side of the university. I'm heading in that direction. Come on with me and I'll show you the way.*

(man) *Thanks. You're a lifesaver.*

On the recording, you hear:

- (narrator) 1. *What problem does the man have?*  
2. *Where is Stanfield Hall?*

In your test book, you read (same time):

1. (A) He's sick.

(B) He's lost.

(C) He's tired.

(D) He's broke.

2. (A) Directly in front of them.

(B) To the left.

(C) Quite nearby.

(D) On the other side of campus.

When you read the answers to the first question, you can anticipate that the first question is about a man and some type of problem he has. As you listen, you hear the man say that *he is lost*. Therefore, you can anticipate that the best answer to the first question will be answer (B).

When you read the answers to the second question, you can anticipate that the second question is going to ask where something is. In the conversation, the woman explains that Stanfield Hall is *on the other side of the university*. Therefore, as you are listening you can anticipate that the correct answer to the second question is answer (D).

**EXERCISE 9:** Listen to each complete conversation, and answer the questions that follow.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT EXERCISE 9.

1. (A) What the assignment is.  
(B) How good the professor is.  
(C) The information in Chapter Six.  
(D) What questions they should ask the professor.
2. (A) Six pages.  
(B) Six chapters.  
(C) Sixty pages.  
(D) The sixth chapter.
3. (A) Whether or not they should read the chapters.  
(B) Whether or not they should answer the questions.  
(C) Which chapters they should read.  
(D) When the professor gave the assignment.
4. (A) Turn in the assignment.  
(B) See the professor.  
(C) Go to class.  
(D) Talk to a classmate.
5. (A) A bee stung him.  
(B) He saw some bees and hornets.  
(C) He was stung by a hornet.  
(D) He took some eggs from a nest.
6. (A) To liberate bees.  
(B) To protect their nests.  
(C) To hatch eggs.  
(D) To defend the park.
7. (A) A hornet's nest.  
(B) Some bee's eggs.  
(C) A parked car.  
(D) A swarm of bees.
8. (A) To stay indoors.  
(B) To see where the hornet's nest is located.  
(C) Not to walk in the same location as Greg.  
(D) To keep away from Greg.
9. (A) The size of the campus.  
(B) The city bus system.  
(C) The length of time for each class.  
(D) The university bus system.
10. (A) The entire campus.  
(B) Part of the campus.  
(C) The campus and the city.  
(D) Only the off-campus areas.
11. (A) Nothing.  
(B) Three dollars.  
(C) A few cents.  
(D) Fifty cents.
12. (A) Red.  
(B) Green.  
(C) Yellow.  
(D) Blue.

**TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 7–9):** In this exercise, you will use all of the information that you learned in Skills 7 through 9.



NOW BEGIN THE RECORDING AT TOEFL EXERCISE (SKILLS 7–9).

1. (A) Where the woman lives.  
(B) Where the man can find out the time.  
(C) Where the school is located.  
(D) Where the man can mail something.
2. (A) Several streets away.  
(B) Just over one block away.  
(C) Four miles away.  
(D) A great distance.
3. (A) For one hour.  
(B) For two hours.  
(C) For four hours.  
(D) For five hours.
4. (A) Go buy a package.  
(B) Go pick up his mail.  
(C) Go mail a package.  
(D) Get into his car.
5. (A) From a textbook.  
(B) From the television.  
(C) From a magazine.  
(D) From a lecture.
6. (A) How trees are grown in America.  
(B) How paper is made from trees.  
(C) Why paper is used so much.  
(D) The amount of paper that Americans use.
7. (A) 50 tons.  
(B) 50 million tons.  
(C) 85 million tons.  
(D) 850 million tons.
8. (A) Cut down more trees.  
(B) Use less paper.  
(C) Produce more paper.  
(D) Read more about the problem.
9. (A) The difficulty in finding some books.  
(B) How far it is to the library.  
(C) The amount of reading they must do.  
(D) How much they don't like the books.
10. (A) A speed-reading class.  
(B) An American novels class.  
(C) A library skills class.  
(D) A class in literary criticism.
11. (A) Some novels.  
(B) Some short stories.  
(C) A textbook.  
(D) Some journal articles.
12. (A) Go to the library.  
(B) Head for class.  
(C) Return to the dorms.  
(D) Start reading.